"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; tomorrow warmer, probably rain; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,619. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR WAR DECLARATION, STRONGER NAVY, NEW ARMY OF 500,000 MEN, FULL CO-OPERATION WITH GERMANY'S FOES

ARMED AMERICAN STEAMSHIP SUNK; 11 MEN MISSING

The Aztec Is First Gun-Bearing Vessel Under Our Flag to be Torpedoed.

SURPRISE ATTACK AT NIGHT

12 Navy Men and Their Chief Among 17 Survivors Picked Up by a Patrol.

11 IN A LIFEBOAT THAT SANK

Liner St. Paul, with Cannon, Reaches British Port in Safety—Had 61 Passengers.

PARIS, April 2.—The American steamer Aztec has been sunk by a submarine near an island off Brest. Some of the crew were rescued and are being brought into Brest. A number of the men are missing, and little hope is held that they can be saved, as the steamer was torpedoed at night while a heavy sea was running.

A French patrol picked up nineteen of the crew of the Aztec. Twenty-eight men are reported missing.

William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, was informed this afternoon by the French Government of the torpedoing of the Aztec and immediately called the State Department at Washington.

Representatives of the American Government will proceed to Brest to take the depositions of survivors of the disaster.

Bluejackets and Officer Saved.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—French Admiralty dispatches to the French Embassy here tonight announcing the sinking without warning of the first armed American merchantman, the freighter Aztec, by a German submarine, said apparently Lieutenant W. F. Gresham and twelve American bluejackets, constituting the armed guard of the vessel, had been saved, but that eleven of the crew were reported missing.

The Admiralty report said the Aztec, bound from New York to Havre, was torpedoed without warning yesterday off Ouessant. The torpedo struck squarely amidships, emitting a powerful gas and putting the wireless out of commission.

The guard with the Captain and three other members of the crew in the second boat to put off apparently were picked up by the French patrol boat Sirrius after three hours. Eleven men are thought to have been drowned when the first boat to put off was smashed.

The third boat, containing the second officer and eighteen men, is not directly accounted for, but the fact that only eleven are reported missing leads to the belief that it must have been picked up.

The Navy Department tonight gave outt he names of the navy members on the Aztec as follows:

Officer in charge—Lieutenant William F. Gresham of Tennessee.

Crew—John I. Eopolucci, boatswain's mate; mother, Annie M. Eopolucci, 649 I Street, Southeast, Washington.

Jacob J. Hilfiker, electrician; father, Jake Hilfiker, 2,206 Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.

Thomas E. Dillon, Quartermaster; father, Thomas I. Dillon, 78 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

William H. Douglas, coxswain; mother, Sarah D. Douglas, 1,459 South Second Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Adolph Hendrickson, coxswain; father, Charles Hendrickson, 3,034 Eleventh Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Samuel Enri Israel, seaman; mother, Annie Israel, Kellerman, Ala.

Clarence H. Kelley, Quartermaster; mother, Margaret Kelley, 454 South Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

Joseph Klewinsky, seaman; father, John Klewinsky, Rural Free Delivery, Route 3, Box 40, Newburg, W. Va.

William F. Rominger, gunner's mate; brother, Donnie Rominger, Elizabethton, Tenn.

Joseph A. Rucker, seaman; guardian, Joseph W. Rucker, Roanoke, Ala.

Clarence W. Whitney, Quartermaster; father, James H. Whitney, Front and Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All the naval crew were taken from the United States dispatch boat Dolphin at Washington to be placed on the Aztec.

Officials tonight said the disaster would not affect the policy of arming ships, which would be continued in the most efficient manner possible.

First Armed American Ship Sunk.

The American steamship Aztec, the third armed merchant vessel to sail from

Continued on Page 24.

"He just does it"—that's how Fontaine Fox, humorist-cartoonist, "keeps it up." His inkwell of humor never grows dry, his pen retains an originality all its own—his sketches are the agreeable surprises each day. Watch for and laugh with Fox every day in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and New York Evening Post.—Advt.

Text of the President's Address

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft, in conformity with its promise, then given to us, that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any Government that had hitherto subscribed to humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation has right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside, under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ, as it is employing them, without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination.

The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws, when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits, which will now be necessary, entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon whom the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world, what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation had been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3d of February and on the 20th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic Governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their Governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized States.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor States with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded counsels of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic Government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added, in all their naïve majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government, accredited to the Government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us, (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were,) but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctillo the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the Governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our right.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not with enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us, however hard it may be for them for the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are most of them as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other.

The War Resolution Now Before Congress

This resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives last night by Representative Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, immediately after the President's address:

JOINT RESOLUTION, Declaring that a State of War Exists Between the Imperial German Government and the Government and People of the United States and Making Provision to Prosecute the Same.

Whereas, The recent acts of the Imperial German Government are acts of war against the Government and people of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defense but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination.

MUST EXERT ALL OUR POWER

To Bring a "Government That Is Running Amuck to Terms."

WANTS LIBERAL CREDITS

And Universal Service, for "the World Must Be Made Safe for Democracy."

A TUMULTUOUS GREETING

Congress Adjourns After "State of War" Resolution Is Introduced—Acts Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—At 8:33 o'clock tonight the United States virtually made its entrance into the war. At that hour President Wilson appeared before a joint session of the Senate and House and invited it to consider the fact that Germany had been making war upon us and to take action in recognition of that fact in accordance with his recommendations, which included universal military service, the raising of an army of 500,000 men, and co-operation with the Allies in all ways that will help most effectively to defeat Germany.

Resolutions recognizing and declaring the state of war were immediately introduced in the House and Senate by Representative Flood and Senator Martin, both of the President's birth-State, Virginia, and they are the strongest declarations of war that the United States has ever made in any war in which it has been engaged since it became a nation. They are the Administration resolutions drawn up after conference with the President, and in language approved and probably dictated by him, and they will come before the two Foreign Affairs Committees at meetings which will be held tomorrow morning and will be reported at the earliest practical moment.

Unreservedly With the Allies.

Before an audience that cheered him as he has never been cheered in the Capitol in his life the President cast in the lot of America unreservedly with the Allies and declared for a war that must not end until the issue between autocracy and democracy has been fought out. He recited our injuries at Germany's hands, but he did not rest our cause on those; he went on from that point to range us with the Allies as a factor in an irrepressible conflict between the autocrat and the people. He showed that peace was impossible for the democracies of the world while this power remained on earth. "The world," he said, "must be made safe for democracy."

We had learned that the German autocracy could never be a friend of this country; she had been our enemy while nominally our friend, and even before the war of 1914 broke out. He called on us to take our stand with the democracies in this irrepressible conflict, with before our eyes "the wonderful and heartening events that have been happening in the last few weeks in Russia." He reaffirmed his hope for peace and for freedom, and looked to the war now forced upon us to bring these about; for, he said, a world compact for peace "can never be maintained except by a concert of the democracies of the world."

The objects for which we fight, he said, are democracy, the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, the right and liberties of small nations, the universal dominion of right, the concert of free peoples to bring peace and safety to all nations, and to make the world free. These have always been our ideals; and to accomplish them, we accept the war Germany has made upon us. In fighting it we must not only raise an army and increase the navy, but must aid the Allies in all ways, financial and other, and so order our own preparations as not to interfere with the supply of munitions they are getting from us.

Trouble-making Pacifists Barred.

The President delivered this speech before an audience that had been carefully sifted. All day Washington had been in the hands of belligerent pacifists, truculent in manner, and determined to break into the Capitol. They tried to take possession of the Capitol steps, up which the President must go when he entered, and met the same fate that Coxey's rioters fell in with twenty-three years ago at the hands of the police, who dispersed them.

A handful of them fell upon Senator Lodge and assaulted him. Others ex-

"Y & E" Office Systems reduced. Pre-inventory clearance sale surplus Filing Cabinets and Supplies. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., 280 B'way.—Advt.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Advt.

tered the Vice President's room, and were so aggressive that they were put out. But by nightfall the authorities had them eliminated, so far as any possibility of trouble was concerned, and they were not admitted to the Capitol at all.

Two troops of the Second Cavalry guarded the approaches, and admitted nobody who could not be vouched for, and the building swarmed with Secret Service men, Post Office Inspectors, and policemen on guard to see that no harm from the lovers of peace befell the President of the United States in his discharge of a constitutional duty.

He came at 8:30, guarded by another troop of cavalry. If he had come in the afternoon, as he wished to do, he would have made his entry through thousands of pacifists camped outside the building and parading its corridors and waiting for him. But at night it was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a disturber to get within pistol shot of the Capitol, and even those who could get into the building itself could not get into the galleries without special tickets.

President Greeted with Cheers.

The House an hour before had taken a recess. When it met again it was in a scene that the hall had never presented before. Directly in front of the Speaker and facing him sat the members of the Supreme Court without their gowns. Over at one side sat the members of the Diplomatic Corps in evening dress. It was the first time any one could remember when the foreign envoys had ever sat together officially in the Hall of Representatives.

Then the doors opened, and in came the Senators, headed by Vice President Marshall, each man wearing or carrying a small American flag. There were three or four exceptions, including Senators La Follette and Vardaman, but one had to look hard to find them, and Senator Stone was no exception. It was at 8:32 that they came in, and one minute later the speaker announced:

"The President of the United States."

As he walked in and ascended the Speaker's platform he got such a reception as Congress had never given him before in any of his visits to it. The Supreme Court Justices rose from their chairs, facing the place where he stood, and led the applause, while Representatives and Senators not only cheered, but yelled. It was two minutes before he could begin his address.

When he did begin it he stood with his manuscript before him typewritten on sheets of note paper. He held it in both hands, resting his arm on the green baize covered desk, and at first he read without looking up, but after a while he would glance occasionally to the right or the left as he made a point, not as if he were trying to see the effect, but more as a sort of gesture —the only one he employed.

Congress listened intently and without any sort of interruption while he recited the German crimes against humanity, his own and his country's effort to believe that the German rulers had not wholly cut themselves off from the path which civilized nations follow, and the way in which the truth was forced upon unwilling minds. It was waiting for his conclusions, and there was no applause or demonstration of any kind for the recital.

But when he finished his story of our efforts to avoid war and came to the sentence "armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable because submarines are in fact outlaws when used as the German submarines are used," the close attention deepened into a breathless silence, so painfully intense that it seemed almost audible.

A Roar Answers No "Submission."

He had told Congress at the outset that the condition which now confronted us was one which he had neither the right nor the duty to cope with alone, and that he had come to ask it to make its choice of ways to deal with it; and now he said:

"There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission —"

There was more of the sentence, but Congress neither knew it nor would have waited to hear if it had known. At the word "submission," Chief Justice White with an expression of joy and thankfulness on his face, dropped the big soft hat he had been holding, raised his hands high in the air, and brought them together with a heartfelt bang; and House, Senate, and galleries followed him with a roar like a storm. It was a cheer so deep and so intense and so much from the heart that it sounded like a shouted prayer.

The President completed his sentence, "And suffer the most sacred rights of our people to be ignored," and Congress relapsed into its intent and watchful silence. But when he asked for the declaration of war, when he urged them to "declare the course of the Imperial German Government to be in effect nothing less than war," the scene was even more striking.

Chief Justice Leads the Cheers.

Chief Justice White had the most prominent seat on the floor; the Supreme Court sat apart from all the rest in a little island of chairs in the centre of the open space before the Speaker's desk; and, as he rose from his seat at the head of the little knot of men, he was marked out from all, as no one else was except the President himself. The Chief Justice's face wore an expression of pride and relief that was a study, and that attracted the observation of everybody; and though the cheering really needed no leader, he was its leader. At this last utterance of the President's, he compressed his lips close together as if he were trying to keep tears back, and again raised his hands as high as he could and brought his mighty palms together as if he were trying to split them.

Behind him the Senators and Representatives were cheering; and now, after a moment or two, Heflin of Alabama sprang to his feet. In a second the whole Democratic side of the House was up after him, and then Ollie James of Kentucky rose in his turn, followed immediately by the Democratic side of the Senate, and there they all stood cheering at the top of their lungs.

The same scene was repeated when the President a moment later asked Congress to recognize the state of belligerency which Germany had thus forced upon us, and to adopt measures which would bring the German Government to terms as soon as possible and end the war.

The next applause came from his statement that such a prosecution of the war would call for co-operation with the Allies, and there was more when he spoke of making them a liberal financial contribution, "so that our resources be as far as possible added to theirs." Next he took up our own preparation, independent of the Allies, and Congress applauded his proposal for strengthening the navy, for an army of "at least 500,000 men," but the applause turned to great cheering when he added, "it should be chosen, in my judgment, on the principle of universal liability to service."

After declaring that we should order our preparations so as to interfere as little as possible with the duty of supplying the Allies with munitions, which elicited more applause, the President turned to the great causes which called us into the war, and spoke no more of the injuries which Germany had inflicted upon us. It was not for revenge that we were fighting, but because we were enlisted in the battle for democracy.

"We have no quarrel with the German people," he said amid applause, and later he declared that they would be liberated, as well as the people of other lands, by the war.

When he came to this part of his address the first big cheer he got was when, painting the battle of democracy and autocracy, and the difference between the two, he said that democracies "do not fill other countries with spies or set upon a course of intrigue"—and would have said more but for the cheering that split his sentence at that word.

"The Russian people have been added to the forces that are fighting for justice and for peace," he said, and they cheered again.

Not in the way of reciting injuries to which we must not submit, as he had done at the beginning, but for the purpose of illustrating the difference between self-governed peoples and those that are ruled by a few, he said, "It has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of Government with spies and set criminal intrigue everywhere afoot."

The cheers which this evoked showed again that this is a particularly sore spot with Congress, though the President's object at this point was only the drawing of a contrast between the nations to which we are affiliated and those which are ruled by secret diplomacy and personal government—"a government that did as it pleased and told its people nothing."

His direct charge against the German Embassy, that these plots were directed by "official agents of the Imperial Government, accredited to the Government of the United States," brought another storm of applause.

A World "Safe for Democracy."

But these charges he made only incidentally, and for purposes of illustration. They were all designed to show that "the autocratic German Government can never be a friend," and now he said:

"The world must be made safe for democracy."

This sentence might have passed without applause, but Senator John Sharp Williams was one man who instantly seized the full and immense meaning of it. Alone he began to applaud, and he did it gravely, emphatically—and in a moment the fact that this was the keyword of our war against Germany dawned on the others, and one after another followed his lead until the whole host broke forth in a great uproar of applause.

When he touched on our relations with the German-Americans there was applause for his promises to those German-Americans who "are in fact loyal to their neighbors and the Government in the hour of test," but it was altogether overshadowed by the volume of that which broke out for the antithetical sentence. "If there should be disloyalty it will be dealt with with a stern hand and firm repression."

An Ovation Follows Closing Words.

The President ended at 9:11, having spoken thirty-six minutes. Then the great scene which had been enacted at his entrance was repeated. The diplomats, the Supreme Court, the galleries, the House and Senate, Republicans and Democrats alike, stood in their places and the Senators waved flags they had brought in with them. Those who were wearing, not carrying flags, tore them from their lapels or their sleeves and waved with the rest, and they all cheered wildly.

Senator Robert Marion La Follette, however, stood motionless with his arms folded tight and high on his chest, so that nobody could have any excuse for mistaking his attitude; and there he stood, chewing gum with a sardonic smile.

The President walked rapidly out of the hall, and when he had gone, the Senators and the Supreme Court and the diplomats went their ways. Four minutes after his departure the Speaker called the House to order for the passage of a resolution offered by Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee making it possible to pass the money bills within ten days under suspension of the rules, and the first day's session of the Sixty-fifth Congress was at an end.

CONGRESS RESPONDS QUICKLY.

Resolutions in Both Houses to Carry Out President's Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Congress responded quickly to President Wilson's appeal for war with Germany. Before the President had departed from the Capitol, before the echoes of the patriotic cheers evoked by his stirring words had died away, resolutions had been introduced in the House and the Senate which would take the American nation into the great European conflict.

No effort was made to obtain action on these resolutions tonight. It was after 9 o'clock when the President finished reading his address, and it was apparent that nothing would be gained by attempting to force debate or push the resolutions to a vote immediately.

The resolutions presented in both branches of Congress were identical. They followed the language of the President's address and were approved by the White House. In the House they were offered by Representative Flood, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and were ordered to lie on the table. In the Senate their sponsor was Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader. He asked that they be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so ordered. A meeting of the committee will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The House has not yet elected committees.

Rebuke to Senator Stone.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is Senator Stone. He was one of the leaders of "the little group of willful men," to use President Wilson's expression, who brought about the defeat of the President's Armed Neutrality bill in the closing days of the late Congress. The fact that the Administration ignored him in singling out Senator Martin to present the resolutions carried an obvious rebuke. Senator Stone has announced that he is opposed to war with Germany, and for this reason some other member of his committee will take the most prominent part in furthering the adoption of the resolutions by the Senate.

That the resolutions will be adopted goes without saying. The cheers that greeted other recommendations of President Wilson in his address tonight indicated that he would find an enthusiastic Congress in accord with his war policy. The measures which the President asked the Congress to adopt or authorize him to undertake in order to bring Germany to defeat may be summarized as follows:

President's Advice Summarized.

1. "I advise that the Congress [to quote the President's own words] declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent, which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

2. "This will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany, and, as incidental to that, the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs."

3. Organization and mobilization of all material resources of the country to supply materials of war.

4. Immediate full equipment of the navy, particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with Germany's submarines.

5. An immediate addition of at least 500,000 men to the armed forces of the United States, already provided by law, and authority to the President to raise an equal force as soon as needed and when they can be handled for training. This means an army of 1,000,000 men in addition to the regular army and the State National Guard organizations.

6. This army, according to the President's recommendation, should be chosen "upon the principle of universal liability to service." The meaning of this recommendation is that, should it be enacted into law, the army which will fight America's cause against Germany on land will be obtained by compulsory enlistment of young men within certain age limits yet to be prescribed.

7. Granting of adequate credits to the Government, "sustained by well-conceived taxation," and not by vast loans.

8. Care to be taken to prevent our own military preparations from interfering with supplying the nations already at war with Germany.

Universal Military Service.

The President's advocacy of universal military service in order to obtain the army necessary to give the United States adequate representation on the battlefields of Europe brought generous applause from his audience in the hall of the House of Representatives. It is too early yet to predict with any certainty the outcome of the attempt to be made to raise an army other than by the old method of calling for volunteers, but there are indications that a majority of Congress favors this course, and a universal service bill probably will be enacted shortly.

A plan for universal military service has been worked out by the General Staff of the Army. A bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, seeks to carry out some of the features of the General Staff's plan. In effect, the scheme of universal military service which has the support of the General Staff and the Senate Military Committee provides for requiring young men of 19 or 20 years to take service in the army for three years, the first six months of which, according to the Chamberlain plan, or the first eleven months of which, according to the General Staff plan, shall be spent with the colors. The young men would be subject to call in time of war in subsequent years.

Until the President's disclosure came tonight it was not known outside of an extremely limited circle that he had been converted to the principle of universal military service. He has kept his own counsel with respect to the impression made on him by the arguments advanced in favor of obtaining an army by compulsion. Now that he has come out squarely for the principle it is expected that he will throw his whole powerful influence on the side of obtaining the enactment of a universal service law that will be fair and impartial to all male citizens within the prescribed ages, and at the same time will furnish an army worthy of the name.

It is reported tonight that the President's advocacy of universal service means that it is his intention to send American troops to Europe at the earliest practical moment to fight beside those of Great Britain and France, or troops of the other Entente allies should necessity arise.

Struck a Popular Chord.

The President surprised some of his hearers by the generous measure of help which he advocated for the Entente Governments. It was evident from the cheers that greeted the statement that he made in this connection that he had struck a popular chord. The President did not bring forward any suggestion for an out-and-out alliance with the Entente, but he said that the entrance of the United States into the war would involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Entente powers. That by "action" he meant physical force was apparent from the distinction he drew between that form of help and the extension of "the most liberal financial credits" to the new partners of the United States. Whatever the President's policy of co-operation with the Entente Governments may be, it is evident that it involves united action in the use of land and naval forces.

After defending his course in furnishing Government arms to American merchant vessels and providing expert gunners to work them, the President made known that Germany had intimated that the armed guards placed on our merchant vessels "would be treated beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be."

One of the interesting features of the President's address was his charge that Germany had filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of Government with spies. The President did not go into details as to his knowledge of German spies in United States Government offices. He emphasized his indictment of Germany in this respect by the statement that it had been proved in our courts that agents of the German Government accredited to the United States directed the pro-German plotting in this country.

Another count in the indictment was the President's reference to the intercepted note sent by Herr Zimmermann, the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs to the German Minister at Mexico City, in which it was proposed that Japan and Mexico should be induced to join Germany in making war upon the United States.

No Break with Austria Now.

The President made it clear to his hearers that for the present, at least, he had no intention of breaking relations with Austria-Hungary or of going into war with that country. The war he advocated was to be a war with the German Government only.

The President drew a sharp distinction between the German Government and the German people. He expressed a friendly feeling for the German populace and gave a word of assurance to the Germans in this country that they would be treated with kindness and consideration. At the same time he served notice that disloyalty would be dealt with firmly.

When the resolutions declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany will be passed by the Senate and the House is a question that cannot be answered tonight. It is probable that the debate in the House will be short. Some observers expressed the opinion tonight that it would not last more than three or four hours after the resolutions had been reported out by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Republicans on which have not yet been selected.

Nobody can predict with any certainty what is likely to occur in the Senate. Much will depend on the attitude of the nine remaining members of the "little group of willful men" who defeated the Armed Neutrality bill through filibustering tactics. There is a rather general expectation, however, that the war resolutions will have passed both houses and obtained the approval of President Wilson before the end of the week.

Lodge Congratulates the President.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—After the President had completed his address tonight Senator Lodge shook his hand warmly and said:

"Mr. President, you have expressed in the loftiest manner possible the sentiments of the American people."

SENATORS PRAISE ADDRESS.

Republicans and Democrats Alike Give Enthusiastic Support.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Some of the comments of Senators on the President's address were as follows:

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska—The President's address presents a masterly review of recent events which have combined to force war upon the United States. I have been opposed to war, and have done what I could to avert it. * * * War is now inevitable. * * * Under these circumstances I must stand for strength and unity.

Senator Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut—It was a magnificent address. The people will indorse it, and I will do everything I can to back it up.

Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican Floor Leader—It was very clearly put. * * * It will meet with the approval of the American people.

Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon—It was a magnificent message. It was forceful and to the point, and, in my opinion, expresses the feeling of the great mass of the American people.

Message Sent Around the World.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President's address was sent in full to Germany by a German official news agency for publication in that country. The text also went to England, and a summary of its contents was sent around the world to other nations.

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Comment of Today's Newspapers on the President's Address.

NEW YORK CITY.

Hope of Mankind in the Balance.

From The World.

President Wilson's war address to Congress is more than an expression of a nation's patriotism. It is an appeal to every instinct, every impulse, every tradition of democracy. The case of the American people can rest upon no higher plane than that upon which President Wilson has placed it, and his statement of reasons is no less admirable than his statement of means and methods.

President Wilson has driven straight to the heart of the issue, and Congress must respond. There can be neither hesitation nor halting. Every consideration of national defense, of national honor, of free government and free institutions, of world welfare demands that Congress follow where the President has led, for in the solemn words uttered by Woodrow Wilson rests the hope of democracy and the hope of mankind.

Rejoices in Finding a Leader.

From The Sun.

For those ultimate words of firmness, of American resolution, of American self-respect, much of the previous indecision, of rhetorical subtleties of evasion, could be forgiven. The country will rejoice that it has found a leader ready to lead in the direction to which duty to ourselves and duty to the common interests of humanity and of democracy alike unmistakably and unerringly point.

"No Praise Too High" for Wilson.

From The Tribune.

The judgments of the moment are frequently of but transitory value. Yet, reading President Wilson's message to Congress at the moment of its delivery to Congress, it seems one of the great documents of history, re-echoing in a new and yet the original spirit the great words of Lincoln, "With malice to none."

No praise can be too high for the words and the purposes of the President. Never in all the long period in which he has directed American policy has he seemed to come nearer to the ideal of the American people, the ideal of a President who should lead.

All over the world there will be Americans who will find in the decision made by the President a cause for new confidence and hope.

Victory Only by Co-operation.

From The Herald.

Unerringly the President indicates the only way success can be achieved. It must be by co-operation with the Governments now at war with Germany. The President has been influenced no more by the puerility that has argued for a "defensive" war than he has by the pusillanimity that has urged the degradation of submission and surrender. In dealing with the military problems to be met and solved he follows the dictates of what Americans like to call "horse sense." The problem, as he rightly sees it, is to bring about the defeat of Germany, and to that end it is the duty of the United States to join forces with the great democracies which, so far, have been bearing alone the burden of the fight for liberty.

One Duty for All Americans.

From The American.

The only duty of every American now is to serve his country with all his heart and all his mind.

There is just one thing to do now. That is to prepare all the means of making victorious war.

We must win this war and earn an honorable peace, and wars are only won and honorable peace is only earned by intelligent service, by enormous preparation, by the united sacrifice of the whole nation, and by freely pouring out treasure and blood.

The time for argument is passed. Every man's duty is clear now. Rally to the flag, and nerve yourself to meet war's sacrifices and war's perils as every man should meet them, dauntlessly resolved to win or to die!

Enters War with Clean Hands.

From The Journal of Commerce.

The United States enters this war with clean and reluctant hands. We have been patient and forbearing under Germany's repeated aggressions, almost to the verge of weakness and humiliation. Since Germany persistently refuses to modify her submarine policy, peace with honor is no longer possible. To every one war is a solemn and terrible alternative. But the die is cast, and the country must loyally and unfalteringly support its Government.

America will fulfill its obligation and assume its full share in preserving the world's political freedom. Between autocracy and democracy there can be no choice whatever. If one or the other is to fall there is no course for Americans to pursue, except that of helping eradicate the curse of militarism. Justice, patriotism, and a high standard of national self-interest will accept nothing less. It is the only way to a lasting peace. Right must rule; not might.

BOSTON.

Choice Now, Kaiser or President.

From The Post.

There can be little doubt that Congress will immediately translate the President's requests into legislated authority. Nor can there be this morning any more who dare to say that the people of the United States will not stand with and for their Government. The oral "slacker" must cease his pernicious work. The choice is now between the German Kaiser and the President of the United States. The dividing line is sharp, with the sharpness of a sword.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A New Battle Cry for Freedom.

From The Springfield Republican.

In the most momentous hour of our history since the civil war, the nation's chosen leader has made the fateful decision which duty and honor imposes, and Congress and the people will give him loyal support. It is no half-hearted war for which he calls. He rightly sees that having gone so far there can be no compromise. America must help win the war, and the more speedily the better. But never was a war message couched in terms revealing a more earnest and sincere love of peace. The people of the South have learned to see in Abraham Lincoln their true friend: Time will come when the German people will see that in all the world they have no better friend than Woodrow Wilson.

PROVIDENCE.

A Most Noble Utterance.

From The Providence Journal.

Millions of hearts this morning will greet with joy and pride the word that sets us free. It is an additional source of gratification that this word, in its dignity, its high sentiments and its passionate protest, will take rank with the most noble utterances that have ever been delivered from the Presidential chair.

ALBANY.

Voices Will of American People.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

President Wilson has voiced the unanimous will of the American people. Months and years of patience, of humiliation, and of long-suffering generosity have culminated at length in a situation where war is thrust upon us. There is no evading it; nor is there any desire to evade it, and now at length that the time of waiting has passed and the event is at hand we shall meet it with American energy, gallantry and determination.

SYRACUSE.

A War for Righteousness.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The President appeared before Congress last night and read his indictment of Germany. It was direct, graphic, dispassionate. * * * The message to Congress and to the people of the United States to join Great Britain and France and Russia and Italy to defeat Germany is placed upon the loftiest plane, with no appeal to hatred or to hysteria. It is a sober, reasoned appeal to Christian America to do its part to vindicate the laws by which all peoples have lived since they emerged from barbarism, to defend these simple rules of mercy and humanity which all the world has lived by in war as well as peace since Christian civilization arose upon earth, to unite with other God-fearing citizens of the world to run down the highwayman.

ROCHESTER.

Germany Must Suffer Consequences.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The address embodies a stern arraignment of Germany's abandonment of all restraints of the laws of humanity and decency in the use of submarines. * * * No one who has followed the course of submarine operations since the first of February can accuse the President of being either harsh or unjust on his charge. The plain truth is that Germany has wilfully, wantonly, and deliberately aligned us among her enemies.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dragged Into the War.

From The Philadelphia Record.

We have been dragged into war by the bad faith of the German Government, its contempt for treaties, its repudiation of the restraints civilization has been laboriously endeavoring to impose upon belligerents, its constant violation of our rights.

Met Expectations of the Nation.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

President Wilson has called upon Congress to accept the status of belligerency forced upon the Government and people of the United States by Germany's challenge to and warfare against all mankind and to exert all the power of the nation and all its resources to bring the German Government to terms and end the war in taking this course. The President has met the expectations of the nation and has stated the case with a force and decision that leaves no room for doubt as to his precise meaning, and less room for questions by all impartial judges as to the absolute righteousness and justice of the cause for which we are to draw the sword.

PITTSBURGH.

Must Oppose Might of Right.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Through the premeditated and persistent aggression of the Imperial Government a state of war exists between Germany and the United States. Against the anarchic assertion that might is right we must oppose the might of right. The laws of nations must be enforced by arms and peace be restored by fighting for it. The indictment of the Imperial Government framed by the President of the United States is the most damning arraignment in history.

Calls for An Aggressive War.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

With convincing directness the President marshaled the mournful facts that have been accumulating since February, 1915. We cannot go in alone; we cannot draw out by ourselves; we must undertake war in full recognition of what that act implies in the existing contest between autocracy and democracy or do nothing and be ground in the dust.

BALTIMORE.

War Against Autocracy.

From The Baltimore Sun.

We are heartily glad that the President did not rest his case wholly upon the violations of our neutrality by Germany. We are glad that he showed so clearly that this is a war between autocracy and democracy, that democracy and civilization itself must be set back for decades, perhaps for centuries, if Germany should emerge from it victorious. * * * No one else has made it quite so plain as the President did last night that Germany as it is now constituted * * * can never be a fit member of the society of nations; that no other nation can be secure while it is so constituted. For wrongs done by Germany to this country alone we are amply justified in going to war against it; for the wrongs done by it to democracy and civilization we are yet more abundantly justified in striking.

Will Find Nation in Solid Phalanx.

From The Baltimore American.

In an address that will go down in history as one of the most comprehensive statements, as one of the most scathing, arraignments and one of the profoundest and yet most impressive of human appeals ever delivered, the President of the United States has set forth the wrongs of Germany to the world and the provocations to the United States that could not brook longer tolerance. The United States rallies to the call, and when Congress has acted it will find the nation in solid phalanx.

NEW ORLEANS.

Should Wage War for Humanity.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Having striven long and earnestly to avoid embroilment, this nation, forced at last by brutal aggression and outrage to take up the sword, should wage the war in its own and humanity's defense with all vigor. The call to action finds instant response in many millions of American hearts and resolution. Congress, we have no doubt, will accept the President's recommendation.

CHATTANOOGA.

Actually at War with Germany.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The influence of the disgraceful exhibitions of disloyalty made yesterday at the National Capitol by the so-called pacifists in the face of the national peril is completely nullified and discredited by the overwhelming sentiment of the Congress, which stands by the people in their loyalty to the President. We are actually at war with Germany unless the Imperial Government shall, before the resolutions are formally passed, decide to conform her usages to international law, cease making war on the United States, and apologize for the insults and make due reparation for the losses she has already inflicted upon the people of the United States.

CINCINNATI.

Must Give Our All to the Nation.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

With the United States an avowed participant in the European war comes a new obligation to every citizen of this country, viz.: A determination to give of his or her best to the nation's service that the conflict shall be terminated as speedily as possible. The sympathy of the people of the United States, as we understand it, goes out to the German people, who are victims of the Prussian militaristic system in their national affairs.

INDIANAPOLIS.

We Do Only What Must Be Done.

From The Indianapolis Star.

How vastly more impressive and conclusive this arraignment of German aggression becomes from the fact that the President has so steadfastly held to a patient and forbearing course! How incomparably fewer will be the voices of protest than if he had been among the raging, vituperative ones from the first! Now all the world knows that our Government, under Woodrow Wilson's leadership, has waited so long that forbearance has ceased to be any longer a virtue and the question has been fairly asked whether there was any point at which the American spirit would rise in wrath against aggression. At length our course appears in clear outline. We do only what must needs be done.

ST. LOUIS.

Congress Must Uphold President.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Congress cannot do less than uphold the President's hands. It should act quickly and with unanimity in the passage of a resolution recognizing the hostility of the Imperial German Government, and authorizing the President to take the necessary steps to place the country in a state of defense and carry the war to a successful conclusion.

CHICAGO.

Nation Will Approve the Demand.

From The Chicago Herald.

Strict accountability took on a deeper significance when President Wilson, in a message which will rank as a great historic document, went before Congress and asked a declaration that a state of war exists between this country and Germany. The demand for a declaration gathers force from the known character of the man who makes it. The nation knows that President Wilson is not in love with war and states of war for their own sake. And, knowing all this, the nation and the people's representatives in Congress will approve the demand.

CLEVELAND.

Country On March to Victory.

From The Cleveland Leader.

No way stands open except war with the German Empire. No course is possible save that which Woodrow Wilson urges Congress to enter upon with resolution and follow with energy to the end. * * * It is beyond doubt that the people of the United States, by a vast majority, are with him heart and soul.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Could Resist War No Longer.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The President has resisted war until he could resist no longer. * * * If the German Kaiser, by wantonly attacking us, has brought on a state of war, we cannot help it. There remains but one course for any loyal American to take, and that is to carve out a peace that will be lasting.

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PRESIDENT HOLDS WAR CONFERENCES

He Makes Personal Calls on Daniels and Lansing Before Appearing in Congress.

LACK OF SHIPS A PROBLEM

Military Experts Say It Would Be Impossible to Send Large Army to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Wilson made a personal visit to the State, War and Navy Department Building late this afternoon for important conferences regarding the plans of the National Government in the present international crisis.

Accompanied by four Secret Service men, the President stepped across from the Executive Offices to the State, War and Navy Department Building at 4:45 o'clock. Ten minutes were spent in conference with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. Then the President walked down the long corridor leading to the office of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Counselor Polk conferred with Secretary Lansing immediately after the President left Mr. Lansing's office at 5 o'clock. Then Mr. Polk conferred with Secretary Daniels and War Secretary Baker.

Fifteen minutes before the President arrived Secretary Daniels had conferred with Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, and with a number of high ranking officials of the Navy Department, including Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; Admiral Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Admiral McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts; Admiral Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Captain Chase, who is attached to the office of Chief of Naval Operations, and Major Gen. Barnett, Commandant General of the Marine Corps.

Army experts asserted today that the effect of America's entering the European war, aside from rendering such assistance as she can to the Entente Allies, will be to regenerate the nation and to put it on such a footing that, when the war is over, the United States will not merely be the balance of power, but the dominant power in the world.

The country then would be in a position, it was declared, to speak its mind in such a fashion that no power would presume not to give its utterances the most deferential hearing, and America, prepared, with as splendidly a trained and accoutred an army as any in the world, need fear no power nor combination of powers.

Professional military men asserted that it would be impossible for the United States to send a large army to Europe because of the world's shortage of shipping facilities. All the tonnage on all the seas is now needed, they declared, to supply the 37,000,000 soldiers at present on the various battlefields. Should the United States desire to transport an army of 5,000,000 men to Europe, which was not considered as probable at all, it would require ten years to construct the ships that would be necessary to transport them across the sea and to keep them supplied with food and munitions.

The present war, these military experts stated, was a war of transportation lines and of equipment. Germany, being better served by her superior transportation facilities, was for that reason holding a relative, but very important, advantage over her enemies. The advantage which the latter possessed by reason of England's control of the seas was being rendered weaker by the submarine operations of Germany.

To illustrate the seriousness of the shortage of available ships, it is pointed out that although the United States possesses sufficient wealth and resources to supply all the Entente nations with most of the necessities of war, there is not enough tonnage to transport more than a small fraction of the supplies they need. Russia, taken as an example, is in need of practically every war instrumentality except men, and while the United States is able to equip Russia's 10,000,000 soldiers now forced to inactivity because of their lack of equipment, America cannot supply it to them on account of not having a merchant marine herself, and also because she cannot obtain a sufficient amount of tonnage from other nations to transport such equipment to Russia. Shipping in the Pacific is limited practically to Japanese lines, and they already are working to capacity.

Another consideration giving military authorities concern is the fact that the world is not producing enough foodstuffs to feed itself. A large percentage of the 37,000,000 soldiers in Europe were drawn from agricultural pursuits, and if America undertakes to raise an army the bulk of the troops will come from the producing classes. These experts declare that if an army is raised the country will have immediately to concentrate much of its energy upon agricultural production, and that intensive farming upon a scale never before known in the United States will have to be begun.

71ST COVERING 200 MILES OF COUNTRY

Special to The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK INFANTRY, U. S. A., April 2.—News that the President had asked Congress to declare that a state of war exists reached this city shortly after 10 o'clock tonight and found the men and officers of the Seventy-first "ready to go at once wherever the President orders," as Colonel William G. Bates said. The prospect of a chance for service more active than the guard duty to which they have been assigned caused the greatest enthusiasm among the soldiers as the news was flashed over the wide area they are now covering.

Operating in company units, the regiment is tonight stationed throughout the entire area of the First Military District of the State, which embraces, as nearly as it can be explained, the entire section within three hours' journey of New York City. The men are guarding railroad bridges, munition plants, culverts, and other points, their movements being directed from three battalion headquarters, under orders from regimental headquarters here.

PACIFISTS GET COLD SHOULDER

Forbidden to Parade by Washington Police and Chased Off Capitol Steps.

CONGRESSMEN SPURN THEM

Two Meetings Held Interrupted by Jeering—Police Break Up Incipient Riot.

ANTI-PACIFISTS IN FORCE

But Not So Numerous or Vociferous—Many Peace Shouters Have German Accent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The pacifists and patriots who descended on Washington today to attempt to exert rival influence on the National Government found the city flag draped in preparation for the meeting of the war Congress. Washington is a singularly undemonstrative town, and, with the exception of a few dramatic incidents, neither of the invading forces created more than a slight ripple on the surface. Parades were barred, the police proved adamant in resisting attempts to create public demonstrations of any kind, and the Government went on with the business in hand with hardly more than a curious glance at the arm-banded, banner-carrying visitors.

All day the pacifist forces were the more conspicuous in the public eye and the more belligerent in their attempts to force themselves on the attention of members of Congress and Government officials. More than one observer remarked that among them the most eager to secure notice and to impress their views on the Capitol were men and women who spoke with a pronounced German accent. It was also noticeable that among the groups which walked to the Capitol from the railroad station—they were not allowed to march in procession—there were many whose military bearing suggested training under the reservist system.

A determined attempt to start an open-air demonstration was made on the steps of the Capitol in the morning, when about 1,500 of the invading peace forces gathered at the east front. The police quickly cleared them from the steps. From then on, as the pacifists gathered in the plaza in front of the building, there were no moves to make a group disturbance. It is largely due to the unusual watchfulness of the Washington police that the day passed as calmly as it did.

The pacifists held two formal meetings under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Federation—one at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, which broke up a few minutes after it started, when the word was passed that the President might go to the Capitol during the afternoon, the other early tonight. There was little real organization, and the opposing forces, the patriots, apparently were even less efficiently directed. As a result both sides spent most of their time wandering aimlessly about or standing in front of the Capitol.

Groups of pacifists who attempted to intercept Senators and Representatives in the Congressional office buildings or in the corridors of the Capitol as a rule received scant attention, getting sometimes a brief, noncommittal reply to their pleas, sometimes merely an amused glance. A few caught Tartars—for example, the man who came to blows with Senator Lodge.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, became incensed at a remark made to him by pacifists who had stopped him, and told them abruptly that they were "the best ally the Germans have got." He then turned on his heel and left them expostulating. It was recalled that Senator Pomerene, whose mother was of German birth, was threatened with defeat by German-American constituents in his campaign for re-election last Fall unless he acceded to certain demands. His reply was: "I would rather return to private life than sit in Washington a German Senator."

Senator Wadsworth of New York was another interrogated. One man indulged in strong criticism of American foreign policy, calling the United States a "false friend" of Germany.

"I won't listen to a bunch of people calling their own country names," Mr. Wadsworth responded, turning his back on the pacifists.

Senator Reed of Missouri was accosted by men he took for pleaders for a declaration of war. He asked their spokesman if he was ready to enlist. The man made an evasive reply, and was told sharply to answer the question.

"You're asking for a declaration of war," the Senator exclaimed. "How about your share in it?"

Before he could add another word the man was shouting his adherence to the cause of peace.

The pacifists were usually distinguished by white armbands bearing the slogan "Keep out of war," or "We want peace." The patriots, as a rule, wore only small American flags, although occasionally a man could be found with a broad ribbon on his breast bearing the motto, "Let us fight for Old Glory." One solemn-looking pacifist carried a banner, "Is This the United States of Great Britain?"

The pacifists gathered for their afternoon meeting in Convention Hall, which had been selected by the authorities as an assembly hall for the District National Guard, and the incoming peace disciples were greeted with the rattle of arms and accoutrements as the troops worked at getting their equipment ready for service. Uncomplimentary remarks were passed on both sides, and there were several physical encounters, none serious. The police finally intervened to prevent further trouble, and a guard of troopers was placed about the building.

Louis P. Lochner, Henry Ford's peace Secretary, called the meeting to order, and Darwin P. Meseroie was chosen Chairman. Mr. Lochner said, in opening the meeting:

"We gather here as 100 per cent. Americans, patriots endeavoring to keep the greatest disgrace of all times from being put over. While it is not popular to talk of peace at this hour, it is right. Although we may go down to defeat, it will be with the banners of righteousness unfurled."

As he took the chair Mr. Meseroie said Senator La Follette had tried to get a permit for the pacifists to hold a demonstration at the Capitol. The mention of Mr. La Follette's name brought great applause. After the Chairman had told of the eviction of the peace forces from the Capitol steps, word was brought that the President intended to address Congress immediately, and the meeting was adjourned.

This time the pacifists let it be known that they were not going to demonstrate, so the police allowed them to stand on the Capitol steps at the House side. There they stood or sat for two hours, until it was announced that the President would not appear until 8 o'clock.

Arrangements were made quickly for holding at once the mass meeting that had been scheduled for tonight, so the delegates could be at the Capitol when the President arrived. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, a New York rabbi; Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University, and Miss Emily Green Balch, Professor of Economics in Wellesley College.

The plans of the pacifists were so delayed that their mass meeting was not in progress until just before the President went to the Capitol. Several thousand persons gathered in the hall. Disorder threatened on several occasions, but the police, reinforced by armed National Guardsmen, managed to hold the jeering crowd in check. Reports received by the managers of the meeting that an attempt would be made to break up the meeting had been communicated to the police, who kept crowds on the outside moving along on the opposite side of the street.

After several of the addresses had been delivered the meeting adopted a set of resolutions protesting vigorously against war on the ground that hostilities would fasten on the country "a militaristic imperialism," and urging the appointment of a joint high commission to settle the issues with Germany.

A portion of the crowd, discouraged at Convention Hall by the police, marched to the headquarters of the Emergency Peace Federation later in the night, and after threatening to wreck the place if signs that offended them were not removed, started a free-for-all fight. It was stopped quickly by the police.

Dr. Jordan tried to see the President this morning, but in vain. He then started across the street to see Secretary Daniels, but was stopped by the guards posted about the State, War, and Navy Building.

At the headquarters of the Emergency Peace Federation it was stated that 5,000 opponents of war had gathered in the city. None of the officials, however, was able to produce any registration of delegations.

HAD TWO SPECIAL TRAINS.

Anti-Pacifists Went to Washington from New York in Force.

Two special trains bore the New York delegation of anti-pacifists to Washington yesterday. One left on the Pennsylvania at 10:08 A. M. and the other on the Baltimore & Ohio at 9:50. In addition, a number of anti-pacifists went individually on regular trains, to join the others at the New Willard Hotel, their headquarters in Washington.

Among those who went were Professor Ellery C. Stowell and Professor Henry B. Mitchell of Columbia, Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Samuel S. Auchincloss and Professor Douglas W. Johnson. Dr. A. L. Boyce took with him one of the broomsticks and one of the wooden guns which the candidates for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been using in their drill at Governors Island.

AMERICAN AVIATORS FIRST UNIT AT FRONT

Government to Give Flyers in France Official Status as a Military Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The first official representatives of the American Government on the battle line in Europe in the war with Germany will be the American aviators who are members of the Lafayette Escadrille, now serving with the French Army along the Oise.

Plans are now being formed as a result of which it is practically certain that the American members of this Franco-American aviation squadron will be given an official American status and serve as the first American military unit in the war in Europe. These plans embrace the idea of having the American Naval Attaché at Paris, Lieut.-Commander W. R. Sayles, swear these American aviators into the service of the United States and constitute them an American military unit at the front.

Some months ago the State Department was asked to approve the use of the name of American Escadrille for this Franco-American aviation squadron. The Administration objected to use of the word "American" on the ground that the United States Government was neutral, so the name of Lafayette Escadrille was adopted. Since the United States is no longer neutral, and will soon be a full-fledged belligerent opposing Germany, it is planned to give the unit the name of American Escadrille. The plans for its use as an American unit, however, go much further, and involve the actual service of this squadron at the front as an official aviation unit of the United States Government.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS HISSED BY SOCIALISTS

"We'll Have a Revolution Here" Is Shouted Amid Cheers at Carnegie Hall Meeting.

Socialists who filled Carnegie Hall last night hissed and hooted when at the close of the meeting it was announced that President Wilson's message had been for war, and that he had asked for 500,000 men.

"He wants to send 500,000 of our young men to die in the trenches of France," said S. E. Beardsley, who presided. Shouts of "No, no!" "Never!" "We'll have a revolution here!" was the response from the audience.

With hisses and deep groans the meeting broke up, many going to the platform to pledge their support to the campaign of Joseph G. Cannon for Congress from the Fifteenth District at the special election on April 12. Next to holding a demonstration for peace, the object of the meeting was to ratify his nomination, and to plead with all Socialists and pacifists in this city to go into his district and make a fight for him.

While there were great outbursts of disapproval for President Wilson and others favoring war with Germany, the suggestion of a class war in this country made by Winter Russell received the greatest outburst of applause during the evening. "Whether there is a revolution in Germany or not, we need one here," Russell declared, and nearly half the audience stood up to join in the enthusiastic recognition of this sentiment.

TOASTS KAISER, IS HANGED.

Man in Wyoming Then Is Cut Down and Driven from Town.

Special to The New York Times.

THERMOPOLIS, Wyo., April 2.—A stranger believed to be a German who shouted "Hoch der Kaiser!" as he stood drinking at a saloon bar here narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of Thermopolitans.

As the stranger lifted the glass to his lips, after shouting his toast, he was knocked down by a miner, a rope appeared as if by magic, and in a moment the dazed man was hanging from a beam.

Before life was extinct, however, the counsel of cooler heads prevailed and he was cut down by the City Marshal. He was revived with cold water, forced to kneel and kiss the American flag, and then was warned to get out of town. He did.

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WILLIAMS OUTLINES AN AGGRESSIVE WAR

Senator Would Start Training a Million Men and Send Some Abroad Now.

SUBMARINE CHASING URGED

Seizure of Interned German Ships to Equal American Vessels Sunk Advocated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Before President Wilson spoke tonight Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, a prominent Democrat of the Committee on Foreign Relations and an active supporter of the President's foreign policies, gave out a formal statement favoring an aggressive war to a finish with Germany. He expressed no doubt that war would be the substance of the President's address, and devoted his remarks to the subject of making that war effective and speedy, so that peace might be satisfactory and lasting.

Mr. Williams advocated the training of 1,000,000 men for foreign service as quickly as possible, the sending of a small force at once for its moral effective on doubtful countries, and the immediate active participation of the navy in chasing submarines from the Atlantic Ocean. American harbors, he said, should be opened to the warships of the Allies, informal military conventions should be arranged for military co-operation pendente bello, income from bonds of the allied countries should be exempt from American taxation, and German ships in American harbors should be seized and used. Mr. Williams's statement follows:

"It would come nearer the truth, and probably it would be upon the whole, better if we declared that a state of war already exists by the act of Germany, who has sunk our ships and killed our citizens upon the high seas, where they had a perfect right to be; who has insulted our sovereignty by insolently forbidding us to sail within a limited zone upon the high seas which she has sovereignly marked out, and who has insulted and ridiculed us by telling us that we could enter one port once a week provided that we painted our ships like a barber's display sign.

"Without any formal alliance of any description, we are compelled practically to co-operate and participate with others who are the enemies of our enemy. We should realize the situation frankly and act upon it. There need be no treaty in words, but there must be conventions and agreements for our military and naval co-operation pendente bello.

"There is another thing that I would do very quickly—pass a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of a sufficient number of interned German ships to equal in value in their present condition the value of the American ships which have been sunk by German submarines, as of the day of their sinking, and to authorize him, in case of the sinking of more American ships, to take more interned German ships to the amount of their value.

"The ships could be sold to those who would repair their machinery, and the money could be paid over to the owners of the destroyed ships, or, in case where the destroyed ships had been insured, to the marine insurance companies, or, if the insurance has been carried by the Government Marine Insurance Bureau, to the Government itself.

"We ought to make preparations to put a million men into state of training now, to be followed in three months with a call for another million. Whether these levies are to be raised by voluntary or by compulsory service of all between certain ages is again, to my mind, a secondary matter. We ought to detail as many Lieutenants, and even Sergeants, from the regular army to drill these troops and put them into shape quickly by intensive training as can be spared from the regular army.

"Many officers from the regiments of the National Guard, and many of their noncommissioned officers, who have received about six months' good training on the Mexican border, could be summoned into the service as drill masters. Retired noncommissioned officers of the United States Army and retired Orderly Sergeants (many of whom are as capable as Captains or Lieutenants for drilling companies) should be called into service for that purpose.

"The training of the men ought to be quick, intensive, and thorough. It may be that we will not need them; if so, no great harm shall have been done, except the expenditure of the money, but good will be done by creating a proper spirit and the psychological effect upon the minds of the population of the Entente countries will be great, and the moral effect upon the armies and peoples of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria would be still greater.

"Meanwhile I would like to see a few thousand American regulars upon the battle line, shoulder to shoulder with the troops of Belgium, for the sake of the moral effect. Psychology is a greater thing in human affairs than people ordinarily think. The mere sight of our flag there would be much. I hope for the sake of the dear South the bands will play 'Dixie' as our troops deploy into position.

"Outside of all these things our main task will be to utilize our navy, and instead of having the big ships lying around about the harbors and ports of the United States in a fancied defensive against a fancied fleet, have them take the offensive in the most effective possible way. What is the most effective possible way is a question for the admiralty, of course; I do not know; I am not an expert and am too old to study how to appear one.

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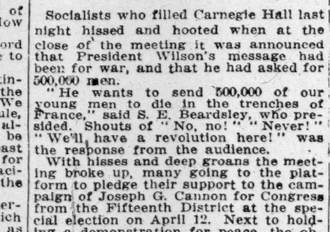

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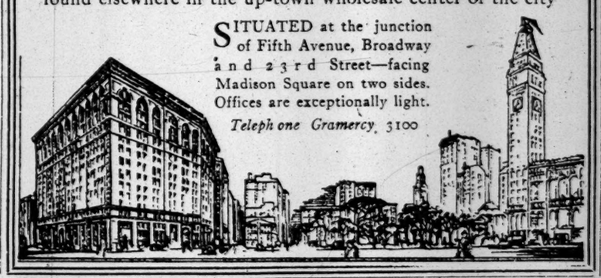

SERVICE BILL CALLS MEN OF 20 THIS YEAR

Revised Chamberlain Measure Permits Training Those Up to 24.

MIGHT RAISE 2,000,000

To be Introduced at the First Opportunity—Kahn Offers Another in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 2. — Having amended it materially to make it effective in promptly raising armed forces, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, today virtually completed his universal compulsory military training bill.

The chief change provides for registration and training this year of men between 20 and 23. In subsequent years men of 21, 22, and 23 years would be subject to training on call of the President. Senator Chamberlain plans to introduce the amended bill at the first opportunity. The amendments were decided upon by Senator Chamberlain after a recent conference with President Wilson on the subject of universal training.

Whether the bill will have the support of the Administration cannot be definitely stated. It is probable that the President will back a measure of that nature if the United States decides to raise an army.

In explaining his re-drafted bill, Senator Chamberlain said that neither his former bill nor the Army Staff measure provided "sufficiently to meet the present crisis." The most important changes, he said, were as follows:

"In 1917 those 20 years of age, instead of 19, will be trained, and, if the President finds that the national defense so requires, he may by proclamation also call out for training all those of the age of 21, 22, and 23.

"In 1917 the President, even though he does not find it necessary to call out those of 21, 22, and 23 years, may require them to register and be examined.

"The men who have been or are being trained constitute the National Army, which is a reserve force liable to call to service in case of war or imminent danger thereof."

How many men a call upon those from 20 to 23 years of age would raise, Senator Chamberlain said, was problematical, but he estimated the number at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. He predicted that "if we should have a long war we shall doubtless have to raise troops by compulsory service," and said a universal training plan would determine definitely the number of men available and those having the fewest responsibilities and dependents.

The General Staff Universal Military Training bill was introduced in the House by Representative Kahn of California, and a bill identical with the Chamberlain measure was presented by Representative Caldwell of New York. Both measures will come before the House Military Committee on Wednesday.

CALLS MORE MILITIA TO FEDERAL SERVICE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The War Department today ordered the following National Guard units to be mustered immediately into Federal service; Second West Virginia Infantry, Fourth Virginia Infantry, Battery D, Virginia Field Artillery; First and Second Companies, Virginia Coast Artillery; First Vermont Infantry, Second and Fourth Companies, Connecticut Coast Artillery. Other units soon will be ordered into Federal service.

CHICAGO, April 2.—On orders from Washington, General Barry, commanding the Central Department, U. S. A., today instructed that a temporary halt be called in recruiting for National Guard regiments. Among National Guard officers it was said inability to equip the recruits as fast as they enlist had been noted. Captain Fitch, aid to General Barry, said the interruption doubtless would be brief.

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HOUSE ELECTS CLARK AGAIN

Quickly Chooses Him Speaker, 217 to 205, for the Fourth Term.

PATRIOTISM THE KEYNOTE

Lenroot Stirs Enthusiasm by Promising That Republicans Will Sink Partisanship.

MISS RANKIN APPLAUDED

New Woman Member Bows Her Acknowledgments to Greetings from Both Sides.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The members of the Sixty-fifth House of Representatives crowded their way through the swarm of pacifists who had hived on the Capitol steps at noon today and got into the legislative hall, where they organized by electing Champ Clark Speaker and the whole Democratic ticket. The President wished to address them in the afternoon, but was obliged to postpone his visit until the evening because James R. Mann, the Republican leader, thought there might be a chance to capture one or two of the lesser offices in the House organization if he insisted on a rollcall on every office.

The idea was that, as the parties were almost evenly divided, it might happen in the course of an afternoon devoted to incessant rollcalls that on some particular rollcall some of the Democrats might be absent, enough of them perhaps to give the Republicans a majority of one or two. So, although he was several times requested to let the Doorkeepership and the Postmastership and the other offices be filled by a rising vote or a viva voce vote, Mr. Mann insisted each time on a rollcall, hoping against hope for some lucky accident in the way of a Democratic absentee. Meanwhile the President waited in the White House; word came now that he would come at 3 o'clock, now at 4, now at 5, but each time it became evident that Mr. Mann's rollcall experiment would not be exhausted by that time. At about 3 o'clock the Senate sent over to inquire when the House thought it would be ready to receive the President, and learning that it thought it could organize by 5 o'clock or 5:30, the Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock. But the President was not suited with that hour, and when he learned of the situation postponed his visit until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Clark had predicted that he would be elected one hour and forty minutes after the House met. It met at noon, and at precisely 1:40 P. M. Mr. Clark's election was completed. He got 217 votes to 205 for Mann, 2 for Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts and 2 for Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin, two Congressmen answering "present." Gillett and Lenroot are Republicans and got, between them, three Republican votes and one independent, Fuller of Massachusetts, who voted for Gillett. All the other independents voted for Clark, who received the solid Democratic vote.

House in Patriotic Mood.

The temper of the House was unmistakable. It was resolved on acting a patriotic part and it manifested no intensity of partisanship, but at the same time it was intolerant of rhetoric on the subject and had a "show-me" attitude toward anything that looked like a proposal to put party divisions in the melting-pot. The first ingredient, the desire to be patriotic rather than partisan, was unerringly shown in the way in which all the speakers tried to conciliate that spirit, no matter what side of a question they took. They took the line which would come up to the audience's mood. The other ingredient was shown in the positive refusal of the Republicans to be seduced into enthusiasm for patriotic phrases by speakers who were trying to induce them to surrender party individuality, and by the failure the Democrats made when they tried to get enthusiastic over the same phrases. As for the galleries, which were filled by ticket, they were intent, deeply interested and only mildly demonstrative.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, Representative-at-large from Montana, came in at 11:55 o'clock, escorted by her colleague, Mr. Evans, and the whole House stood up and applauded her as he took her to her seat.

The blind Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Couden, offered a prayer in which he said:

"God of the Ages, our father's God and our God, whose Holy influence has shaped and guided the destiny of our Republic from its inception, we wait upon that influence to guide us in the present crisis which has been thrust upon us.

"Diplomacy has failed; moral suasion has failed; every appeal to reason and justice has been swept aside. We abhor war and love peace. But if war has been, or shall be forced upon us, we pray that the heart of American citizen shall throb with patriotic zeal; that a united people may rally around our President to hold up his hands in every measure that shall be deemed necessary to protect American lives and safeguard our inherent rights.

"Let thy blessing, we beeseech thee, attend the Congress now convened in extraordinary session under extraordinary conditions which call for extraordinary thought, wise counsel, calm and deliberate legislation; that its resolves and all its enactments may spring spontaneously from loyal and patriotic hearts; that our defenders on land and sea may be amply supplied with the things which make for strength and efficiency.

"And, O God, our Heavenly Father, let Thy strong right arm uphold, sustain and guide us in a just and righteous cause; for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and glory, forever, Amen."

Applause for Miss Rankin.

The roll was then called, amid the usual confusion; but when Montana was reached the Clerk rapped for order, and in the stillness that finally followed he called Miss Rankin's name. Both sides of the House burst out in applause, and Miss Rankin blushed and smiled, but they wanted her to stand up, and they cheered until she did, bowing first to the Republican side, then to the Democratic.

Champ Clark was placed in nomination for his fourth term as Speaker by Mr. Schall of Minnesota, a man elected as a Progressive in a district which, he told the House, contains 43,000 voters, of whom 32,000 are Republicans. Mr. Schall is a blind man. He spoke from the front of the House, leaning on a cane. His oratory is somewhat emotional, but the Republicans were utterly unresponsive to it.

"There should be but one party, the American party," he shouted, and the Democrats sprang to their feet and cheered in what seemed an effort to stampede the Republicans, or some of them. But the Republicans looked sour; and that the Democrats themselves were not really stirred was proved by the very different kind of cheering they later gave for things that really did touch them.

The pitch of Mr. Schall's speech was that both parties should sink partisanship and co-operate with the President, and that the best way to do it was to give him a Congress controlled by his own party.

"I, with my sightless eyes," he said, "would be of little use to my country on the field of battle, but I can cast my vote to help it. I know of no better way to stand by the President than to return his party to the control of the House."

When Mr. Schall got through he was so intent on his peroration that he forgot the formality of placing Mr. Clark's name in nomination, and when the Clerk asked him about it the Republicans tried to arouse the demonstration known in the record as "derisive laughter." Their signal failure to do this was just as significant of the House's mood, though in a different way, as was the failure of the Democrats to get up a real demonstration of approval for Mr. Schall's patriotic phrases. In both cases the attempt was manufactured and mechanical.

Lenroot Arouses the House.

Mr. Green of Massachusetts nominated Mr. Mann, and in seconding the nomination Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin replied to Mr. Schall. His point was that it would be better for the country if the Republicans were in control of at least one house of Congress, so that the President would be obliged to consult both parties, and thus give the whole country a share in the Government.

"No Republican in the House or Senate has been consulted," he declared, "upon the gravest question that this country has had for more than half a century. But if you on the other side do organize this House, I say to you that in the days to come there will be no partisanship on the Republican side in dealing with this situation."

Now, at last, there arose a real demonstration of enthusiasm. Lenroot had touched the right spot, and the difference in the character of the applause was significant. There was a spontaneity and heartiness about it that had been lacking before and could not be pumped up; and the same feeling was shown even more strongly when Mr. Clark was elected, and Mr. Mann presented him to the House as "the Speaker you have chosen, the genial, able, impartial, patriotic statesman of Missouri and the nation." Mr. Clark's own speech evoked it, though the speech was short and was delivered in a rather perfunctory tone; but in it he appealed to the patriotic note without undue indulgence in rhetoric, and urged both sides to remember that in the peculiar circumstances his would be an impossible task unless they sunk partisanship in patriotism. For himself, he promised to do so as Speaker.

The members were then sworn in in blocks of States, and the rival slates for the lesser offices in the organization were nominated. It was here that Mann insisted not only on a separate vote on each office, but on a roll call on each as well; and the afternoon wore away in calling the roll, for each call takes about forty minutes. After the Democratic slate had been elected, Mr. Mann tried to have the House agree that the rules which it adopted, the old rules of the Sixty-fourth Congress, should be the rules only until the regular session begins in December, but he was defeated.

STONE FOR QUICK ACTION.

Says if War Comes He Will Be a Screaming War Eagle.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which would handle any resolution declaring war or a state of war, late today called a meeting of his committee for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. He said he had no information as to how soon the House might act on a war resolution, but in view of the President's address he believed his committee might as well meet tomorrow and begin work. The Senator said he did not expect to make a speech on the war resolution.

"I am against a declaration of war," he added, "but when it is declared I will be a war eagle, screaming as loud as the rest. Blood is thicker than water, and, no matter what opinions a man might have about the need for war, any other position would be contemptible, and no American could contemplate it. War is not play, and when we go into it I believe we should go in to the limit with men and money. If it takes one million men, all right; if it takes five million men, all right; if it takes ten billion dollars, or fifty billion dollars, all right. There is no use playing around the edges of war."

TO CONGRATULATE RUSSIA.

Arkansas Congressman Offers a Resolution—Spy Measure Introduced.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A concurrent resolution to congratulate the people of Russia on the establishment of a popular Government was introduced in the House today by Representative Goodwin of Arkansas, and was referred without action to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

A comprehensive Administration measure dealing with neutrality violations, espionage, injury to vessels, interference with foreign relations and commerce, falsification of passports, and other similar questions, was introduced by Representative Webb of North Carolina, who will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The bill embodies all the Administration measures on those subjects which passed the Senate in the last Congress.

A resolution to declare war between the German Empire and the United States, as prepared by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, Republican, provides "that war be, and the same is hereby declared between the German Empire and the United States of America, and the President is authorized and directed to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States against the said German Empire, its subjects, and dependencies."

The preamble sets out that "the triumph of Germany would destroy the liberty of the world," that "the grandeur of the United States will not permit its share of the burden of war to be borne by other nations," and that "Germany has continued to destroy American ships and to take American lives."

WOMEN GREET MISS RANKIN.

Suffragists Entertain Her and She Makes a Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Representative Jeanette Rankin of Montana, the first woman member of Congress, took her seat in the House today after an elaborate prelude of ceremonies, in which woman suffragists predominated. The principal occasion was a breakfast for "the Honorable Jeanette Rankin of Montana," under the auspices of suffragists of all factions.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, sat at Miss Rankin's right and at her left was Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Women's Party. "The day of our deliverance is at hand," was the keynote of Mrs. Catt's speech to the notable gathering of women. Miss Rankin, in reply, made the longest speech she has delivered since her arrival in the Capital.

"The day after election," said Miss Rankin, "it looked very much as if I had not been elected, but it seemed to me that the campaign had been nevertheless worth while because the women had stood together, the women had learned solidarity. It seemed to me that that one thing had been alone worth striving for. I think that this breakfast this morning shows that the women are standing together.

"I want you to know how much I feel this responsibility. There will be many times when I shall make mistakes and it means a great deal to me to know that I have your encouragement and support."

TROOPS GUARD THE CAPITOL.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken to Insure President's Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Extraordinary measures were taken to guard the President on his visit to the Capitol tonight to deliver his war message. Besides the usual force of police outside watching the entrance to the House wing of the Capitol, where the President's party was to go in, two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, under the command of Colonel Fenton, were stationed around the plaza in front of the building, driving the crowds that gathered many yards from the space where Mr. Wilson was to pass.

Several thousand citizens of Washington gathered around the plaza outside the ring of cavalry to watch the Presidential party enter, closely escorted by a ring of Secret Service men, while the corridors of the Capitol were thronged with persons lucky enough to secure tickets long before the hour set for the President's approach. So admirable were the police arrangements, however, that no untoward incident of any kind occurred. The President and his party were cheered vigorously, both when they entered and when they left the Capitol.

The President remained up until nearly midnight tonight talking with Colonel E. M. House, who came to Washington to hear the address and left at 12 o'clock for New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Napoleon Once Said:

"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

In every community men are drilling daily for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of **ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. The troops on the Mexican Border use **ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**, and over 100,000 Packages have been used by the French and English troops in the War Zone. We will be pleased to mail FREE packages to any soldiers' address upon receipt of request. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

TAFT FINDS SOUTH IS SOLID FOR WAR

Not an Ounce of Pacifist Spirit There or in the Southwest, Ex-President Says.

Ex-President William Howard Taft arrived in this city yesterday after having completed a trip through the Southern and Southwestern States, in which he delivered forty speeches on behalf of the League to Enforce Peace and for preparedness to meet the present crisis. In regard to the feeling toward war with Germany in the districts he visited, Mr. Taft said:

"The South and Southwest is ready for the conflict with Germany. This great section of the country, part of which was deeded to Mexico by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, has not one ounce of anti-war spirit. Neither is there any rampant jingoism. The people of the South and Southwest feel that war is inevitable, and they are willing to go into it to defend our rights. In fact, they do not want to stay out any longer, and they feel that their battles are being fought by somebody else.

ALABAMA FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Senator Underwood Denies Truth of Statement to Contrary.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, writing to a Southern friend here, who has an office at 1,476 Broadway, denies the correctness of a statement attributed to Bascom Little of Cleveland, Chairman of the Committee on National Defense of the National Chamber of Commerce, who was quoted as saying at a meeting on March 27 at the Hotel Astor, which was attended by Governor Whitman and Ambassador Gerard, that "the whole country, with the possible exception of Alabama, was strong for preparedness." The reply of the Senator, received yesterday, reads:

United States Senate,
Committee on Cuban Relations,
Birmingham, Ala., March 31, 1917.

I received your letter of the 28th inst., in reference to the statement made by Bascom Little, former President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, in reference to Alabama being opposed to preparedness. Mr. Little undoubtedly misrepresented conditions in Alabama. Our State has not been for war unless we were driven into it, but when the President called for the National Guard to go to the border we sent more men than any State in the Union in proportion to population.

And, besides, we organized after the call for troops a complete regiment of cavalry of fifteen companies, mustered it into the service, and trained the men, and today Alabama is the only Southern State that has a complete regiment of cavalry. We had on the border three full regiments of infantry, one full regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery.

I had already seen the statement in the local papers, but am glad you were interested in knowing our attitude.

Sincerely yours, O. W. UNDERWOOD.

The Senator's New York correspondent, who requested that his name be excluded in mentioning the letter, said he had called attention to the incident because as a native of North Carolina he resented any reflection on the loyalty or patriotism of any State in the South, and particularly on account of the fact that the preparedness map shown at the meeting where Mr. Little made the charge had the "loyal States" colored in black and Alabama in white. He said he could not stand for any section of the South being described as a "milk-sop State."

NORFOLK ENTHUSIASTIC.

Aflame with Approval of Wilson and His Address.

By Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—Norfolk is aflame tonight with the sentiment of enthusiastic support of President Wilson and of the nation in its battle for American principles. A great meeting was held this evening, where, in response to eloquent speeches and to the feeling of the hour, a rousing demonstration was given of fullest approval of the position taken by the President in his splendid address to Congress. Norfolk is ready.

E. A. BILICOLY.

PICKET WHITE HOUSE AGAIN.

Suffragists Resume Demonstrations as Congress Discusses War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Suffrage pickets again surrounded the White House today as Congress convened for its special war session. Under the direction of Miss Alice Paul, head of the National Woman's Party, a group of women bearing suffrage banners paraded from the party headquarters to the White House gates and took up the posts which they abandoned when the last session adjourned. Others went to the Senate and House office buildings to remain, they said, until the session was over. The banners bore the following legend:

"Russia and England are enfranchising women in wartime. How long must American women wait for liberty?"

Miss Paul said that the women's decision to surround the White House again, in spite of the critical international situation, was actuated by the highest patriotic motives.

"The women want to take their part in the responsibilities of Government," she said.

Pennsylvania to Vote $2,000,000.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 2.—Officials of the State Government and Legislators took prompt cognizance of the national crisis tonight. Bills to appropriate $2,000,000 for defence of the State were introduced in the Legislature. When news of President Wilson's address was received, members began to wave flags and cheer.

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MEXICAN GENERALS SUPPORT GERMANY

Military Party Said to Demand War Against America if We Enter Hostilities.

PRESSURE UPON CARRANZA

President-Elect Urged by "Civil" Faction to Stay Neutral—Policy Not Decided.

LAREDO, Tex., April 2.—Internal politics, used as a lever in an effort to regulate the Mexican course in international affairs, have created a situation of the utmost gravity in that republic, according to travelers just arrived from the Mexican capital.

These travelers say the Constitutionalist Party, now holding the reins of government, is divided into a so-called "civil" group and a military party embracing many of the chiefs of the army. Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on General Carranza by each party. The President-elect so far has not definitely aligned himself with the policy of either, although it is known he desires to curb the undue activities of the military, according to the recent arrivals.

The "civil" party, these men say, is strongly opposed to any alliance with Germany against the United States and is standing firm for a policy of neutrality in the event of the entry of the United States into the European conflict. The military party, according to these stories, is strongly pro-German and advocates the entry of Mexico into hostilities against its northern neighbor with all that such entry implies.

The story has been brought to the border that General Maximilian Klaus, a German-Mexican commander, has begun the recruiting of a brigade of 3,000 Germans, whose duty it will be to force hostilities with the United States in Chihuahua and Sonora. General Klaus now is believed to be in Guadalajara.

It is alleged by the travelers that they were informed before leaving Mexico City that sixteen Generals closely allied with General Obregon, Minister of War, called on Carranza and demanded that he withdraw his support from the civil faction, stating that if he did not do so they would cease to support his Administration. They also are alleged to have asked that any foreigner speaking ill of the army be deported from the country, under Article 33 of the Constitution.

It is asserted that men in close touch with official circles are authority for the statement that the pressure brought to bear upon Pastor Rouaix, formerly Minister of Fomento, by the military party was the cause of his resignation last week. The military men, it is said, attempted to induce Rouaix to declare void numerous concessions owned by citizens of countries hostile to Germany.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS OF THE ADDRESS

The New York Staats-Zeitung prints this morning an editorial dispatch from Washington, signed by Bernard Ridder, its editor, in which he says:

"The address of the President, demanding a full and complete warfare against the German Imperial Government, will come as a shock to millions of Americans of German ancestry. * * * We are to be one of the Allies in fact as well as in name. The tremendous resources of the nation are to be mobilized and thrown into the scale against the Imperial German Government.

"The President need have no concern as to the loyalty of Americans of German ancestry. That question has been answered definitely and finally. The country has recognized, and will continue to recognize, that fact. I trust, however, that in the days of trial and bitterness to come it will be understood in a spirit of sympathetic appreciation."

No Change in Germany.

From the New York German Herold.

In respect to Mr. Wilson's declaration that the war is not aimed at the German people, we think he has a lurking suspicion that they would quickly cast off their Kings and Princes if they saw a strong democratic power ready to shield them against their enemies, while they set their house in order. We are absolutely certain that during the war no chance in the form of Government the Germans have is possible. Many of them would prefer a republican form of Government, but they feel that, if they follow their inclinations at this time, the resulting internal disturbances would permit the enemy to enter the gates and to devastate Germany. No matter what is said and done in foreign countries, Germany will remain a monarchy till after the war, just for this reason.

Citizens Bound to Comply.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2.—We agree with the President that war exists between the United States and Germany, and that every citizen is bound to comply with the duties arising out of the state of war. All other statements in the President's speech we disapprove and reject.

CINCINNATI VOLKSBLATT.

True and Dutiful Citizens.

From The St. Louis Westliche Post.

There can exist no doubt over the standing of the American citizens of German extraction. The German-Americans do not have to give assurances of loyalty. They have steadily shown themselves to be true and dutiful citizens.

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Due within 30 days	$ 5,960,687.11	
Due 30 to 90 days	6,408,544.32	
Due 90 to 180 days	15,131,727.58	
Due after 180 days	987,396.36	28,488,355.37
Short-time securities	$1,853,700.65	
United States and other bonds	7,551,146.37	9,404,847.02
Customers' liability for acceptances by this bank and its correspondents (*anticipated $510,453.96*)		5,194,906.07
	Total	$127,310,095.29

LIABILITIES

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus	3,000,000.00
Profits	1,232,154.75
Discount collected but not earned	395,774.83
Circulating notes	140,000.00
Acceptances by this bank (*less $1,920,580.62 held by bank*) $2,836,319.38	
Acceptances by correspondents for this bank's account 948,460.03	3,784,779.41
Bonds borrowed	1,085,000.00
Deposits	113,672,386.30
Total	$127,310,095.29

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
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NEW YORK PLEDGES ALL TO THE NATION

Both Houses Promptly Adopt a Resolution Promising Men and Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Within five minutes after news of the President's address to Congress asking that body to proclaim a state of war and enact legislation providing for an army of 500,000 men reached the capitol, the Senate had adopted resolutions pledging to the nation in its hour of need all the resources of the State in men, money, and war supplies, and placing the Legislature on record as favoring universal military service. Later the Assembly concurred in the Senate's action.

Both houses of the Legislature were about to convene when word came over the telegraph wire that Congress had been asked to vest the President with authority to enter the European conflict. Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck had not yet ascended the rostrum when President pro tem. Elon R. Brown arose and read to his colleagues and the spectators who filled the gallery bulletins telling the news.

After the Lieutenant Governor had taken his seat and the chaplain had offered prayer Senator Brown again arose. The throng in the galleries, the spectators on the floor, and the Senators themselves sat grave and expectant. The Senate leader, contrary to his custom, stepped away from his desk into the middle of the centre aisle.

Senator Brown read his resolution in a low tone, and when he had finished there was still the same impressive hush. The President put the question and the resolution was adopted amid a chorus of ayes.

The resolution as adopted by both houses follows:

"Resolved, If the Assembly concur:

That the State of New York through its Legislature pledges all its resources in men and money to the national Government in the present crisis for the most effective action to protect the nation, its honor and rights, and the rights of the citizens, and for the common defense."

After the resolution had been passed Senator Brown offered another resolution which also was adopted. The resolution was:

"Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the State of New York, through its Legislature, declares in favor of universal military training and service."

The only dissenting votes in the Assembly were cast by Shiplacoff and Whitehorn, both Socialists.

PATRIOTIC OUTPOURING ON BOSTON COMMON

Many Thousands Cheer the Flag as Congress Opens—Demonstrations in Other Cities.

BOSTON, April 2.—Boston put on her war paint today. At the moment that the wires flashed the word that Congress had assembled in momentous session, the biggest flag to which New Englanders ever raised their hats was flown to the breeze above Boston Common. A woman's voice began "The Star-Spangled Banner," a half dozen bands struck up the national air, and a chorus from a hundred thousand or more men, women, and children rolled across the old training ground out into the Public Garden, and was echoed from crowds that surged in the streets in front of the State House, down Tremont and Boylston Streets, and around into the Back Bay.

The younger generation had not witnessed such a scene. Their elders said that it had not been approached since the outbreak of the Spanish war. War veterans hoisted their colors, which ceremony came as a climax to a patriotic meeting addressed by the Governor, Mayor, and army and navy officers.

CHICAGO, April 2.—At the hour Congress assembled in extraordinary session in Washington today pupils in every public school in Chicago turned from their lessons to patriotic songs and addresses.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.—Sixty thousand school children of this city assembled in their several schools at the hour Congress convened today, pledged allegiance to the nation, and saluted the flag.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—More than one thousand students of the University of Pennsylvania held a patriotic rally on Franklin Field today to express their loyalty to the Government in the present crisis. The demonstration consisted of a parade, drills, and patriotic addresses. After the drills an American flag was raised by Provost Edgar Fahs Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, April 2.—The greatest patriotic meeting of students and townspeople ever gathered here since a Sunday morning in April, 1861, after the firing on Fort Sumter, was held this afternoon in Hill Auditorium and was attended by more than 5,000 people. Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, and Frederic R. Coudert of New York delivered addresses on unpreparedness.

"The hour is striking," said Mr. Coudert. "Every woman and every child share with every man in this duty. We have seen it in England and France. Every woman in France is animated with the belief that death is preferable for her loved ones than life under Prussian rule. The hour has struck, we shall see it here."

Mr. Stimson said that the appearance of the American flag in the trenches of France would do more to shorten the war than billions of money. "This country would be in a serious condition," he said, "if the Allies should decide to stop fighting before Germany is through with the United States. We should not be so calm except that in a sheltered harbor in the north of Scotland rest some units of war, and on the shoulders of their commander rests the burden of responsibility. So long as he is efficient we are safe, but if he should fail in that gigantic task we should be scrambling for our lives. That is the situation so far as the armed defense of this country rests today. Our optimism about the outcome of the war is not shared by the officers of the army and navy."

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OUTBURST AT THE OPERA

Mme. Ober, a German, Falls in a Faint on the Stage and Is Carried Off.

GERARD CALLS FOR CHEERS

Socialists Hiss Wilson and Talk of "Revolution"—German Resorts Quiet.

Spontaneous outbursts of loyalty marked the reception in New York City last night of the news that President Wilson had asked Congress to declare that a state of war existed against Germany. There was cheering and singing and flag waving in the theatres, clubs, and hotels, and wherever the people congregated warm patriotism was manifested.

Metropolitan operagoers not only stood up and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," amid cheers for the President, for Ambassador Gerard, and for the army and navy during a final intermission in last evening's performance, but they also a moment later saw Margaret Ober, a German contralto, who sang a prima donna rôle in "The Canterbury Pilgrims," advance to the front of the stage and suddenly fall back in a dead faint. In that condition she was lifted and dragged off with some difficulty, not to reappear, while the other stars made the best they could of the closing act without her. These and other happenings that took place behind the scenes last night were part of an extraordinary series of incidents that have not been duplicated since the Spanish war, and which, indeed, could only have been matched then if a Spanish company had been singing an American opera in English here on the night of the blowing up of the Maine.

Horseshoe Boxes Lead Cheering.

Boxholders in the Golden Horseshoe gave the first warning of something unusual astir when the lights went up after the third act, and the men and women leaders of New York society were seen passing from hand to hand the war extras of the late evening papers, just then appearing on the streets. Within a few minutes half of the lower part of the house was reading the news. Director Gatti-Casazza hastened from the lobbies, and, with Conductor Bodanzky, arranged for the orchestra to play the national anthem, the audience springing up with a roar of applause and cheers at the first bars. Nobody sat down, the crowd waiting for what might happen next.

The voice of Ambassador Gerard broke the silence as he stepped to the front of the Iselin box and called for cheers for the President. They were given with a will, and a man opposite proposed the same for Mr. Gerard, followed by other calls for the Allies and for the army and navy, these last bringing the noisiest response of all. Mr. Bodanzky, who handled a difficult situation with rare tact, again arose in the pit and led "The Star-Spangled Banner" once more, after which the opera went on. It was made known that Bodanzky, after but two seasons here, had applied to become an American citizen, but most of the crowd last night were unaware of it.

Mme. Ober, one of a dozen German stars on the stage at the time, had the leading part with Mr. Sembach in the final scene. She was singing a phrase of the Wife of Bath when she stopped and fell at full length upon her back, striking heavily on the floor. Sembach and Max Bloch lifted her, but she sank again, and the two men carried her out through the stage crowd, considerably to the detriment of the Wife of Bath's bridal gown. Dr. William M. Ford of the house staff restored the singer to consciousness in her dressing room, but forbade her attempting to go on.

The polyglot opera company, which has preserved peace among its members from the warring European nations for three years past, had been looking forward during recent weeks and months to what might happen if this country joined the war. It was pure coincidence that the opera sung last night was an American production, the only one of the year.

Those who had hinted that the incident of the hysterical prima donna was a "diplomatic faint" were met by the reply that Ober had not alone been affected by the excitement of the occasion. While she was reviving one of the German men who plays a gallant knight in de Koven's opera collapsed behind the scenes, and the stage hands dashed water in his face in time to set him on his feet and get him out to do his bit in the finale.

At a number of moving picture houses and at a few theatres announcement of the substance of President Wilson's war message was made during the performance last night, and in every case it brought a storm of applause and cheers.

The report was flashed on the moving picture screen at the Rialto Theatre, at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, when the theatre was thronged. Just then the orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the audience jumped up and began to cheer, waving arms and hats. Many stood up on the seats to cheer, while shouts of "Hurrah for Wilson!" "Down with the Kaiser!" and similar cries filled the house.

Alleged Hissers Attacked.

While the cheering was going on a commotion started in the rear of the theatre. Ushers ran up and found a crowd gathered about a man and a woman who, it was said, had hissed. The ushers saved the pair from the persons near them by hurrying them to a near-by exit and thrusting them into the street. The topical review which appeared next contained a number of military subjects, and when each appeared the audience again rose and cheered vigorously.

At the Broadway Theatre Burr McIntosh was delivering a talk when word of the address to Congress was received. He interrupted his talk to make the announcement. The orchestra immediately in front of him played "The Star-Spangled Banner," but he said afterward that the cheering was so loud that for five minutes he could only see the motions of the musicians and could hear nothing of the music. In this theatre, too, somebody cried "Shame, shame!" and a group of National Guardsmen present in uniform started in the direction from which the sound had come, but were unable to find the guilty person.

At the Casino Theatre the announcement of the message was made between the acts of "You're in Love," and the audience applauded enthusiastically. The orchestra here also played "The Star-Spangled Banner" between the acts. The manager of the Empire, where Maude Adams was playing, said that he was afraid to have the announcement made during the performance or between the acts because he knew the audience would raise such a row that the actors would be confused. Instead he had the orchestra play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the close of the performance, by which time extras containing the news had been circulated throughout the theatre, and the audience cheered and sang.

During the last act of "Out There" at the Globe, after news of the address had been received, Laurette Taylor's line in cockney, "Of course I'm not for war—I'm for peace; but since your country is in, I don't see what you're goin' to do 'ceptin' 'elp," won the greatest applause of the play's run. The orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the close of the play.

The delivery of the message was announced between acts at the Hippodrome, and members of the huge company behind the scenes, who did not know what was going on, blocked the scene shifters' gangway running to the stage to find out who was getting all the applause.

As the crowds left the theatres, flag vendors lined the curbs and sold hundreds of flags to the throngs, which then began marching up and down Broadway, singing patriotic songs and waving the flags.

The audience at the Midnight Frolic on the New Amsterdam Roof was familiar with the news when the show began and no announcement was made there, but Will Rogers, who returned to the Frolic last night after a trip on the road, drew a great shout when he said he was glad to get back into vaudeville at the present time because in a year or two the vaudeville stage would be overcrowded with Kaisers, Czars, Kings, and their relatives.

Crowds along Fifth Avenue and in the vicinity of the big hotels last night accepted eagerly the latest word of the situation. It was a patriotic crowd, and frequently there were cheers when striking passages from the President's message were gleaned from a ticker or newspaper. Automobiles along the main thoroughfares were in most instances decorated with the national colors.

Much excitement was caused in the Claremont Theatre, a moving-picture house, at 135th Street and Broadway, when two persons, a man and a woman, refused to stand when the American flag was thrown on the screen and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." When it was seen that the couple did not mean to arise, those standing behind them ordered them to do so. They persisted in their refusal, saying that they could not be compelled to salute the flag. Finally they were ejected by employes of the theatre, assisted by men in the audience.

Anti-war speakers at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue were dragged from a truck, one of their number beaten, and traffic on both 125th Street and Seventh Avenue was blocked for nearly a quarter of an hour, and one man, said to have called one of the speakers a traitor, was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

The man arrested described himself as Louis Pandolfi, 26 years old, typewriter repairer, born in Italy four years in the United States, and in possession of his first citizenship papers. The man who was beaten said he was Henry Jager, editor of a Socialist paper called The Vanguard, published at Maywood, N. J. Jager accused Pandolfi of starting the fight by calling him a traitor.

According to bystanders, about 300 people were listening to anti-war speakers, when word came that a newspaper office nearby had put up a bulletin that President Wilson had begun his message to Congress. The crowd started toward the bulletin board just as Jager started to speak. He made a statement that displeased some in the crowd. Some threw sand at him, and the trouble was on.

In the largest of the restaurants patronized by Germans and German-Americans—Luchow's, in East Fourteenth Street; the Hofbrau Haus, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, and the Kaiserhof, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, there were dinner and after-theatre crowds, but no efforts were made by the proprietors or managers to furnish bulletins of what was taking place in Washington.

LODGE KNOCKS DOWN PACIFIST ASSAILANT

Six Associates Go to Bannwart's Aid in Succeeding Melee in Capitol Corridor.

PACIFIST ROUGHLY HANDLED

Passing Messenger Boy Pummels Him Roundly—Senator Escapes Unhurt—Hot Words Started Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Shortly before Congress convened today seven pacifist lobbyists assaulted Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts at the door of his committee room in the Capitol. Mr. Lodge is the veteran Republican leader of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the historian and scholar of the Senate, and its recognized authority on international law.

Mr. Lodge's first assailant was Alexander Bannwart of 338 Washington Street, Boston, a former baseball player and a man of strong build, 36 years old, born in Switzerland of Swiss-German parents. As soon as blows passed, Bannwart was reinforced by a woman, a minister of the gospel, and four other men. Mr. Lodge is of slim figure, and will be 67 years old on May 12. But he handled his fists with a sprightliness that discomfited his assailants. When the pacifists were finally routed by Mr. Lodge, assisted by three clerks and a Western Union messenger, Bannwart, his face streaming blood, was led to a police station, where he was charged with assault. Mr. Lodge's only sign of conflict was a little red mark on his face. He appeared soon after in the Senate chamber, and was warmly welcomed by his brother Senators. Bannwart was released on $1,000 cash bail for his appearance tomorrow morning in police court.

The trouble began soon after Mr. Lodge, who was at work in his committee room, was asked for an interview by the pacifist delegation. The cards sent in to him bore the names of Bannwart, the Rev. Paul Harris Drake, pastor of Christ Church, Dorchester, Mass., and Mrs. Mary Anna Peabody of Cambridge, Mass. As his custom is small, Mr. Lodge stepped out into the corridor to hear his visitors, who tried to reason with him against supporting a declaration of war.

The Interview at the Door.

Bannwart seemed to be the spokesman for the group. Mr. Lodge said that if the President asked for a declaration of war, he would support that request. Bannwart remonstrated, adding that Mr. Lodge's constituents were opposed to war. Mr. Lodge said his opinion on that point was different, and some of the pacifists commented that war was cowardly.

"National degeneracy and cowardice are worse than war," said Mr. Lodge. "I regret that I cannot agree with you, but I must do my duty as I see it."

Mr. Lodge turned toward his office to bring the interview to an end. According to Bannwart's version after the fight, Mr. Lodge added: "Any one who is a pacifist at a time like this is a coward."

To this Bannwart said he retorted: "Any one that wants to go to war is a coward."

Senator Lodge denies the accuracy of this account. His statement on the subject follows:

"I have nothing to say except this: I was trying to get away from them; they were very violent. I said, 'Well, we must agree to differ.' Then this man, who I afterward learned was Bannwart, said, 'You are a damned coward,' addressing me personally. I went forward, close up to him, and said, 'You are a liar.' He struck me, and I struck him. Then the whole party rushed at me and pushed me against the wall. A young man from Arizona, who was in the corridor with a message, my Secretaries and Senator Stone's messenger interposed for my protection and drove them off."

Mr. Lodge's first blow was well placed. Bannwart reeled backward from it, and, according to some, fell to the floor. It was then that the whole party closed in, pushing the Senator against the wall. Charles Redmond, John Dufault, and Ted Clark, employes of Senator Lodge and the Committee on Foreign Relations, rushed to his assistance, and the fight was general and lively, when David B. Herman, who was passing with a telegram, brought it to a quick decision.

Took the Weaker Side.

Young Herman didn't know what the fight was about, but, seeing Mr. Lodge surrounded by superior forces, he plunged into the fray. He seemed to pick his side by its apparent weakness and his opponent by his apparent strength. Bannwart became his immediate objective, and, falling on him, Herman gave him a severe drubbing. It is a question for friendly arbitration whether the blood that flowed fast from Bannwart's face was drawn by the venerable Senator or by the youthful messenger.

Perhaps it was drawn by both. While Mr. Lodge's age may have led some to underestimate his physical strength, his friends were not surprised at his acquitting himself with credit against overwhelming odds. Mr. Lodge's slender frame is erect and wiry. He is known for his vigorous bearing. As a horseman, he is a familiar sight on the bridle-paths of Rock Creek Park.

"I saw an old man in a fight," was Herman's explanation of his part, "and I thought it my duty to help him."

Mrs. Peabody gave this narrative of the encounter:

"We suggested that the Senator reflect on the trouble this war would bring to the mothers and that he change his attitude for the sake of the boys who would have to go to war. He said he would not. Then one of the men said: 'It is the cowards who are in favor of war.'

"At that Senator Lodge advanced with clenched fists, exclaiming: 'You called me a damned, dirty name,' and struck Mr. Bannwart. It was very natural that the latter should strike back, and he was placed under arrest a few minutes later, charged with assault."

It is believed that Bannwart will be brought to trial on a charge of assault and will not be haled before the bar of the Senate on a charge of contempt, although the incident takes on some color of contempt from the fact that the pacifist lobbyists were trying to influence Mr. Lodge in the performance of his public duty, and from the fact that the affray took place in the Capitol. But as Congress was not in session, it is unlikely that this aspect of the case will be pressed. His bail is small.

Later Mr. Lodge's colleague, Senator Weeks, made this comment on the assault:

The Assault Significant.

"The unprovoked and disgraceful assault made on Senator Lodge today has a far greater significance than simply an assault on an individual. Senator Lodge was in the Capitol attending to his official duties when six men and one woman asked him for an interview. As is the universal practice, he granted the interview, although he was busy at the time, heard their story, and then stated that there evidently was material difference in their viewpoints and they had better agree to disagree.

"This was followed by violent language and a personal physical assault on the Senator. There is no law, so far as I know, providing punishment for an offense of this kind different from punishment in a case of ordinary assault. When Representative Brooks assaulted Senator Sumner in the Senate Chamber, a case not materially different from this in many respects, he was unseated by the House of Representatives.

"Of course, no such action can be taken in this case, and I am not convinced that a different law should apply to Senators and Representatives, even when Congress is in session and they are performing their official duties, from that applying to any individual; but it is well for the country to take notice that those who claim to be trying to keep the country out of war are among the most intolerant of our citizens and do not hesitate to attack those who hold different opinions.

"In my judgment, such people should be watched, and, if they are American citizens, should be compelled to take the oath. I doubt the good faith and loyalty of men and women who are so far lost to the proprieties as were those who committed this offense."

Bannwart a Princeton Graduate.

BOSTON, April 2.—Alexander Bannwart left here last night for Washington with thirty other pacifists. Years ago he was a member of the Lowell Baseball Club of the old New England League, playing under the name of Al Winn. Later he owned the Lowell franchise and was identified in a managerial capacity with other baseball organizations in Eastern Massachusetts. Last year he was Secretary of a local Woodrow Wilson Independent League. Recently he has taken an active part in peace meetings.

Bannwart was graduated from Princeton University in 1906.

Commercial Travelers Wire Sympathy.

As the result of a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Commercial Travelers last night, this telegram was sent to Senator Lodge:

"Five hundred thousand travelers in this country respect you for your vigorous stand, and offer their sympathy in the disgraceful attack made upon you, unparalleled, not only in America, but in the history of legislative government."

The telegram was signed by George Henry Payne, Secretary of the organization. The special meeting was called by J. H. Calmus, Chairman of the committee.

PACIFIST KNOCKED DOWN HERE

Suffered for Trying to Interfere with Women Recruiting for Navy.

A pacifist began arguing with Mrs. Charles F. Bedell and Mrs. Margaret M. Crumpacker, the volunteer recruiting agents for the navy, while the latter was speaking from an automobile at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street early yesterday afternoon. The man, who called himself an "anarchist pacifist," demanded to know why these women were trying to "make men go to war and get killed instead of sending your husbands." Mrs. Bedell told him her husband had enlisted long ago, and the man started to climb into the automobile, swearing.

"A couple of navy officers held him back," Mrs. Bedell said last night in describing the incident. According to others, the man started to fight and somebody knocked him down. He then got around the corner in record time. Mrs. Bedell announced that the Women's Auxiliary to Naval Recruiting had opened headquarters in the Biltmore during the day and that more women with automobiles and who could speak in public were wanted to assist in the work.

ARREST GERMAN FOR THREATENING WILSON

Simmers Charged with Saying if He Had a Bomb He'd Blow President's Head Off.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 2.—Edward A. W. Simmers, a German, 67 years old, was sent to jail in default of $20,000 bail today on the charge of making threats against President Wilson.

Simmers, who was employed as a scientific farmer, was arrested near Woodbine, N. J., on Saturday. He declared, it was asserted, that "if he had a bomb he would go to Washington and blow the President's head off." He said also, according to Secret Service men: "Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley each received a bullet, and I am surprised that Wilson did not get his before this time."

The complaint against Simmers sets forth that he was born in Leipzig, Germany. He took out first citizenship papers in this country three years ago, but destroyed them shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe, it was charged. He will be arraigned for another hearing tomorrow.

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Spring Suits For Men $14.75 to $39.75
offer such a variety in fabrics, colors, and styles, that every man can make a good appearance at whatever price he feels he can afford to pay. The quality of the materials and tailoring is consistent with the price in every case.
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Of all wool, gray whipcord in a semi-Norfolk Model, with two box pleats in back and plain front. Patch Pockets, full or half lined. Long trousers.
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Oxfords of gun metal calf with medium Toes and blind eyelets; Goodyear welts and leather insoles. Others of Russian calf with low, flat heels, blind eyelets and leather insoles. $5.94
Oxfords with dark tan cordo calf vamps and light tan tops; made on a smart, narrow toe last with broad, wooden peg heels; Goodyear welts and leather insoles. $6.49
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony. 33th Street, Rear.

Smart-Looking Soft Hats $1.89

Many men prefer soft hats to derbies. For them we have a good assortment of new shapes in stone, olive, brown and gray at this low price.
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Telephone Directory Covers 89c
It is said the telephone directory of New York City is the "most often consulted book" in use here. Protected with a red cloth cover, your phone book at home or at the office will always look neat and keep in better condition. The catalogue price of this cover is $1.25
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

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A good assortment of crepes, foulards, repps, poplins and brocaded silks—some imported, others of domestic manufacture—all made in open-end shapes.
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Of imported tweeds, for Women . . . . at 32.50
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Of wool jersey . . . . . at 35.00
Of novelty silk . . . . . at 78.00
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Those desirous of adding to their libraries will find a list of 300 new books described in the Spring Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS Sunday, April 15.—Advt.

BRITISH 2 MILES FROM ST. QUENTIN

Drive Sharp Wedge Into German Positions on Heights Overlooking the City.

CAPTURE CROISILLES ALSO

Break Through Teuton Lines Southeast of Arras on 10-Mile Front.

FRENCH PREPARE ATTACK

Violent Artillery Bombardment on Advanced Line South of St. Quentin.

LONDON, April 2.—The British troops have reached high ground two miles west of St. Quentin. By an overwhelming attack today from their positions northeast of Savy General Haig's troops drove a sharp wedge into the German lines on the ridge protecting St. Quentin from the west, capturing the villages of Holnon, Francilly, and Selency. The speed of the British advance is indicated by the fact that six field guns and a number of prisoners fell into their hands.

By the capture of Selency the British have gained a footing on the ridge overlooking St. Quentin, which lies in a hollow. If they are able to hold and enlarge their advanced position on the ridge military critics here say the city is doomed. The capture of Fayet, northeast of Selency, would enable the British artillery to cut the only railroad running out of St. Quentin not yet under fire of the allied guns, if that line of communication has not been endangered already.

At the northern end of the British line of advance their success today has been no less important. Here by a strong attack on a front of about ten miles they captured an important series of German positions defending the Arras-Cambrai high road. The town of Croisilles, together with the villages of Ecoust, Longatte, Noreuil, Louveral, and Doignies, fell into the hands of the British after heavy fighting. The victors inflicted heavy losses on the Germans and took 152 prisoners. The German resistance on this part of the line has been very stubborn, which makes the British success today all the more important.

At Louveral, on the Bapaume-Cambrai high road, the British are eight and one-half miles from the latter city, with a gently rolling country in front of them, boasting of no great natural barriers.

The text of the British statement reads as follows:

We made substantial progress again today at a number of points along the front of our advance. Northeast of Savy our troops this morning carried the villages of Francilly-Selency, Selency, and Holnon. We captured 22 prisoners and 6 field guns. We are now within two miles of St. Quentin.

St. Quentin Wood, Villecholles, and Bihécourt have also been taken by us, and a post has been established in Templeux-le-Guerard (northeast of Roisel) and at Auciette (Vaucelette?) Farm, two miles east of Hendecourt (Heudicourt?).

We also attacked and captured early this morning, on a front of about ten miles, a series of strongly held trenches, forming part of the enemy's advanced line of defense between the Bapaume-Cambrai road and Arras. In this operation, in which the enemy offered determined resistance and suffered heavy casualties, we captured the villages of Doignies, Louverval, Noreuil, Longatte, Ecoust-St. Mien, and Croisilles, and took 182 prisoners.

An attempted counterattack was broken up by our artillery fire.

We carried out a successful raid during the night east of Ypres, and secured a few prisoners.

One hostile airplane was brought down yesterday in the air fighting; one of our machines is missing.

On the French front, south of St. Quentin, there was violent artillery fighting along the valley of the Somme, between Castres and Contescourt. French patrols reconnoitred the terrain in front of their positions and found the Germans in strength.

The French also were active north and south of the Allette River. North of the river they advanced in the region of Landricourt, while to the south they drove the Germans out of Vauxaillon.

The official communication from Paris tonight reads as follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise the artillery fighting was particularly violent in the sector of Castres-Contescourt.

North of the Allette River we advanced in the course of the day in the region of Landricourt. The day was quiet everywhere else.

A German airplane was brought down in the region of Rambervillers.

The French afternoon statement says:

In the region of St. Quentin our patrols pushed forward northeast of Dallon and north of Castres, [these towns are about three miles from St. Quentin] as far as the enemy lines, which they found to be held strongly.

In the sector south of the Oise there was heavy firing between the advance posts. South of the Allette our troops followed up their successes and drove the Germans beyond Vauxaillon. Enemy patrols were dispersed by our fire. The number of prisoners taken yesterday reached 120. We captured five machine guns.

In Champagne several German counterattacks against the positions which we recaptured west of Maisons de Champagne were checked by our fire. We repulsed completely attacks on outposts east of Auberive and west of Navarin Farm.

In Alsace we made a successful surprise attack at Carspach Wood and took prisoners. Over the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet.

BERLIN, April 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Battles begun yesterday between the British and German forces south of Arras, on the road to Cambrai, and on both banks of the River Somme, west of St. Quentin, were further developed this morning, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff.

On both sides of the Oise-Aisne Canal and on the highlands of Vregny, it is announced, the French made some advances under heavy losses.

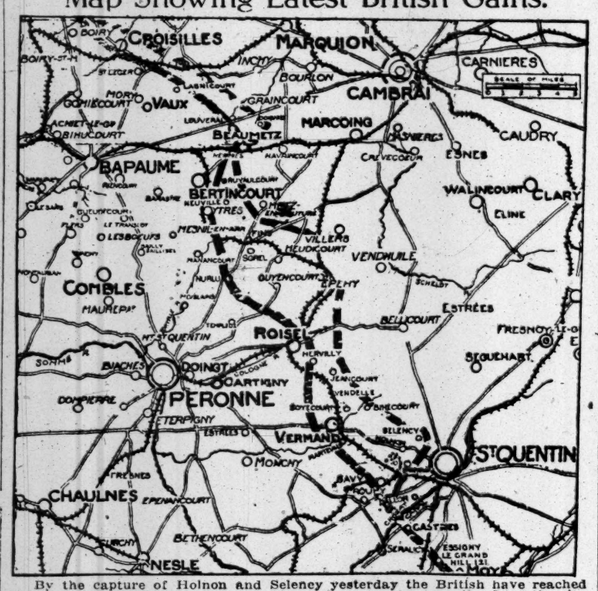
The text of the statement follows:

Between Arras and the Aisne yesterday and again this morning engagements developed, notably between the roads leading from Bapaume to Croiselles and Bapaume to Cambrai, as well as on both banks of the Somme, west of St. Quentin. The British and the French launched strong forces, which, because of the effect of our artillery fire, flowed back several times, and which only after considerable losses, which included fifty prisoners and some machine guns, gained ground because of our troops giving way, as had been ordered.

On both sides of the Oise-Aisne Canal also, and on the highlands of Vregny, French attacks only resulted in a small advance, with heavy losses because of the full efficiency of our artillery, which was absolutely familiar with the details of the terrain.

In Champagne the annihilating fire of our artillery upon trenches for troops ready for attack held down an attack by the French against the heights south of Ripont.

Map Showing Latest British Gains.



By the capture of Holnon and Selency yesterday the British have reached the high ground dominating St. Quentin, and are only two miles from the city itself. The British also made important progress north of the Bapaump-Cambrai Road, capturing strongly defended German positions on a front of ten miles, including the town of Croisille.s and the villages of Ecoust, Noreuil, Louverval, and Doignies. The solid line on the map shows where the British stood last Wednesday, the broken line where they are today.

BRITISH OVERLOOK CITY OF ST. QUENTIN

Capture Last Strong Point Between Them and Trenches Immediately Before Their Objective.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The British troops advanced since yesterday onto the line of high ground overlooking St. Quentin, and are sweeping in a curve around the wood of Holnon, which is the last strong point between the British and the trenches immediately before the Cathedral City.

This morning British outposts were in Bihécourt and Villecholles and were advancing on Maissemy, thereby holding all the roads except one on the western side of the Hindenburg-Siegfried line between Péronne and St. Quentin. The Germans are shelling the villages from which they lately retired with long range guns. The British are now drawing very close to their new line of trenches and fixed positions.

Northward of Péronne and east of Bapaume British troops have taken Doignies, above the forest of Havrincourt and hold Neuville and Royaucourt to the south of it, so that this great wood is encircled like that of Holnon, and the Germans must escape quickly from the shelter of the trees or be trapped there.

Northward again, above Bapaume, the British made today a heavy and successful attack southeast of Croisilles, where a few days ago there was sharp fighting and several German counterattacks because the position threatens a sector of the Hindenburg line which is immediately behind the village, striking down at an angle southeastward in front of Queant, from which the British are three miles distant. Two small villages below Croisilles, named Longatte and Ecourt St. Mien, have also fallen. The attack today was preceded by great gunfire, and the Germans defended themselves with desperate courage, acting upon Hindenburg's orders that the position must be held at all costs. The British brought back over 100 prisoners and inflicted great losses upon the garrison.

Bomb Fighting Near Steenstraete.

HAVRE, April 2, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

During the night there was bomb fighting in the region of Steenstraete. The day was marked by intermittent bombardments at various points along the front.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNUAL REAL ESTATE REVIEW, Sunday, April 15, will contain numerous articles on realty developments in Greater New York and contiguous territory.—Advt.

RUSSIANS DRIVING TURKS FROM PERSIA

Take Two More Towns, Forcing the Foe Toward Mesopotamian Border.

TURKS LOST 8,000 AT GAZA

Late Official Reports Say Fog Saved Their Palestine Army from Complete Disaster.

PETROGRAD, April 2, (via London.)—Russian troops moving westward from Kerind, in Persia, are approaching the Mesopotamian border near Khanikin, continuing to drive the Turks before them, today's War Office statement indicates. Two additional towns have been occupied by this column.

The more northerly column, which already has crossed the Mesopotamian border south of Baneh, has held its newly-won ground there, breaking up a Turkish offensive movement. The official statement reads:

Caucasus Front.—In the direction of Panjwin, in the region of the village of Gangadchi, about ten miles south of Baneh, our troops repulsed a Turkish offensive.

In the direction of Khanikin, our troops occupied Miatague Petaht and Serpoule. The pursuit of the Turks, who are retiring in the direction of Kasrichirin, continues.

LONDON, April 2.—The British troops in Mesopotamia have occupied the town of Dely Abbas, according to an official report issued tonight. The capture of the town took place on March 31. Dely Abbas lies thirteen miles to the southwest of Kizil Robat.

Andrew Bonar Law, who is a member of the British War Council, today stated in the House of Commons that the total casualties suffered by the Turks in the battle of Gaza, in Palestine, were 8,000. The total number of British killed, he added, was less than 400. The operations against Gaza were most successful, said Mr. Bonar Law, and had it not been for a fog, which delayed the attack, and a shortage of water, complete disaster would have overtaken the Turks. The Chancellor denied categorically the Turkish report that 3,000 British had been killed in the attack.

Official announcement was made here today that the French Commander in Chief, General Nivelle, had wired congratulations on the success won by the British against the Turks to Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, commander of the British troops in Egypt, saying that the achievements of the British meant the opening under favorable conditions of the campaign in Palestine and Syria.

An official statement dealing with the battle of Gaza, issued today, says:

"The primary object was to seize the Wadi Ghuzzeh to cover the advance of our railway. The Wadi was occupied without a fight, and advanced troops pushed forward in the direction of Gaza. It appeared to Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Dobell, in command, that the enemy might retire without fighting, and to force them to stand he decided to attempt to capture Gaza by a coup de main.

"On the morning of the 26th a dense fog delayed operations, and it was not possible to attack the Gaza position until later in the afternoon, when the enemy first line trenches were captured, and more than 700 prisoners were taken. The German commander, von Kress, meanwhile moved up three columns toward Gaza to support his troops. These columns were admirably delayed by our mounted troops and armored cars, and heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy at slight cost to ourselves. The commander and staff of the Fifty-third Division were captured during this fighting.

"The time during which the operation could be carried out was limited by the supply of water available for the troops, the infantry being dependent upon what they could carry with them. Owing to delay by the morning fog, the supply of water with the troops proved insufficient to allow the attack to be continued, and our troops took up a defensive position from a point just south of Gaza toward Wadi Ghuzzeh. This position was attacked on the 27th by the Turks, who were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses, our camel corps completely defeating the Turkish cavalry divisions.

"On the next day our infantry were withdrawn to Wadi Ghuzzeh, our cavalry remaining in contact with the enemy's main position. The enemy showing no desire to resume the offensive, our troops remained in occupation of Wadi Ghuzzeh.

"The enemy's total casualties are estimated by the general officer commanding in chief to be 8,000. We captured 950 prisoners and two Austrian howitzers. Our total killed amounted to less than 400. Some small parties of our men, totaling less than 200, who are believed to have fought their way into Gaza and been cut off, are missing.

"Finally Sir Archibald Murray, commander of the British troops in Egypt, reports: 'The operation was most successful, and owing to the fog and waterless nature of the country round Gaza just fell short of complete disaster to the enemy. Our troops are exceedingly proud of themselves, and I am delighted with their enterprise, endurance, skill, and leading. None of our troops were at any time harassed or hard pressed.'

"It will be seen from the above report that the enemy's account of the operation is fantastic."

HARD FIGHTING NEAR ARRAS.

Germans Driven from Villages Where They Clung Tenaciously.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 2. (via London.)—There has been stiff fighting along a wide front southeast of Arras today, and the last strongly fortified villages held by the Germans in front of the so-called Hindenburg line are crumbling. These outposts have been held with the greatest tenacity, especially Croisilles, where intermittent fighting has been going on for the past week. The reason the Germans are holding these last villages with so much determination is, it appears, because their retreat has been hurried to a much greater extent than they expected.

A striking feature of today's fighting was that in some of the captured villages the British and French co-operated splendidly in suppressing counterattacks. The Germans were forced to abandon six field guns, and nearly 200 prisoners were taken during the day, which indicates that the German casualties must have been heavy.

The Canadians today took a remarkable German prisoner. As a matter of fact, he was a deserter and came over the top with all his belongings, including a safety razor, an extra pair of boots, and a box of German cigars. The cigars he distributed among the Canadians in the front line trench, and they thoroughly enjoyed the smoke. They asked him if he intended to return to Germany after the war, and the prisoner said emphatically he was not, but was going to Europe.

HOT FIGHTING IN RUMANIA.

Germans Talk of Repelling Russians on Four-Mile Front.

PETROGRAD, April 2, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—An attack on Russian positions on the Rumanian front yesterday was beaten back, it was announced officially. On the Russo-Galician front there was no fighting of importance. The announcement follows:

Russo-Galician front—Patrol encounters and rifle firing took place. Southeast of Brzezany, in the village of Koniauki, our artillery caused fires and explosions in munitions depots.

Rumanian Front—South of the River Oussa the enemy attacked our positions but was beaten back. On the ramainder of the front there were skirmishes by patrols and reciprocal firing.

Russian torpedoes destroyed two barks loaded with merchandise and by gunfire destroyed two hangars in the region of Kerasunt (on the Black Sea 70 miles west of Trebizond).

Macedonian Front—In the Lake narrows hostile reconnoitring advances were resultless. Southwest of Lake Doiran a storming detachment entered a British position, killed a part of the garrison and returned with several prisoners.

BERLIN, April 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.—Russian forces after strong artillery preparation yesterday launched an offensive along a breadth of more than four miles against the German positions on the Rumanian frontier heights on both sides of the Oltuz Valley, says the German official statement issued today. The Russian wave broke down under the German fire and in one place after hand-to-hand fighting.

The text of the statement reads:

Eastern Front: Front of Prince Leopold—On the Dvina, a Russian advance was frustrated by our fire.

West of Lutsk near Sviniuchy our storming detachments brought several prisoners from hostile trenches.

Front of Archduke Joseph—On the Ludova, in the wooded Carpathians, our reconnoitring troops destroyed by blasting operations one of the numerous mine fields established by the enemy.

The Russians, after strong artillery preparation, began an attack on a front of seven kilometers against the frontier heights on both sides of the Oituz Valley. Their waves broke down under our fire, at one point in hand-to-hand fighting. Minor advances on both sides of the field of the main attack equally failed.

Army groups of Field Marshal von Mackensen—There is nothing new to report.

Bankers to Pay Full Salaries in War

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., bankers, announce that all their employes who are called to military service will receive their full salaries and have their positions retained for them.

$613,000

Mortgage interest paid by us to our clients April 1st—the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

always A Touch of Distinction

Have Received an Additional Assortment of

The New "Camille" Boot

Designed Exclusively for Oppenheim, Collins & Co.

White washable kid tops with black glace kid or patent leather vamps, champagne colored kid tops with patent leather vamps, also all white or all champagne kidskin, cut extra high, hand-turned soles and Louis XV. heels.

10.50

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Aves. West 43rd Street

Decided price inducements in this offering of

Misses' and Girls' Coats

Prepared for today and the remainder of the week

Misses' Spring Coats

Full flare and belted models, of wool velour or checks, also Poiret twills; large shoulder cape collars, full belts forming sash ties in front; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,

Special $19.75

Misses' Spring Coats

Suitable for motor, dress and general utility wear, in Poiret twills, velour or burella cloth; many finished with several rows of stitching; large shoulder collars; 14, 16 and 18 yrs,

Special $34.75

Girls' Spring Coats

Flare and yoke models, fashioned in plain velour, velour checks, faille silk or serges, with sailor collars and silk ties; sizes from 6 to 12 years,

Special $8.95

Girls' Slip-on Top Coats

Of imported cravenetted English tweeds, in grey or tan; full flare back with belt, convertible collars, patch pockets; deep yoke and sleeves lined; sizes 8 to 16 years,

at $12.50

Girls' Dressy Coats

Shirred or belted models, fashioned in velour checks, faille silk, plain velour, gabardine or serge; large shoulder cape collar with over-collar of faille silk or pique, fancy belts, novel button trimmed; 6 to 16 years,

at $14.50

Girls' Model Coats

Smart styles in full, plain and belted effects, many with large shoulder cape collars, some showing innovations in collars and pockets; in plain velour, serges, gabardines, poplins, faille silks and burella,

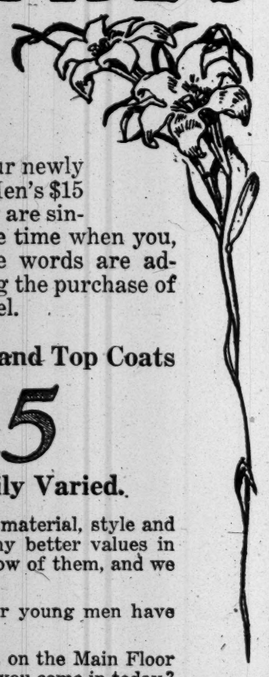
at $19.75

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Men's and Youths' CLOTHES For EASTER



We have but a few words to say regarding our newly inaugurated Main Floor Men's $15 Clothing Section, but they are singularly appropriate at the time when you, Mr. Man, to whom these words are addressed, are contemplating the purchase of your Easter outer apparel.

The Displays of Suits and Top Coats

At $15

Are Extraordinarily Varied.

We can suit every taste in material, style and tailoring, and if there are any better values in New York at $15 we don't know of them, and we are very careful observers.

(A number of the suits for young men have two pairs of trousers.)

Our $15 Clothing Section is on the Main Floor —a step from the street. Will you come in today?

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Separate Skirts

For Women and Misses

THE fashionable wardrobe of to-day is no longer complete without several separate skirts—for town, country, sport or general wear.

In fact separate skirts hold such an important place that we have doubled the space of our skirt shop to accommodate the many new styles—distinguished by entirely new fabrics and striking color effects.

Wool Jersey Sport Skirts,	9.75	to	14.50
Plain or Figured Khaki Kool Skirts,	18.75	to	25.00
White Satin Skirts,	14.50	to	25.00
Tussah Silk Sport Skirts,	12.75	to	19.75
Washable Cotton Skirts,	4.75	to	10.75
London Shrunk Flannel Skirts,	7.95	to	14.50
Novelty Wool Sport Skirts,	7.95	to	16.50

Important Sale TO-DAY

Pleated Plaid Skirts
Box pleated models of blue-and-green plaids, also of navy or black serge, detachable belts. *Special* 7.50

Wool Jersey Skirts
Sport skirts of medium weight wool Jersey in white, Copen, gray, gold, beige or green; rounded stitched pockets, novelty buttons, detachable belt. *Special* 9.75

White Gabardine Skirts
Of white washable cotton gabardine, deep rounded pockets; front fastens with small pearl buttons, detachable belt. *Special* 6.50

Washable White Satin Skirts
Of superior quality white satin with rows of self corded shirring at waist and top of pockets. *Special* 12.75

Easter Apparel for Women at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

Women's and Misses' Suits, Wraps, Top Coats, Gowns and Frocks, Separate Skirts, Blouses and Hats in the season's newest materials and unusual variety of style.

Afternoon Gowns in distinctive models in Taffeta, Georgette, Satin and Foulard, $32.50 to 69.50.

Afternoon Gowns for Misses in Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Silk, Serges and Wool Jersey, $17.75 to 39.50.

Tailored Street Suits in Serge, Gabardine, Tweeds and Checks, $29.50 to 59.50.

Suits of Taffeta Silk in two smart models, $33.50 to 44.50.

Coats for Street and Dress Wear in many different materials and models, $26.50 to 69.50.

Blouses of Crepe de Chine, dressy and plain models, also tailored model of Broadcloth Silks, $5.75.

Blouses of Cotton Voile, tucked and lace trimmed; also sport Blouse of Voile, trimmed with colored striped collar, $2.95.

Blouses of Batiste, finely tucked, Black Ribbon Bow at collar and cuffs, $3.50.

Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Tub Silk, embroidered Linen, $7.50 to 29.75.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

GERMANS GUILTY IN BOMB CONSPIRACY

Jury Decides on the Verdict in Less Than an Hour.

DEFENSE PLEA FALLS FLAT

Prisoners Will Move for a New Trial —Buchanan and Others to be Tried April 16.

Chief Engineer Karl Schmidt, Assistant Engineers Friedrich Kerbade, George Praedel, and Wilhelm Parades, and Ernst Becker, electrician, of the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, all of whom are German subjects and reservists, and Captain Charles von Kleist, an American citizen of German birth, were found guilty in the Federal Court yesterday of having conspired to destroy allied shipping bound from America to British, French, and other allied ports in Europe. The verdict was returned in less than an hour after the case went to the jury, and Judge Van Fleet will impose sentence at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning.

The prisoners showed no emotion as the foreman of the jury, Herman R. Dohm, whose ancestors were German, announced: "We find all of the defendants guilty as charged." The jury had retired at 3 P. M., and in just fifty-five minutes re-entered court with the verdict. William L. Wemple, attorney for von Kleist; James A. Beha, representing Schmidt, Kerbade, Parades, and Praedel, and John J. Cunneen, lawyer for Becker, summed up for the Germans, and Assistant United States District Attorney James W. Osborne, Jr., asked for a verdict of guilty on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Wemple, who made the opening address for the defense, contended that the defendants' offense was political rather than criminal. This caused Judge Van Fleet to interrupt with the statement that the offense charged was in no wise political and must not be so construed by the jury. Mr. Wemple argued that the making of incendiary bombs such as were placed in the cargoes of allied ships was not in itself illegal, even though the plotters knew what the bombs were to be used for, and that the defendants were not guilty unless shown to be parties to a conspiracy.

He painted the missing Dr. Walter Scheele, alleged head of the conspiracy, as the responsible person in the plot, and said that Scheele took good care to see that the engineers of the Friedrich der Grosse did not learn what the bombs were to be used for. He also contended that there was no evidence to show that the defendants ever helped charge the bombs with explosives. Counsel for the others made pleas in similar vein.

In summing up for the Government Mr. Osborne said all the defendants were Germans and "are all working for Germany."

"This is not a pleasant little crime we are trying," he added. "In my mind there is nothing worse than planning to set ships on fire in midocean. By sitting there silent at the witness table the defendants are aiding Wolpert and Bode and Scheele. These men have been protected by our laws of neutrality. They have accepted our hospitality and have remained here safe from British raiders, while they made such wages as they cared to work for."

The Bode and Wolpert referred to are pier Superintendents in the employ of the Hamburg-American Line. They are under indictment in the same case and are shortly to be placed on trial.

In charging the jury Judge Van Fleet said:

"There are certain conditions growing out of the strained political relations unfortunately existing at this time between this country and the German Empire calculated to more or less excite the public mind. These conditions are matters of such common knowledge that it would be idle to expect you to disregard or ignore them as citizens. But it is my duty to admonish you most solemnly that you must ignore and entirely disregard them as jurors. To permit any bias on the one hand or prejudice on the other, flowing from those conditions, to find reflection in your verdict would be a violation of your oaths and result only in a miscarriage of justice.

"On the other hand, if there be among your number any one or more of you who by reason of your birth or extraction entertain sentiments of sympathy for the German cause in the great struggle now in progress which might tend to induce you to look too indulgently upon the case of these defendants, those sentiments likewise must be discarded by you. To give heed to them and disregard the evidence would be equally at variance with your duty and stain upon the jury system."

Counsel for the defendants announced that on Friday they would make motions for a new trial and for an arrest of judgment. Judge Van Fleet fixed bail at $20,000 for von Kleist and Schmidt, at $15,000 for Becker, and at $10,000 for each of the other convicted men. The prisoners were placed in the custody of Marshal McCarthy and, failing to find bondsmen, they were locked up.

It was announced yesterday that former Congressmen Buchanan and Fowler of Illinois, Frank S. Monett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio; Herman Schultheis, and Henry B. Martin, who were identified with the activities of Labor's Peace Council, would be tried on April 16, next. They are under indictment, along with Franz Rintelen, a German agent sent to this country in 1915, but now a prisoner of war in England, charged with having conspired to instigate strikes in munition plants.

2 KAISERS TO CONFER; MINISTERS WITH THEM

Meeting, Ostensibly for the Empresses, to be Held at German Headquarters.

AMSTERDAM, April 2.—A telegram from Vienna says that Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, having expressed the wish to make the acquaintance as soon as possible of Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany, Emperor Charles and his consort will depart tonight for German Headquarters for a short visit to the German Emperor and Empress. Inasmuch as the visit will give opportunity for the German and Austrian rulers to discuss political matters, Emperor Charles will be accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Count Czernin. The German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, is at German Headquarters.

BERNE, April 2 (via Paris.)—German and Austrian newspapers reaching Switzerland today and telegraphic reports from Hungary are once more filled with peace ideas. There has been an almost feverish renewal of peace discussions on the eve of the reopening of the American Congress.

The interview of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in the Fremdenblatt not only has been enthusiastically hailed by every editor, but made the occasion for speeches of approval in the legislatures and parliaments of all the Teutonic allied countries.

HOOVER RESUMES WORK.

Now Directing Belgian Relief from London—Supply Ships Arrive.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, announced yesterday that Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the commission, had arrived in London and resumed personal charge of the Belgian situation. Recent dispatches from Paris described the ovation he received from the repatriated French for the succor given by the American Relief, and confirmed the statements that all the food had reached the civil population without loss.

The commission, referring to the German statement in yesterday morning's papers telling of the detention of the commission's shipping in British waters since early in February, said that the ships in question had already been discharged by the British authorities and were now returning to American ports for new cargoes.

Gave No Route for Relief Ships.

LONDON, April 2.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam a Berlin official statement asserts that the British Government requested Germany to give safe conduct for four Belgian relief vessels in British ports to proceed to Holland by any route and at any time they should chose on the ground that their cargoes were perishable.

"The official contention," says the correspondent, "is that granting such safe conduct would nullify the proclamation of the barred zone, and that the request is made with that intention."

With regard to this and the previous official statement from Berlin that "Germany gave guarantees on condition that it be informed beforehand as to the number, the names, the cargoes, and the ports," and that "the German request was only fulfilled in the case of four vessels, and the Relief Committee was informed as to the safe route," the British Foreign Office denies that it ever received a communication prescribing the route relief ships should follow to Rotterdam.

"Moreover," says the Foreign Office, "Germany refused safe conduct until May 1, although all particulars concerning the vessels were supplied to the Spanish Ambassador as long ago as March 13, which is clear proof that the Germans only want to hold up shipping indefinitely."

The Lotos Club Pledges Loyalty.

The Lotos Club, with a membership of 1,400, at its annual meeting held last night, President Frank R. Lawrence presiding, adopted a resolution unanimously pledging to "support the Government to the fullest extent in all measures for the protection of American lives or interests, or for the enforcement of the rights of American citizens on land or sea."

SIBERIAN TOWNS FAVOR REPUBLIC

President of American-Russian Chamber of Commerce Tells of People's Joy.

NEW GOVERNOR GETS SHOCK

Tells Delegation of Intention to Rule Firmly and Learns He Is Under Arrest.

PETROGRAD, April 1, (via London, April 2.)—Charles H. Boynton, President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, who arrived here today after a journey across Siberia, said that the revolution had been greeted with enthusiasm at every town through which he had passed. Twenty returning exiles, chiefly Socialists, were on board the train, and were welcomed by immense crowds at the various railroad stations. Military bands were parading everywhere, and speechmaking by revolutionary orators went on day and night.

Mr. Boynton said that the greater part of the crowd was composed of soldiers wearing the red badge of the revolution.

"I was impressed," he continued, "by the extraordinary unanimity of sentiment expressed on every side in favor of a republic. The news of the arrival of the exiles seemed to precede us, and at very station crowds clamored for a sight of them and demanded speeches. One of the exiles, named Anisimo, a former member of the Duma, who had been ten years in the mines, responded most frequently, and, in fact, spent most of his time on the platform. The speeches of all the exiles breathed loyalty and patience. They asked everybody to turn in and help defeat the common enemy.

"An amusing story was told on board the train with regard to a former Governor who was also a passenger. He was a new appointee, and had just arrived at his post at the moment of the triumph of the revolution. He was met by a delegation which he supposed intended to welcome him. The Governor launched into an address declaring his intention to enforce the law strictly and rule with a firm hand. The delegation finally succeeded in interrupting him and informing him that he was under arrest in the name of the new Government. The Governor later pledged his allegiance, fastened a red badge in his coat, and was on his way to rejoin his regiment, but apparently still failed to appreciate the new order of affairs.

"After passing Ekaterinburg we entered the Government of Perm. I was struck by the fact that here the demonstrations ceased. I learned later that the Governor of Perm was a rabid reactionary and had suppressed the news of the arrival of the exiles."

Mr. Boynton reported that travel conditions were excellent and food abundant. He said that he had been told that an improvement was noticeable immediately the new Government took control.

QUIT COURT OVER RASPUTIN.

Grand Duchess, Abbess of Convent, Asks Government to Let Her Stay.

LONDON, April 2.—Grand Duchess Elizabeth has telegraphed to the Russian Premier, Prince Lvoff, announcing that she recognized the provisional Government and asking that she be allowed to continue her philanthropic work in Moscow, where she is the abbess of a convent, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd today.

The Grand Duchess adds that her severance with the Court was due to the Rasputin scandal.

YALTA, the Crimea, April 2, (via London.)—The Grand Duke Nicholas has arrived at his estate at Alupka, near here. He was accompanied by two Government Commissioners.

CURSES GERMAN KAISER.

Russian Deputy Tells the People to Answer Him with the Bayonet.

LONDON, April 2.—The German Emperor and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg were bitterly denounced by Deputy Skabeloff, Vice President of the Council of Workmen, Soldiers and Delegates, during a demonstration in front of the Duma Building, according to a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter. Deputy Skabeloff, addressing the thousands of soldiers and civilians who took part in the demonstration, said:

"To the hypocritical greeting sent the Russian revolutionists by Wilhelm and Bethmann we can only reply with the bayonet. We cannot shake hands with the German people until they have rid themselves of the cursed Hohenzollern and Hethmann."

RUSSIA WANTS SHELLS RUSHED

Under New Terms Payments Will Be Made at Once.

The American Can Company has completed an arrangement with the Russian Government whereby deliveries of shells under a $35,000,000 contract entered into more than a year ago can be continued to Aug. 31 instead of April 30. A collateral measure under the new agreement provided that the can company will receive its pay for finished shell bodies as fast as completed, without waiting until the shells have been accepted by the Russian Inspectors.

This Russian contract was not affected when the British and French Governments informed munition makers here a few months ago that shell making must be speeded and completed by March 31. The contract came to the can company through British channels, but Russia's needs are still far in excess of her ability to supply herself, and her several unfilled contracts are expected to be completed as rapidly as the shells can be turned out. The Bethlehem Steel Company is working on a Russian order also.

The first development under the new terms will be the release of about $5,000,000 which the can company has tied up in shell "cases." The Russian Government will shortly pay to the corporation this amount, and will afterward pay for the other parts of the shells as they are delivered by sub-contractors. The agreement was signed last Saturday. In quarters of authority it was said yesterday that the bulk of the can company's shell order would be completed by the end of the current month, but it was found necessary to get an extension of time for delivering the completed shells because all the parts probably would not be in hand by that time.

It is understood that similar agreements are being negotiated by the General Electric Company and the Worthington Pump and Machinery Company. The General Electric Company, it is said, has about $9,000,000 of its working capital centred in shell cases, and this will be liquidated by the Russian Munition Commission if a plan similar to that of the American Can Company's goes through.

The decision of Russia to pay cash for the shell parts as fast as they are prepared was considered significant in banking circles yesterday. The impression was that the new Government was fully determined to press the war, and was taking steps to expedite shipments of munitions to its armies.

NOT LIKE NICHOLAS, KING ALFONSO SAYS

Will Head His Troops and Share Their Fate if the Need Should Arise.

REVOLUTION NIPPED IN BUD

Summary Action by Government Prevents Great Outbreak, but Unrest of People Continues.

MADRID, (Undated,) by way of the Spanish Frontier, via Paris, April 2.—Strong measures adoped by the Spanish Government have checked a widespread agitation which assumed a distinct revolutionary aspect, although Premier Romanones, in a formal statement, declares the Government refuses to treat the movement as revolutionary.

The troubles of the last week were based on a manifesto signed by twenty-six heads of labor organizations, in all parts of the country, reciting the grievances of the workmen, attacking the present form of government, and announcng that a general strike would be inaugurated. The demands for a change in the form of government was regarded as more serious than the threat of a strike, owing to the unrest that followed the upheaval in Russia, and the Government decided upon drastic measures.

Sixteen of the leaders who signed the manifesto were arrested, charged with seditious utterances, the labor exchanges in Madrid and the provinces were closed, and a royal decree was issued placing the country virtually under martial law by the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees for free speech, speedy trials, &c. A rigid censorship also was inaugurated, preventing mention of the manifesto or references to the character of the movement.

At the outset there was much apprehension of eventualities, but it is now believed the summary action of the Government has postpone development of the movement, if it has not entirely broken it up. Only a few scattered movements among the workmen themselves are in evidence, making it plain that there is no organization capable of coping with the strong military and police forces under Government control.

Troops have been moved to Barcelona and the northern mining section, where a large labor element exists, but the only serious disorder reported was at Valladolid, where a clash between workmen and gend'armes led to the injury of three guardsmen.

The capital remained calm but expectant, apparently believing that the events in Russia might lead to something similar here. There is no doubt that the Russian movement and the Republican régime in nearby Portugal has stirred feeling in Spain along similar lines. It is also asserted that German influence figured in stirring up discord, so as to keep Spain fully occupied with home affairs.

The manifesto which precipitated the troubles was the outgrowth of the high price and scarcity of food and coal, the suspension of exports in Spain's wine and olive oil trade, because of the blockade, and the general derangement of labor and industry as the result of the war.

King Alfonso remained in the capital throughout the agitation and is reported to have told his advisers that there would be no repetition of the experience of his cousin, Nicholas, in Russia, as he would go to the head of the troops, if necessity required, and share fate with them. This report has had the effect of raising the King's prestige, making it appear that he would display firmness and courage in any emergency likely to arise. The action of the Government, has, however, virtually crushed the movement in its inception, and the calm prevailing in most of the principal centres leads to the belief that disorder has ceased to be a probability for the present.

SHIP SUNK NEAR CARPATHIA.

Cunarder Passes as Torpedoed Hospital Vessel is Beached.

Captain William Prothero of the Cunard steamship Carpathia, which arrived here yesterday morning from London with ninety-nine passengers after a fourteen days' trip, said that he had not sighted any submarines or raiders on the way across. Passengers said they heard that a hospital ship belonging to the Union Castle Line was torpedoed by a U-boat on March 22 and the Carpathia passed her after the vessel had been beached.

Dr. Edward Hensley of New York, who returned on the Carpathia, said he was on the British freighter Lexington from Newport News for an English port with 1,000 horses, which was nine miles away from the Cunarder Laconia when the latter was torpedoed on Feb. 25.

"While our wireless operator was picking up the S O S calls from the Laconia and the replies from the British and French patrol boats," Dr. Hensley said, "the bottom of the circulating pump dropped out and put the Lexington's engines out of commission for eight hours. During that time we drifted helplessly in the choppy sea off the Irish coast, not daring to send out any message to ask for help, as we knew a German submarine was operating near by."

He said that the anxiety among the crew of the Lexington and the sixty-five American horsemen on board was very intense until the engines had been repaired. The horsemen also returned on the Carpathia.

PENFIELD TO START AT ONCE

Ambassador Will Leave Vienna for Home Wednesday or Thursday.

VIENNA, March 31, (via London, April 2.)—The American Ambassador, Frederic C. Penfield, confirmed today the impression here that he expects to return to Vienna as quickly as possible from his forthcoming visit to Washington. He said he might be gone for three months. His residence here will be kept open.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Penfield will depart on Wednesday or Thursday.

The news of Mr. Penfield's impending departure made a great stir here, but the first impression was offset by a statement from the Ambassador to the press that his trip to Washington was to be made on account of President Wilson's wish to consult him in regard to the general situation in Europe. The State Department's message to Mr. Penfield says that during his absence Joseph C. Grew, Counselor of the embassy, will be in charge. Mr. Grew is well acquainted with the situation in Vienna, where he has many friends in diplomatic circles.

At the Foreign Office it was learned that no significance was attached to Mr. Penfield's visit to Washington other than that given by the Ambassador himself. Mr. Penfield has not been in the best of health recently, as he is suffering from the strain of the work incident to representing most of the Entente Powers here.

LONDON, April 2.—The recent interview with Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in which he declared that the proposal of the Central Empires for a peace conference still held good, is considered by the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts as "almost a peace offer," says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

The newspaper, it is added, believes that the impending visit to America of the American Ambassador at Vienna, Frederic C. Penfield, is not altogether unconnected with Count Czernin's statement.

RITES FOR DEAD AMERICANS.

Compatriots in Paris Honor Memory of McConnell and Suckley.

PARIS, April 2.—Solemn memorial services were held today at the American Church of the Holy Trinity for Sergeant James R. McConnell of Carthage, N. C., and Henry E. M. Suckley of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who lost their lives serving with the French Army.

Sergeant McConnell was a member of the Franco-American Aviation Corps and was killed last month in an engagement with a German aviator. Mr. Suckley was commander of the Second American Ambulance at Saloniki and was killed in Macedonia March 26.

The church was crowded with Americans serving France in some form or resident here, there being present William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador; Paul Rockwell, Mr. McConnell's close friend; Dr. Edmund L. Gros, chief surgeon of the American Ambulance Corps in France; twenty American aviators in the training camp, ten American aviators in service at the front, fifty American ambulance drivers from Neuilly, eighty American Field Service drivers, comrades of Mr. McConnell, who was driving an ambulance at the front before he entered the aviation service; half a dozen officers of the American Military Mission to France, five French aviation officers, celebrated aviators who are now instructors at the camp, and representatives of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War.

The Right Rev. C. H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, spoke on the character and devotion of Messrs. McConnell and Suckley. Mr. McConnell's body will be buried in the devastated zone of the German retreat, where it fell.

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There could be no better time, therefore, to make the intimate acquaintance of GIMBEL Men's Clothes. We particularly pride ourselves on the niceties of finish and the perfection of fit. It is almost needless to direct attention to the fabrics—they are well up to the GIMBEL standard, thoroughly familiar to those men who have bought their clothes here for years.

Easter Sack Suits, $19.50 to $48
An assortment larger than ever. Shown in the 1917 new models. Any color to your liking.

Easter Spring Weight Overcoats, $19.50 to $50
The 1917 styles. Silk lined, quarter-silk lined. Foreign and domestic fabrics. Foreign made also.

Easter Cutaway Suits, $28.50 to $50
Tailored the custom way. Plain or bound edge. Oxford grays.
Dress trousers of rich striped effects, $6.50, $8.50, $10.00.

Easter Full Dress or Tuxedo Suits, $25 to $55
New models for after-Lent affairs. Smart and well tailored. New belt back and double-breasted Tuxedo models.
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Frank A. Vanderlip,
President of the National City Bank, New York.

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Mr. Vanderlip's career has proved the value of *knowledge* as the practical means to success. Born on a farm, Mr. Vanderlip received only a country school education. Later, he studied nights to advance himself. Thirty years ago he was a newspaper reporter in Chicago. Today he is head of the National City Bank, of New York, the strongest bank on this continent, and second largest in the world, with resources approximating $615,000,000.

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A Page on Pie

By R. B. Wrigley

I was brought up on a farm. In our locality we raised corn, **oats**, thistles, mortgages and ***pies***. And the pies my mother fashioned were so ***good*** that they made up for any discomforts caused by early rising in zero weather, dressing in cold bedrooms, lack of the latest city styles and lack of money. Those pies were never flat, never soggy, never dry—they were ***poems***, gastronomic ***symphonies***; and because my mother never let me eat more than three pieces at a sitting, ***I never got enough.***

For the last fifteen years I have looked high and low for good pie. I've tried the staple foundry article in the lunch rooms and I've tried the rich concoctions in the lobster palaces where if they did the thing up right they'd serve you a digestive tablet with each piece instead of cheese. But in all these years I've never found a pie that ***even approached*** the simple, juicy, luscious, soul-delighing pies of my boyhood days—until Thompson started making them in his own pie studios.

Thompson's pies were no better than the rest, until he started making them himself. For Thompson used to ***buy*** his pies from a ***factory***, not having facilities for ***making*** them himself in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of a hundred and fifty thousand people daily. But now he's ***making*** them, in his own sanitary, pure food bake shops, making them as they should be made, out of the finest, purest materials that can be secured.

And the pies that I get ***now*** at ***Thompson's restaurants*** — apple, peach, cherry, mince, lemon cream, blueberry, raisin, pineapple, custard, cocoanut cream and all the rest—***are ALMOST as good as I used to get as a barefoot boy in Mother's old farm kitchen.***

Therefore, if you ***like pie***—and if you don't you ought to be examined by a specialist to see what's the matter with you—step into any one of Thompson's restaurants, try a piece of ***THOMPSON'S PIE***, with a glass of ***pure country milk***, and see if I'm not right.

Look for this PURE FOOD SIGN—

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Thompson owns and operates 100 *Pure Food Restaurants* in New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Hartford, Providence, Baltimore, Norfolk, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Erie, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Flint, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Memphis, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Dallas, Houston, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Springfield, Bloomington, Danville, Peoria, Quincy, Decatur, Aurora and Chicago.

GERMANS MUST BOIL MOST OF THEIR FOOD

Lack of Fats Leaves Them No Other Choice and Renders Diet Unpalatable.

MANY SHOW ITS EFFECTS

Evidences of Underfeeding Seen on Every Hand in Prussia—Endurance Near Its Limit.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

This is the third of a series of articles by by Mr. Davis, who has just returned from Berlin after spending several months in Germany.

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Germany's chief difficulty over food today is that it is insufficient in quantity and in variety. The lack of variety is probably as great a hardship as the deficiency in quantity. It is the deprivation of certain essential elements in the ration that seems to be the direct cause of some of the most marked physiological ill effects. Yet to a certain extent this deprivation is the deliberate choice of the German Government, which might alter the situation if it chose to do so.

This is particularly the case with regard to fats. Every bit of fat that can be saved for Government use is so saved, to be employed in the manufacture of munitions. No figures of the total amount thus obtained are obtainable, but it is self-evident that the amount is considerable. It is also self-evident that some portion of this fat might be diverted to the ration of certain elements of the population that are now showing decidedly bad effects from long continued use of fatless food.

The average German with whom one talks about this matter will assert with the vehemence of real conviction that the deprivation of fats has worked to the great advantage of the German people. No doubt it has done a great deal of good. But it also has done and is doing a great deal of harm. Many, if not most, Germans used to be very heavy feeders, and overeating was a common habit. Most Germans had at least five meals a day, and many of them took two more. Doctors had been prating for years about this overfeeding, and the German paunch was a joke of time-honored lineage.

While I was in Berlin one of the best-known medical men of the city, a famous clinicist, published an article in the local papers in which he sought to show that the diminution of fats in the food of Germans had worked to the decided improvement of the general health. He went on to urge that there had been a marked decrease in all diseases of the digestive organs and in gout and such ailments. Then he argued that the restricted diet had helped thousands of Germans to get rid of rolls of fat that had disfigured their bodies and impeded their physical activities.

Lacks Scientific Proof.

The author of this article was in position to give testimony upon this subject which would have real authority and which would be accepted by scientific men generally. But he did not choose to substantiate the conclusions or his article by a statement of his own clinical observations. He gave no data from specific cases. He merely made an interesting assertion and argument. I made considerable effort to obtain scientific data which would either substantiate or disprove the contention set forth in this article, but was unable to obtain that kind of statistics. Plenty of Germans with whom I talked added their own assertions to that of the doctor. They gave their personal testimony to the effect that the restricted diet had helped them very greatly, that they never had been so well in their lives, that they had lost girth and weight, but had gained in condition and in power of sustained activity. But there was no authoritative, scientific evidence produced.

It stands to reason that cessation of overfeeding and reduction of excessive fats in the ration would produce the results thus described and claimed. Such claims coincide with the advice American physicians have been giving for years. I have no doubt that in fact such results have followed the reduction of the ration in very many cases in all parts of Germany.

But it is also a fact, so far as my own investigation is concerned, that the only genuinely scientific testimony or evidence I was able to obtain was as to the decidedly bad effect of the reduction of the ration and especially of the practically complete deprivation of fats. This testimony came, moreover, from American scientific men who were making a disinterested investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the scientific facts, and who were not seeking to establish any particular theory or to bolster up any special cause.

This testimony was to the effect that there was marked under-nourishment among certain classes, especially in the cities and larger towns throughout Germany, but more particularly in Prussia. The classes which showed the ill effects of underfeeding were first of all children between the ages of 4 and 10 years; and then those in the lower strata of the so-called middle class, especially women. Evidences of underfeeding were found among seamstresses and female servants, clerks and saleswomen, shop girls, bookkeepers and persons who were one grade removed from the so-called "hardworking" classes, and yet among the less well paid laboring class.

Wages Too Low.

These people have a double difficulty to contend with. To begin with, their wages or earnings have not increased in anything like due proportion to the increase in the cost of food and the general cost of living. In the next place, and this is matter of utmost importance, the difficulty of securing the small allowances of food allotted to them under the system of Government regulation and control is so great that often they are unable to get their share and at the same time perform their work or put in their full number of hours. The shortage of labor naturally produced by the withdrawal of so many millions of men for military service has made it necessary to increase the hours of labor in practically all industries, and especially in shops and commercial houses. It is extremely difficult for clerks, shopgirls, bookkeepers, and others who have to put in ten hours a day or more at their work to find time and opportunity to get their food supplies, and unless they can arrange for some one to do the necessary standing in line at the various food shops—butcher, milk dealer, baker, and so on—the chance is that every once in a while they will have to go without even the small allowance which the food restriction grants.

It is not only a hardship to have no fat at all to eat, it is an even greater hardship to have no fat with which to cook the food which the Government limitations permit one to have. Without fat the cook is reduced to the unpleasant necessity of boiling everything, and boiled potatoes, boiled fish, and boiled meat meal after meal and day after day become just about as unpalatable as can be imagined. There are myriad ways of cooking all kinds of food with fat, but only one practical method without fat, and that is to boil it. Some foods, especially meats and fish, may be baked or roasted if they contain a little fat, but in Germany these days the fat is so carefully searched out and removed before meat is sold to the consumer that it is only on rare occasions that enough goes with a piece to warrant the cook in trying any process except boiling with it.

Everything Boiled.

This limitation on the variety of food obtainable is as hard to endure as is the restriction on the quantity. It would be much easier to get along with the small quantity of meat, for instance, if one were able to have it prepared to taste. If you could have your fish sometimes broiled, sometimes fried, and sometimes baked, instead of always boiled, it would make a steady diet of fish not a little more palatable. One restaurant where I took meals frequently in Berlin used to serve a delicious little brook trout. If it had been possible to have that trout sauté meunière occasionally, how much better it would have been than always just boiled with salt. We don't think much of boiled brook trout in this country, but in Berlin it is really much prized.

The lack of fat with which to cook was worst of all, but the lack of milk was just about as hard. It used to seem to me that everything good I had ever had to eat was cooked with fat or milk or both. Boiled potatoes—salt potatoes they call them in Berlin, because they were boiled in salt water—are good enough on occasion, but if you think of the number of other ways in which potatoes are cooked in the good old United States, you cease to wonder that you so seldom enjoy the pleasure of eating plain boiled potatoes. In Germany you wonder if you are ever going to have the pleasure again of eating potatoes cooked in any other way. Yet Berlin is the ancient home of the good old "German fried" potato. Not nowadays. You ask for German fried in the hotel or restaurant, and the sad-eyed waiter comes back, after a trial trip to the kitchen, and whispers confidentially in your ear that there is no fat with which to fry them. It is no use to argue. There used to be a little fat in your hotel, and sometimes a judicious use of the depreciated currency in general circulation might produce its effect. But that was before two or three of the managers and chief cooks and head waiters went to jail for obliging some wealthy fiend at the expense of strict compliance with the regulations. Now the regulations are enforced so sharply that all the old-timers who used to dine so well and so confidentially in this particular hotel have been put to their stumps and are seeking compaisans friends in other kitchens which the police and food authorities have not yet taken under strict surveillance.

No Butter Either.

There are not only no fat and no milk for cooking purposes, there is no butter. No butter to cook with or to eat on bred or cake or pie. But for that matter there is no cake or pie on which to use butter if you had it by the tub full. There is no pie because there is no fat, grease, lard, even substitute lard, or anything else to use for shortening. Similarly there is nothing of the sort to use in making pastry of any kind. Consequently one of the dreariest spectacles in Germany is the dismal line of pastry substitutes that grace or disgrace the front windows of the bake shops. Consider for a moment what kind of product it is that has no shortening for its pastry, no sugar for its sweetening and yet has to do duty as cake or tart or something of that kind. Also it has so small a proportion of white flour that its color is about that of the Missouri River in the Spring floods.

The result of all these limitations is that in the hotels and restaurants you see every day on the bill of fare the same things—same kinds of food, and cooked in the same way. The Esplanade Hotel, where I lived while in Berlin, ranks at the top of the list, and deserves its place so far as general accommodations go. Its bill of fare for breakfast consisted of bread, chemical jam or marmalade, and chemical cocoa, chocolate, or coffee substitute. For luncheon there was one soup, nearly always two kinds of fish, some very queer omelets and such things made out of chemical eggs, and one kind of meat, sometimes beef, sometimes pork, but usually chicken, duck, goose, or turkey, that could be served without a meat card, and that cost accordingly.

Life in a private establishment, house or apartment, is not much better, and in several respects is not so comfortable. If you are in a hotel or eat at a restaurant, some one else does all the worrying about getting the food for you, and all you have to do is to eat it if you can and pay for it, also if you can. But if you are in your own house, you are quite likely to be told by your long-suffering and faithful maid that she can stand it no longer. She comes in some morning after being out for four or five hours standing in line in the cold and wet before some milk dealer's shop or butcher's or small grocer's, waiting her turn at the counter, only to be told before she gets there that the entire supply is sold out, and all her weary waiting has been in vain. By and-by that gets to be an old and very wearisome story, and she decides to go back to her relatives or friends in the country, where she can get what she needs and wants to eat without all that standing in line. Then you have the pleasant job ahead of you of not only getting a new maid if you can, but also of doing that hustling for the food pending her arrival.

It is no wonder that there is a hush over Berlin and the other German cities, and it is no wonder that the German people are yearning for peace. The Germans have always been good livers. They enjoy eating their five or seven good meals a day and they know how to prepare them when the supplies are available. They are tired of these war-inflicted hardships of living. Gradually these hardships are breaking down the health of some of these loyal Germans, and slowly they are wearing down the will. Jus now, and for the next three or four months, the Germans are having just about all they can endure in the way of food hardships. Then the new crops will come in, and after that it will be something else. And the Germans will be very glad, for it is mighty unpleasant there just now.

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Smear the Affected Parts With Cuticura Ointment Then Bathe With Cuticura Soap
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FULL JEWISH RIGHTS IN RUSSIA ASSURED

Louis Marshall Gets Dispatch from Baron Gunzburg Confirming the News.

TO PUBLISH DECREE SOON

Cable Message Says Large Sums Are Needed for Settlings in New Places.

All laws of Russia which are adverse to the Jews there are to be repealed by a decree of the provisional Government, according to a cable message received yesterday from Baron Alexander Gunzburg in Petrograd to Louis Marshall, Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee. The cable dispatch confirms previous reports that the restrictions are to be removed, and gives the further information that the repeal is to be unlimited.

Baron Gunzburg's message follows:

Petrograd, April 1, 1917.

Louis Marshall, New York:

Heartiest thanks. The new Government has bound itself to abolish all class, confessional, and national restrictions. A decree canceling all laws and paragraphs adversely affecting Jews will shortly be published. Obviously, big sums are wanted for settling in new places. Wired your committee giving the details of our wants, but meanwhile we have received $100,000. Wire if cables have been received. As the Government is engaged in reform work, its allocations are much delayed. Our wants are pressing. Russian Jewry, liberated from the yoke, in grateful appreciation of never-failing helpfulness, stretch out their hands to their free-born American brethren.

GUNZBURG.

"This cable message," Mr. Marshall said last night in explanation of the scope of the proposed reforms, "confirms other communications received from Russia during the last few weeks. It means that all of these restrictions are to be abolished and that all of the mediaeval laws and oppression under the guise of law but with its authority are to be repealed, with the result that full, equal rights will be guaranteed to the Jews of Russia."

Three of the chief restrictions under which the Jews of Russia have existed, Mr. Marshall said, were those of residence, occupations, and education.

"No Jews except the class of merchants of the first guild," he said, "were allowed to live outside of a certain restricted territory, and in that territory were only permitted to live in cities and villages. They might not hold lands in rural districts. The result is that under existing laws they are forbidden to take up a residence in more than 1-2000 part of Russian territory. They are huddled together in thickly congested districts.

"As to the restrictions on occupations, there few trades in which they are permitted to engage. Even in such as they are allowed to follow, they are obliged to submit to all manner of exceptional and discriminatory conditions. A very small percentage of them are admitted to the bar or to the practice of medicine. From time to time regulations have been made excluding them entirely from these professionals.

"Neither are they free to enter upon manufacturing enterprises except under severe handicaps. They are prohibited from being Directors of corporations, and in many instances from being stockholders. The number of occupations from which they are excluded largely exceed those upon which they may embark. They cannot be farmers, nor can they enter into the public service. Though admitted into the army, they may not become officers.

"Restrictions upon education keep all except a certain percentage of them from entering universities or institutes of higher learning, even though there may be vacancies which they are desirous of filling. This restraint has been increasing from year to year. In spite of the fact that the Jews themselves established schools for purposes of educating their children in them, the Government seized these schools, and although the Jews had paid for them, they were not permitted to make use of them, except to a limited extent. These are only a few of the discriminations to which the Jews have been subjected."

Honor Hans Christian Andersen.

Miss Marie L. Shedlock of London, gave a reading of the tales of Hans Christian Andersen at the MacDowell Gallery, 437 Lexington Avenue, last night to commemorate the 112th anniversary of the birth of the famous Danish writer of fairy tales. A number of admirers of Andersen gathered to hear the reading.

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The condition of your blood tells whether you really live or merely exist. If your blood is red, keep it so. If it is poor and thin, bring it up to par with fresh air, exercise, rest, good food and Pepto-Mangan, "The Red Blood Builder."

Picture a typical day in the life of a red-blooded man, or a red-blooded woman. He handles men, mail, details and perhaps a sudden big problem with irresistible energy and calmness, and he has energy left for evening pleasures. She accomplishes her household tasks with similar calmness and energy, and finds both the time and the strength for the recreations and the larger interests of the modern woman.

Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Now picture the daily life of the thin-blooded man and woman. They start the day tired and listless. They work on their nerves, they seek their pleasures on their nerves, and therefore do not find them pleasures. And over both hangs the dread of physical and mental breakdown, for "nerves" are always a poor substitute for the *vital force* that springs from red blood.

Which are you, the red-blooded man or woman, or the thin-blooded man or woman?

If your blood is thin or sluggish, build it up. Set apart a definite time each day for exercise. Make deep breathing a systematic habit, get plenty of sleep and fresh air, and eat intelligently.

Finally, in order to get back quickly on your feet, take *Pepto-Mangan*, "The Red-Blood Builder."

Pepto-Mangan builds your body by building your blood. It is a splendid general tonic and appetizer for old and young, invalids and convalescents; digests easily and is exceedingly pleasant to taste.

Real *Pepto-Mangan* comes only in the *original* bottle and *sealed package* shown above, bearing the name Gude. Accept no substitute or counterfeit. For sale at all drug stores.

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York.

BRIDGE CAR SERVICE HALTED

Awaits Decision as to Who Has the Power to Grant Franchises Here.

The question of superior jurisdiction that has before delayed public improvements, because the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate were at variance, has come up again in the matter of getting through service over the Queensboro Bridge. On March 26 last the commission was notified that the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company were ready to install connecting tracks so that some of the cars traversing Fifty-ninth Street could cross the bridge. They complained that they had been waiting for three months for the necessary permits from the city.

The whole matter of the through service was thrashed out in a series of public meetings held early last year, and the commission directed the railway companies to make the connection and to establish a joint rate. The companies failed to obey, and it was not until the District Attorney of this county was asked to institute criminal proceedings against some of their officers that the work was begun. Applications for permits filed with the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity were disregarded, and the Franchise Bureau of the Board of Estimate also paid no attention to an application for a franchise permitting the operation of the cars.

Yesterday Chairman Straus of the commission sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel in which he said that no objection had been made by the city to the connection during the hearings, and though the companies required additional authority "it does not seem proper that the decision of the commission in ordering a through route and the construction of a connecting track therefor should be reviewed and overruled by the Franchise Board."

At the office of the Public Service Commission it was said yesterday that there was no way in which the board could be compelled to grant a franchise, and that until the commission or the Board of Estimate received from the Legislature or the courts superior authority public work could frequently be indefinitely delayed.

AIDS STERNBERG'S LAWYER.

Swann to Force Witnesses for the Defense to Talk.

Jonah J. Goldstein, attorney for Benjamin Sternberg, under indictment for the murder of Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair in the Hotel Martinique March 15, invoked yesterday the aid of District Attorney Swann to compel a number of witnesses, who, he said, might aid his client, to give testimony. He said he was moved to do this because the District Attorney had power to force witnesses to talk while he had not.

"These witnesses, one or two of whom are members of the Police Department, can assist me in proving an alibi for my client if they would only do so," Goldstein said. "We would like to have the District Attorney question them along certain lines."

Assistant District Attorney Talley issued the desired subpoenas and they were given to process servers last night.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Evening Post is pleased to announce to its readers that its net paid circulation steadily increases and is now at the highest point in its history of 116 years.

For the six months ending March 31st, as reported to the Government, the gain in circulation compared with the previous six months was 15.6%. Compared with the same six months for 1914 the gain was 35.5%.

Paid advertising gain during March compared with March, 1916, shows a gain of no less than 41,478 Agate lines.

Its readers read it.

The New York Evening Post

D. APPLETON CO. TO BE TRIED

Corporation Held on Charge Over the Book "Susan Lenox."

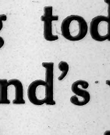
Magistrate Murphy, in Yorkville Court, yesterday rendered a universal decision in holding for trial a corporation instead of an individual for violation of Section 1141 of the penal code, which deals with the publication or circulation of obscene matter.

The defendant corporation is D. Appleton & Co. of 35 West Thirty-second Street, publishers of a novel entitled "Susan Lenox: Her Fall and Rise," by David Graham Phillips, and the complainant is John S. Sumner of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice.

On March 13 Joseph H. Sears, President of the Corporation, appeared before Magistrate Murphy in Jefferson Market Court for an informal hearing to the summons. The Magistrate took the matter under consideration and ordered briefs submitted by both sides. Through his counsel, Mr. Sumner called particular attention to about 100 pages in the book which he characterized as obscene matter.

Magistrated Murphy decided that the corporation be called upon to answer to the charge and not the President.

Counsel for the publishers waived examination and the trial will be held in Special Sessions.



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RIFLES, CARBINES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, FLAGS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENTS, TENTS.
SUPPLIED FOR GUARDING PROPERTY, EQUIPPING MILITARY COMPANIES.
RAPID-FIRE MACHINE GUNS AND CANNONS, WITH AMMUNITION.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DIAMONDS FOR EASTER

Our assortment, in all varieties of settings, is most complete. Diamonds being the birth stone for April, we expect to sell quantities during the month. We sell only the best. Our prices are most reasonable.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.
Jewelers *Importers*
First Floor 38 W. 34th St. Above Store

The story of the Subway System, by James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNUAL REAL ESTATE REVIEW Sunday, April 15. Circulation of The Sunday Times exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

What New England Is Doing

New England People in New York

will find in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger a staff correspondent's letter written from Boston outlining today's situation in New England's vital industries. It is a brightly written yet brief statement of the views of leading financiers, merchants and economists showing what the New England group of States is doing industrially. This BUSINESS NEWS of NEW ENGLAND appears exclusively in the Public Ledger's Business Section every Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

Climb in! Your weight won't break it down.

SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

WHEN you get out again, the drawer will run just as smoothly and silently as before.

Shaw-Walker Skyscraper Steel Construction gives this strength and rigidity.

It's solid, *one-piece* steel, too, no nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws. Reason: electric spot-welding.

Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. Test out a Shaw-Walker file right beside your old equipment and you'll understand why. Also you will understand our guarantee of money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned.

'Phone us to send you one. Franklin 3361.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St. New York
Complete catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all files on request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

COLUMBIA PROPOSES HUGE BASE HOSPITAL

Trustees Adopt Plan for an Emergency Institution to Contain 1,000 Beds.

MILLION DOLLARS REQUIRED

Mobile Field Units to be Ready to Rush in Emergency—Plan of Dr. J. B. Squier.

New York City will soon be provided with a big emergency base hospital from which mobile field units may be rushed to any scene of calamity, if the confidence of the Trustees of Columbia University in the patriotic support of the public is not disappointed. The trustees yesterday adopted plans providing for such a hospital and authorized President Nicholas Murray Butler and their Finance Committee to begin a campaign for subscriptions to the fund that will be necessary. The sum required will probably be a million dollars.

The proposed hospital will be the only one of its kind in the country and, in the opinion of the Trustees, will fill a need under normal conditions, but most urgent in a state of war. According to authorities whose testimony has weight with the Trustees, no agency in the city has been able to make more than paper provision for the immediate treatment of any large number of persons injured in an explosion or disaster of any kind, and the projected hospital would not only provide 1,000 beds for the constant care of injured persons, but would be equipped to send its field units, consisting of men, materials, tents, cots, and all important accessories, to take care of persons wherever they were hurt if their condition did not permit their removal.

To Make It Permanent.

While the hospital is intended to fill an immediate need and will be built by a people hurrying to prepare in all directions for a state of war, the Columbia Trustees will make it a permanent institution available for use in any emergency requiring the treatment of numbers or persons. It is also planned to open a school in connection with the hospital, in which surgeons and their assistants may be trained for field work. While proposed as an institution built by and for the benefit of all of the people, the hospital will also become the centre of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the medical department of Columbia University. An additional idea is that the hospital will be open to those seeking instruction in medical and surgical work as their service under any system of universal training adopted by the Government.

The proposed site of the hospital is the old Columbia Oval at Bainbridge Avenue and East Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, which is easily accessible by motor parkways and the new subway. It was also pointed out that the property was immediately available for use.

The plan for the hospital was originated and developed by Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Professor of Urology in Columbia University and President of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and was submitted to the Trustees yesterday after Dr. Butler and Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, had indorsed it.

1,000 Beds for Emergency.

The sketch of the character and scope of the hospital included in Dr. Squier's plan are as follows:

"It is proposed to establish a hospital of 1,000 beds to be kept in absolute readiness for any emergency. This hospital would be the parent unit from which to equip and supply small hospital units whenever sudden emergencies arise. The small units would consist of a complete tent system which could be rapidly assembled and erected. They would be kept packed and ready for instant transportation.

"In case of any disaster involving the maiming of people, a unit would be immediately dispatched to the scene and put in active operation. The parent hospital would be the base hospital and all patients who could not be cared for by the emergency unit or local hospitals would be transported to the base hospital.

"The base hospital would have a complete field hospital set up in connection with it to be used as a training unit. Here nurses, orderlies, physicians, hospital attendants, and all those included in the personnel of a field hospital would be trained, so that a supply of hospital workers would be always under training for field work. Military surgery and camp organizations would be taught in detail.

"It is proposed to establish the parent hospital in connection with the Medical Department of Columbia University to be a perpetual monument to American Medical Preparedness. As an integral part of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, all future students of medicine graduating from that college would have received military surgery training, and these men would be of incalculable value to their country in case of war. So, in meeting a very real present emergency, we are building for the future."

Model Field Unit.

The plan provides for the erection of a model field unit to be operated as an instruction hospital at once so that in a short time men properly trained for field work can be equipped for service. It also makes provision for the immediate installation of portable hospital units packed for transportation and to be kept loaded on motor lorries ready for instant dispatch to any locality.

As soon as preparations for these details are well under way the erection of the permanent hospital will be started. Around it, later on, it is hoped the groups of buildings which will house the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the future will be erected.

In setting forth the advantages of the hospital Dr. Squier gave the following suggestions:

"The instruction hospital, to be immediately made available, will add a large number of hospital beds for use at once. In case of emergency, with the acreage which is comprised in the Columbia Oval property, a tent hospital city could be erected which could house the overflow from our city hospitals and guarantee the efficient care of the maimed and wounded.

"The extensive ambulance service which will be a part of the work of the organization is of special importance. If compulsory military service is required in the future arrangement may be made with the Government to accept service in Columbia's military hospital as sufficient requirement of military duty for those young men who may decide to make medicine or surgery their life's career.

"The present matriculates at the College of Physicians and Surgeons will receive military hospital training at once and will be ready to properly fill important positions in medical army corps upon graduation, thus making the course at the United States Medical School superfluous for those desiring to enter the army."

Hospital Accommodation Insufficient.

Facts bearing upon the hospital situation in the city and the need for such an institution as that proposed were presented with the plan. Some of them were:

"During the past ten years, the population of New York City has increased so rapidly that at present there is not sufficient hospital accommodation to care for the sick who daily apply for aid. The municipal hospitals are overcrowded and the hospitals supported by public and private charity are turning away the sick because of lack of room in which to crowd more beds. Last Summer, the epidemic of infantile paralysis found an unprepared city and hospitals were taxed to their utmost to find room in which to care for the little sufferers. In hundreds of instances children and babies were sacrificed because of lack of hospital facility.

"Money has been spent lavishly on almost every other form of charity, but no large donations have been recently made to help toward establishing adequate accommodations for our own sick. The war abroad has attracted philanthropic givers, who have felt the immediate need for charity to be elsewhere than in our own city.

"We are now facing a crisis in our national life. War, with all its horrors, may soon be upon us. Medical preparation is attracting the public, and hospital units for war service are rapidly being formed for use on the firing line and elsewhere. At any moment some disaster—not in France but in our own city—may suddenly demand immediate hospital accommodations for hundreds of patients. Nothing has been done toward supplying extra facilities which such an emergency would necessitate. In case of riot, fire, explosion, subway accident, pestilence, or any of the multitude of disturbances which war brings to civil life, no provision has been made for administering to the medical and surgical needs of such situations."

The Trustees believe the public will respond to their appeal.

SOUTH FIELD FOR HOSPITAL.

Columbia Gives Use of Land to St. Luke's for Emergency Buildings.

Columbia University Trustees yesterday offered to St. Luke's Hospital Auxiliary the use of a portion of South Field on 114th Street as a site for temporary hospital buildings to be used as an emergency hospital under the management of the St. Luke's Hospital Auxiliary for Home Defense. This will not interfere with the athletic field.

Among the gifts to the university announced by the Trustees is one of $7,055.81 from an anonymous donor to be applied toward maintaining the new Columbia School of Dentistry, which was founded last Fall in alliance with the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Other gifts totaled $14,000 in value. Some of these were from Mrs. Clara L. McMurtry, in memory of her son, Dr. Charles Wood McMurtry, an instructor in the Medical School, the entire furnishings of Dr. McMurtry's personal library, valued at $7,000; from Professor Frederic S. Lee, about 600 volumes from his personal library, valued at $3,000; from Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, $2,500 for the maintenance of the Coolidge Research Fellowships in Medicine for 1917-18; from Benjamin B. Lawrence, Science, '78, $500, to be used in defraying the expense of equipment for student military and naval activities; from Dr. Leo Stern, $500, to be applied toward the equipment of the Dental School; from an anonymous donor, $250, to be applied toward the support of departmental work in biological chemistry, including dental research; from Mortimer L. Schiff, $200, to be applied toward the support of the course in extension teaching on practical penal problems.

PRESIDENT AT GOLF DURING THE FORENOON

Then Nerved to Task, He Waited Quietly for the House—Message Kept a Secret.

WASHINGTON, April 2. — Reluctant up to the last moment to take the final step in the long controversy with Germany, President Wilson showed as soon as he rose early this morning that he was ready for the inevitable task.

Before breakfast his address to Congress, written by himself on his typewriter, was sent to the public printer in a sealed envelope. Secretary Tumulty was called to the White House an hour earlier than usual, and the President gave word that he was ready to appear before Congress as soon as the House organized.

Realizing that it would be hours before he could speak, the President freshened up on the golf links until noon. He received frequent bulletins on the progress of the organization of the House, and expressed pleasure when told that Speaker Clark had been re-elected.

Although it was the President's idea at first to wait until 3 o'clock on the House, and to postpone his address until tomorrow, if preparations were not completed by that time, he changed his mind as the day wore on, and determined to go to the Capitol whenever the House was ready. Late in the afternoon the Democratic House leader, Mr. Kitchin, conferred with the White House by telephone and fixed the hour at 8 o'clock.

The contents of the message were more closely guarded than ever before. Not even members of the Cabinet saw the text, although they knew in a general way what the President planned to say. Mr. Wilson read the proof on the address himself.

Throughout the day members of the Senate went to the White House for information, but received no details. The President saw no callers, but during the afternoon he went to the State, War and Navy Building to see Secretary Daniels and Secretary Lansing. In the Navy Department he found the General Board in session and listened to the discussion.

TEUTONS RUSH FOR PAPERS.

More Than 300 Applications in One Day for Citizenship.

There were 275 applicants for first papers and sixty for second papers at the county naturalization bureau yesterday. This was the greatest number, except once, that have been received any day during the last five weeks. Nearly all of the applicants were of German and Austrian birth.

"The rush for citizenship papers will not decline as long as the war fever continues," said County Clerk Schneider. "The announcement by the Government that a German who had declared his intention of becoming a citizen would be considered more favorably than ont who had not filed his declaration in case it was decided to intern all German citizens has resulted in many applications from men who perhaps would not have bothered about the matter if it would not have specially served them in the present emergency."

VAST WAR PLANTS READY FOR OUR USE

Factories Developed Here by Allies Can Supply the Army with All It Needs.

PROVED BY EXPORT FIGURES

City Bank Compilation Shows Tremendous Increase in Munition Works Since War Began.

The position attained by American manufacturers of explosives and other war materials in supplying the Entente Allies and their ability to come promptly to the aid of the United States in the prosecution of war with Germany are shown in a compilation issued yesterday by the National City Bank contrasting the foreign trade of this country in the war period, Aug. 1, 1914, to Feb. 1 last, with the pre-war period, Feb. 1, 1912, to Aug. 1, 1914.

The review made by the bank was prepared primarily for the purpose of showing the movement of foreign commerce. That section of the report, however, relating to war shipments reveals the potentialities within the United States for a complete supply of requisites for carrying on aggressive military operations. With many contracts from foreign Governments for shells and other war supplies expired or lessening in volume, American manufacturers are in an excellent position to meet the requirements of their own Government.

Some of the striking munition exports enumerated by the bank since the war began, compared with the two and one-half year period before hostilities, are:

Explosives, $992,000,000, against $14,000,000; manufactures of brass, chiefly material for shells, $407,000,000, against $21,000,000; manufactures of iron and steel, chiefly for war purposes, $1,434,000,000, against $695,000,000; automobiles for war use, chiefly, $253,000,000, against $79,000,000; zinc, $107,000,000, against $2,000,000, and chemicals, $276,000,000, against $67,000,000; breadstuffs, $1,278,000, against $449,000,000; meats, $638,000,000, against $368,000,000; horses and mules, $235,000,000, $12,000,000; sugar, mules, $235,000,000, against $12,000,000; sugar, $153,000,000, against $6,000,000; cotton manufactures, $260,000,000, against $133,000,000, and woolen manufactures, $91,000,000, against $11,000,000.

Less raw cotton was shipped in the war period, the figures being $1,131,000,000, while in the two and one-half years preceding the conflict this export had a value of $1,332,000,000. The bank's analysis showed that exports from this country to Europe between Aug. 1, 1914, and Feb. 1, last, increased more than 100 per cent., when compared with the period from Feb. 1, 1912, to Aug. 1, 1914, one of normal trade conditions.

The total trade of the United States in the first two and one-half years of the war was $15,623,000,000, against $10,490,000,000 in the corresponding period preceding the war. Exports under the stimulus of war trading reached a total of $10,562,000,000, against $5,882,000,000, and imports $5,061,000,000, against $4,608,000,000. The bank's statement also says:

"Trade with Europe shows greater changes than with other grand divisions, while the exports of manufactures and imports of manufacturing materials are the striking features when considered by articles. Exports to Europe in the war period are $7,648,000,000, against $3,565,000,000 despite the fact that the exports to the Central Powers in the war period are but $16,000,000, against $865,000,000 in the pre-war period. Imports from Europe are but $1,506,000,000, against $2,207,000,000 in the pre-war period. Those from the Central Powers are but $90,000,000, against $542,000,000 in the pre-war period.

Exports to North American are $1,771,000,000, against $1,423,000,000; South America, $417,000,000, against $335,000,000; Asia, (exclusive of material for Russia via Vladivostok,) $384,000,000, against $200,000,000. Imports from North America are $1,392,000,000, against 1,008,000,000; South America, $906,000,000, against $551,000,000, and Asia, $969,000,000, against $630,000,000.

"In exports by articles the greatest growth occurs in the group of 'manufactures,' amounting to $6,083,000,000, against $2,831,000,000 in the pre-war period; food products, $2,563,000,000, against $1,133,000,000. Manufacturing material exported shows a decline, being $1,523,000,000, against $1,806,000,000 in the pre-war period."

The bank's analysis shows that the chief increase in imports was in manufacturing material, being $2,015,000,000 in the war period, against $1,582,000,000, and foodstuffs were $1,357,000,000, against $1,128,000,000, while manufactures showed a decline, amounting in the war period to but $1,646,000,000, compared with $1,850,000,000 in the period before the war. The miscellaneous group in exports was $246,000,000, against $20,000,000, due to the fact that more than 1,000,000 horses and mules included in that group were exported to Europe.

Changes in movements to and from the principal countries were: To the United Kingdom, exports of the war period, $3,571,000,000, against $1,439,000,000, France, $1,545,000,000, against $363,000,000; Italy, $660,000,000, against$194,000,000; Russia, $714,000,000, against $67,000,000.

The efficacy of the British blockade was demonstrated by the fact that in the war period exports from this country to Germany amounted to only $10,000,000, compared with $804,000,000 in the pre-war period. Austria-Hungary received less than $1,000,000 of American merchandise, compared with $57,000,000 in the pre-war period. Most of the merchandise to the Central Empires slipped through before the blockade lines were tightened.

Exports to Belgium, mostly in the form of relief supplies, totaled in the war period $67,000,000, against $154,000,000 in the two and one-half years before the war.

Farmers Uphold Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The New York Agricultural Society notified Congress today through its President, F. W. Sessions, that it stood unanimously behind President Wilson in any course he should decide to follow.

The metal box guards In-B-Tween against climatic changes, and keeps the original fine flavor perfectly intact. Long Havana Filler, hand-made..

Box of 12 cigars, 50c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.00
Box of 50 cigars, $2.00

The finest little cigar in the world.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.
KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN BATTALION GETS ORDER TO MOVE

Record Day in Naval Recruiting Increases Prospect of Completing Quota.

Another detachment of New York National Guard troops was ordered into active service yesterday. This was the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Infantry of Brooklyn, and officers of the battalion said last night that their men would be ready to entrain early this morning. Their destination, like that of the Seventy-first and the Third Battalion of the Twenty-third, was kept secret.

Major Mortimer D. Bryant, previously commander of the Second Squadron of the First Cavalry, was sworn in yesterday as Colonel of the Forty-seventh, succeeding Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky, who has obtained transfer to the Officers Reserve Corps. Major Bryant will be commissioned without going through the formality of passing an examination. He will take the examination later.

The mustering in of the two battalions of the Twenty-third Infantry, N. G. N. Y., who have not yet been ordered out on active service continued at a rapid pace yesterday, and by night it was said that practically all of the men of this organization, of the Forty-seventh, and of the First Cavalry had been examined and officially mustered into the Federal service.

The crowds of applicants who presented themselves for enlistment at the naval recruiting stations in the city yesterday made the officers hopeful of raising 2,000 men by April 20. This was the quota which New York was called upon to supply in the order of Admiral Palmer announcing that 38,500 more men were needed to put the navy on a war footing at once. Recruiting had a record breaking day, with thirty-eight actual enlistments by 5 P. M.

Harry Alexander, who has been in charge of the Women's Recruiting Campaign Committee, has arranged to have from twenty-five to thirty automobiles with navy workers leave 18 West Thirty-fourth Street at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to round up several hundred recruits, who passed the examination and were accepted, but who failed to enlist.

The offer of the evening session of the College of the City of New York to drill and instruct men for the Reserve Officers Training Corps has brought so earnest a response that registration for the new course will be conducted throughout this week. This announcement was made yesterday by Director Frederick B. Robinson. One hundred and fifteen have enrolled for the class which meets Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, and sixty-five have entered the Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday night group.

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Established 1868
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Bayside Golf Links
18 Holes—6320 Yards
BAYSIDE, L. I. N. Y. Office, 2,248 B'way.
Now Open to All Players
Without Initiation Fee.
A Limited Number of Annual Memberships, $60.
Over 50 trains daily from Penn. Station, 32d St. Only 30 minutes by train or motor. Motor route over Queensboro Bridge and straight out Jackson Avenue to Bayside.

TELEPHONE BRACKETS
For office or home use in great variety of style and price.
Send for descriptive circulars, or representative to call with samples.
INSTALLED ON TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK
SCOFIELD & CO.
Tel. Beekman 4411 150 Nassau St., N.Y.

For SINGERS and SPEAKERS
THE NEW 10c BOX FITS THE POCKET
Regular Sizes 25c, 50c $1. At Druggists.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE helps remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c. —Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASIA MINOR AND SYRIA

Two million survivors of the massacres and deportations, in dire need, appeal piteously to your sympathy and compassion.

The Passion Week offerings of American Christians will be cabled to make a glad Easter for destitute Christians in Bible lands.

Three dollars a month provides relief for one sufferer.

How many will you help? "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

Every dollar given reaches the Armenian and Syrian Christians intact.

Kindly make checks payable to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, and forward to 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The New York Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief:
Honorary Chairman,
Hon. John Purroy Mitchel,
Chairman, Frank A. Horne
Vice-Chairmen, Cleveland H. Dodge
Geo. F. Allison
Secretary H. F. Laflamme
Telephone, Gramercy 6280.
One Madison Avenue, New York City

Spring Number

Review of Books
The New York Times

Sunday, April 15th

Three hundred leading Spring publications, with brief annotations to assist in selection. The literature of the war, news of authors and publishers, and essays and reviews on latest fiction, biography, books of travel, science and art.

Order today.

Fair List Prices — Fair Treatment

GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN
CORD TIRES

Patrician in Look
Yeoman in Service

THOUGH you make SURE of *Silvertown Cord* Tires by their RED-DOUBLE-DIAMOND you can always pick them out by their *patrician look* and generous yet graceful EXTRA SIZE.

Order Through Your Dealer

Ask Your Dealer for Them

By their trim lines they are the smart tires of *fashion;* by their strength they are the *lasting* tires of service.

Study carefully the rubber saturated INSIDE of the Silvertown Tire here exposed and learn from the *sturdy size* of its CABLE-CORD and its *two-ply* body what a cord tire really is.

10 Silvertown Cord X-Cels
1. Increased engine power.
2. Smoother riding.
3. Fuel saving.
4. Speedier.
5. Coast farther.
6. Start quicker.
7. Easier to guide.
8. Give greater mileage.
9. More resistive against puncture.
10. Repaired *easily* and *permanently.*

Under the skin there are but three tires:

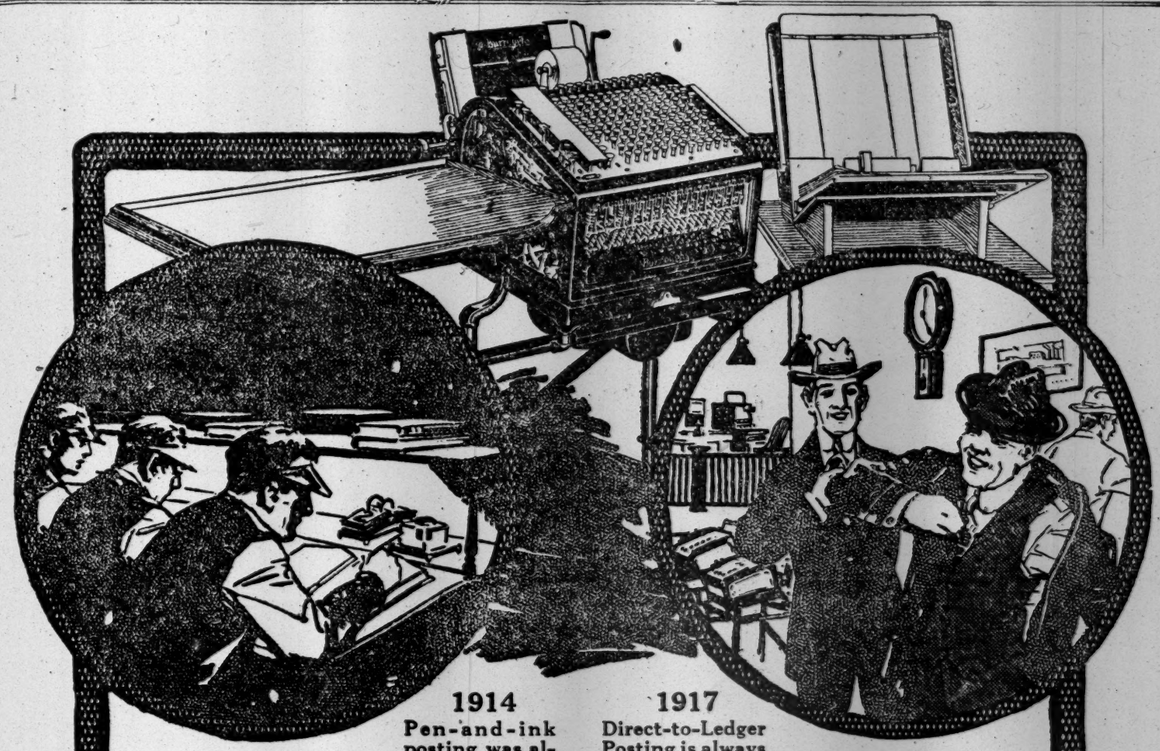
FABRIC, five to seven swathes of canvas;
THREAD WEB, a five to seven-ply base of strings;
CABLE-CORD, the patent-protected TWO-PLY structure found ONLY in Silvertown Tires.

As *every extra* ply means extra wearing out, Silvertown, with but two plies, must outlast *many-ply* tires with their multiplied heat.

Silvertowns lift any car to a new level of style and satisfaction. Though they cost more than fabric tires, you cannot afford to be without their greater comfort and economy.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO., *Akron, Ohio*
Also maker of the famous fabric tires Goodrich Black Safety Treads
Local address, 1780 Broadway. Tel. Col. 8700

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"



1914 Pen-and-ink posting was always in arrears

1917 Direct-to-Ledger Posting is always up-to-date

Reforming the All-Night Club
at Niles & Goodell's

The All-Night Club at Niles & Goodell's, 142 Duane St., selling agents for the Converse Rubber Shoe Co., always had a quorum at its first-of-the-month sessions.

There always was a lot of business to come before the meeting, too, for there were the trial balance, statements, pay-roll and an involved report to the home office—all to be gotten out promptly. And every three months a stock inventory added to the tiresome ritual of the club.

A new member, a Burroughs Ledger Posting and Statement Machine, was proposed, elected—and the club forthwith broke up.

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The All-Night Club is now only a memory in this office—all the work is done during the regular working hours.

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PADEREWSKI SEES LIBERTY FOR POLAND

Halls with Joy New Russia's Offer to Establish Independent State.

MAY BE DUE TO PRESIDENT

Pianist Predicts His Countrymen Will Accept Offer and Prove Their Ability to Govern Themselves.

The offer of the Russian Provisional Government to re-establish Poland as an independent State is, in the opinion of Ignace Paderewski, made in all sincerity, and will be accepted with joy by the Poles. In all the years the great pianist has been before the public he and interviewers have, with few exceptions, been strangers; but it has long been known that Paderewski's great ambition was to see his native land again free, and so, when the topic was suggested to him last night at the Hotel Gotham, he spoke readily.

"I consider that a very momentous document," he said, referring to the Russian appeal. "In fact, President Wilson's recent message to the Senate, in which he spoke of the right of all nations to work out their own destinies, and this present Russian appeal constitute the most important events in the history of Poland since the partition. How far these two documents are connected, I cannot say, but it is my opinion that the noble message of President Wilson may have inspired this appeal.

"In the present instance I should like to recall two events in the last century of Polish history. I refer to Napoleon's creation of the Duchy of Warsaw in 1807, and, after the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, attached, as a constitutional monarchy, to the Russian Empire. On the 5th of last November the Central Powers proclaimed that part of the ancient Polish Republic as an independent kingdom again, thus far without King or frontiers. This German action, however, did not respond to the demands and did not fulfill the hopes of the Polish people as a nation, because that action concerned only one part, and a small part at that, of their historical and geographical territories.

"The message of President Wilson made the deepest impression on the Polish people because it was the first time that the chief of a great nation mentioned a united and independent Poland—a free nation like the United States. The recent appeal of the Russian Government adopts the same principles, and in behalf of the whole Russian nation offers freedom and independence to all the parts of the ancient Polish republic and not to some parts, as the Germans did. The importance of the document is enhanced by the fact that it has not been issued by a General or Commander in Chief, or a sovereign, but it comes as a spontaneous offer of freedom from a liberated democracy to an old, and so long oppressed, commonwealth."

There are, however, some obstacles to the consummation of the Russian plans. Mr. Paderewski said, and the chief of them would be German victory, because Russia is no longer in possession of the greater part of her former Polish territories. There would be, too, some difficulty in determining the precise frontiers of the new republic, as there are several provinces where the Poles, though not in a distinct majority, are still numerous enough to make the influence of their language and culture felt.

"But," he continued, "it is to be hoped that the noble spirit of conciliation and equity which seems to have dictated the appeal will prevail till the final settlement of all these questions." Mr. Paderewski pointed out that the decision of the Russian Government demonstrated that the new Russia believes in the ability of the Poles to govern themselves, "contrary to some opinions with which the public during the last two years has been saturated," he added.

Backing his contention that the Poles possess, in high degree, the ability to administer government, he cited the case of Austria, where, during the last forty years, two Poles have been Prime Ministers, the same number have been Foreign Ministers, while twice that number have served as Ministers of Finance.

"I think my countrymen will accept Russia's offer," said Mr. Paderewski, "for, unlike the Berlin action, it is not a strategic plan. But even if the offer is accepted right now, we must continue to be much concerned about the fate of Poland in the last stage of the war. We have already seen some retreats, and we know what the recent retreat in France is. How much suffering is still in store for Poland, nobody can foresee, but there is a hope for independence and unity, and that is worth any price."

MOVE TO ARM NEW RUSSIA.

Gift of 300,000 Krag Rifles by the United States Is Advocated.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, and Major George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights League, yesterday added the weight of their approval to a proposal made by the Committee of Friends of the New Russia, 505 Fifth Avenue, that the United States show its sympathy by giving the ill-equipped Russian Army 300,000 discarded Krag-Jorgensen rifles, now in Federal arsenals, together with 1,000 rounds of ammunition for each.

In a letter to the committee, Dr. Hibben wrote:

"I certainly approve of your suggestion to present 300,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles to the new Russian Republic, particularly if we become formally an ally through the declaration of war."

Major Putnam commented thus:

"The suggestion that the supply of Krag-Jorgensen rifles which our Government has had on hand for some years should be handed over to the new republic impresses me as a very sensible idea."

While calling attention to the possibility of obstacles arising to prevent the carrying out of the plan, G. E. Tripp, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, wrote:

"The fundamental idea of presenting these rifles to the new Russian Republic is a commendable one."

Although the rifles have been discarded by the United States Government, they are in good condition. The Committee of Friends of the New Russia, it was said yesterday, has in its possession a mass of documentary proof that Russia's lack of rifles is so great that whole regiments of new men have been sent to the front without weapons; the plan being for the recruits to arm themselves with the guns of the slain.

Objections to the plan to give the rifles have been raised on two grounds by some prominent men whose aid had been sought by the committee. First, that the United States would need them, possibly, in case of war; second, that because of the fact that no plants are now equipped to provide ammunition for the Krag-Jorgensens, they would be useless once the accompanying ammunition were expended. In reply to the first objection, the committee points out that the Government has been willing to sell the rifles, and that by the time an American army could be trained there should be plenty of the new Springfields to arm it. The second objection was answered yesterday by A. N. Sakhnovsky, representative of the new Russian Provisional Government, with headquarters in this city.

"Such alterations in the rifles as will adapt them to the use of the regular Russian ammunition, may make them suitable for field service," he said. "Moreover, the rifles could be used for garrison service inside Russia. In all events, the Russian people, I am sure, would highly appreciate this expression of American friendship."

The Krag-Jorgensens are valued at $10 each, which would make them practically a gift of $3,000,000 to the new Russia.

MAY IRWIN FOREVER.

The Changeless One Lazily Returns to the Vaudeville Stage.

May Irwin, who seems to change less than any one else on the American stage, wandered casually back into vaudeville yesterday afternoon. Looking, sounding and behaving almost precisely as she did five-and-twenty years ago, she began her tour of the halls at the Palace Theatre with a few new songs and a few old jokes.

She goes about her business quite as if she had returned to the varieties in response to a hurry telephone call received half an hour before—quite as though she had taken off her apron, rolled down her sleeves, put on her bonnet and taken the subway downtown to the Palace, culling a few fair-to-middling stories from the exchange column of the evening newspaper she happened to pick up from the stand in passing. Her songs, which are sandwiched between her delightfully informal telling of these not particularly excruciating anecdotes, are not bad, but she might do better if she would exchange her new songs and old jokes for some old songs and new jokes. There are a good many of us who would greatly enjoy hearing her sing once more such moss-grown favorites as "When Mr. Shakespeare Comes to Town," "I'm Looking for that Bully Must Be Found," and "Be Good, Be Good, My Father Said."

Rose Levison, Pianist, Makes Debut.

Rose Levison, a young artist from South Africa, made a first appearance in piano recital at Aeolian Hall last evening, assisted by Paulo Gruppe, 'cello. Miss Levison, with less technical equipment than some newcomers of late, displayed genuine gifts of musical temperament, and interested a large audience in her performance of a sonata by Grieg and shorter numbers by Schubert, Chopin, Liszt, MacDowell, and Alessandro Longo. Mr. Gruppe added solos of Bach, Svendsen, Popper, Coleridge-Taylor, and Emanuel Moor.

Little Plays for Rehearsal Club.

A matinée will be given by the Professional Children's School for the benefit of the Rehearsal Club at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday, April 10. The program will consist of "Op-o'-Me-Thumb," "A Quiet Family," and "The Silver Saucer." Mrs. Douglas Gibbons of 4 West Fifty-third Street is receiving applications for tickets. The plays will be under the direction of Edith Ellis.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cast that will be seen in Eugene Walter's new play, "The Knife," with which the new Bijou Theatre will be opened Thursday night of next week, includes Olive Wyndham, Robert Edeson, Beatrice Beckley, Lowell Sherman, Caroline Newcombe, W. A. Norton, Gordon Burby, Myrtle Anderson, Cyrus Wood, and Ivy Benton.

"Madge," a new play by Mrs. Justine Lewis, has been accepted for production by Lee Shubert and John Craig. The play will be placed in rehearsal immediately in Boston, where Mr. Craig's company is now appearing.

Lina Cavalieri has been added to the list of artists who will take part in the entertainment to be given at the Hippodrome next Sunday night under the auspices of the Junior Patriots of America. Mme. Cavalieri will sing, and will also appear in the patriotic tableaux.

"Birth," a motion picture dealing with the birth and care of a baby, will be shown next Sunday and on certain afternoons next week at the Eltinge. On account of the intimate nature of the picture only adult women will be admitted, and a staff of women employes will be in charge of the theatre during the exhibitions.

Padraic Colum and Mrs. Washburn Freund have made an adaptation of a play by E. V. Keyserling and renamed it "Grasshopper." It will be acted here for the first time next Saturday night at the Garrick with a cast that will include Elleen Huban, Jane Ross, Lillian Jago, Mrs. Dudley Diggs, Evelyn Roeder, Warren F. Hill, Ashton Tonge, and Philip Tonge.

Margaret Wycherly will be the guest of honor of the Theatre Assembly at its meeting Friday afternoon of next week at the Hotel Astor.

SUMMONS PINCHOT TO TELL OF WAR BRIBE

District Attorney Tells Pacifist He Wants to Start a Prosecution.

RICH MEN SIGN TAX PLEDGE

H. P. Davison Among Those Said to Have Shown No Reluctance to Meet War Assessment.

District Attorney Edward Swann called yesterday upon Amos Pinchot, leader of the newly organized American Committee on War Finance, to furnish details of the charge which Mr. Pinchot made in a statement given to THE NEW YORK TIMES that a man of "good standing" through bribery sold $5,000,000 of defective supplies to the Allies.

Though Mr. Pinchot was in Washington, the District Attorney was in communication iwth his office, and left word there that he would like to have Mr. Pinchot amplify his charges, and give him any additional information which he might have. Of this request Mr. Pinchot was notified by wire. There is a possibility that the charge may be the basis of an investigation either by the District Attorney or the Grand Jury.

Mr. Pinchot's allegations were contained in a statement relating to the movement which he and others have started to urge upon Congress the enactment of legislation putting the financial burden of war upon persons with incomes of $5,000 or more. The paragraph that caught Mr. Swann's eye follows:

A man of good standing in his community told me the other day that he had sold $5,000,000 worth of defective supplies to the Allies through one contract. And yet this gentleman is strongly pro-Ally. He bribed the representative of the foreign Government to accept them.

Mr. Pinchot had written out the statement for publication, and when a reporter asked him to amplify the reference to bribery he declined to do so.

"Will you give the name of the man to whom you refer?" he was asked.

"You bet I won't!" was his emphatic reply.

This, according to a statement sent out by the American Committee on War Finance last night, is the record of a telephonic communication which District Attorney Swann had with the offices of the committee:

"I notice that Mr. Pinchot gave out a statement to the newspaper last night to the effect that he had been told by a man of good standing in the community that he had sold $5,000,000 worth of defective supplies to the Allies, though he was pro-Ally, and that the representative of a foreign Government to accept the defective goods. I wish to leave word with Mr. Pinchot that a crime has been committed, and that I would like to know the name of the man he mentions anonymously that I may proceed against him criminally."

While Mr. Pinchot's movement is admittedly a pacifist one, intended to impress the well-to-do with the cost of war, it was said yesterday that there had been a rush of wealthy men to sign the pledges calling for a tax on their incomes.

Thomas W. Lawson sent a telegram in reply to one sent by the committee, in which he said:

Have just mailed signed pledge and check. Will do anything else to help, even to another contribution. I am for war with W and A and P in big letters, provided war, real war, must come. My father was in saddle with Sheridan for four years, and died for country. I am old military man, my daughter is at the front in France, my youngest son Top Sergeant, just back from the border; my only other son arranging for French front, and I am raising regiment of my picked Western followers, every one a broncho pal, for first troopship sailing, but not for home police duty. I say this that there may be no mistake about my being for war. But if I thought war was to be conducted for the bloodsuckers who are working overtime to bring it on and who have bled and are bleeding fifth columnist brutality-stranded Europe, I would bomb myself and family before lifting a hand for the defense of our country.

E. W. Scripps of San Diego, Cal., the newspaper publisher, sent the following telegram.

"Yes, you may sign my name. I would like to add one other clause. The minimum cash wage received by all soldiers and sailors should not be less than $3 per day during the time of war."

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., according to the committee, sent a representative to their head quarters to ask for pledges. No replies were received, it was said, from messages to J. P. Morgan, Vincent Astor, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, and T. Coleman du Pont.

John Sharpe Williams protested against the plan. "I think the scheme mentioned by you is one of confiscation run almost mad," his telegram said. Only a few letters opposed the plan, the committee statement said.

About a hundred persons, it was said, declined to sign the pledges because the incomes of persons receiving less than $5,000 a year were not to be taxed.

TELLS OF 10,000 READY TO HANG CONGRESSMAN

Ten thousand men already are sworn members of a "Klu Klux Klan" with the avowed object of hanging Congressmen who refuse to vote for the Pinchot plan of wealth conscription for war and of destroying all those who "make blood profit from war," according to a telegram sent to United States Senator Ashurst of North Carolina, a copy of which reached THE NEW YORK TIMES office last night. United States Secret Service agents are investigating the telegram and its author, E. H. Liebel.

This is the telegram:

April 2, 1917.

Henry F. Ashurst, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

Prevention of war seems hopeless. People overwhelmingly oppose war, but capitalist press and ally bondholders control Government. Over 10,000 men already sworn into "Klu Klux Klan" to destroy those who make blood profit from war. If you must vote declaring war, for God's sake include Pinchot plan of profit conscription or face revolution beside which Russian was picnic. Government must take over all railroads, telegraphs, telephones, munition plants, and food supply at physical value. If plan is not adopted I have pledged myself to help hang or otherwise destroy as traitors all who make profit out of war, including Congressmen who vote against wealth conscription. We are ready to die for our country.

E. H. LIEBEL, 50 Church St.

Liebel is advertising manager of the Duryea Manufacturing Company, makers of belting, whose home office is in Jersey City. He is about thirty years old, American-born, and was described by Benjamin Duryea, head of the company, and several other officials as a radical Socialist with extreme ideas. An officer of the concern who saw a copy of Liebel's telegram yesterday afternoon questioned Liebel in an effort to learn whether the death-threatening organization really existed, but found him uncommunicative.

Interesting story of real estate developments in and around New York told in THE NEW YORK TIMES REAL ESTATE REVIEW Sunday, April 15.—Advt.

SELZNICK PICTURES
THE SUPREME FILM SENSATION
Enlighten Thy Daughter
(WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY IVAN ABRAMSON)
With ZENA KEEFE
Marie Shotwell, Katherine Kaelred, Ruby de Reimer, James Morrison, others.
Revealing the Dangers in the Life of Every Girl of Today. A Message to Every Father, Mother, Young Girl and Man. Endorsed by Press and Clergy.
IN THE FOLLOWING
MARCUS LOEW THEATRES
WEEK OF APRIL 2d
TODAY AND TOMORROW: LINCOLN SQUARE, GREELEY SQUARE, AMERICAN THEATRE, ORPHEUM, DELANCEY STREET, PALACE (BROOKLYN). Thursday, Friday & Saturday: BOULEVARD—NATIONAL, 7TH AVENUE—AVENUE B.
TODAY: NEW YORK THEATRE & ROOF, CIRCLE THEATRE. Wednesday: 86TH STREET THEATRE. Thursday and Friday: WEST END THEATRE. Saturday & Sunday: 116TH STREET—42D STREET.
In Addition to Vaudeville and Motion Picture Programs

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. LAST 5 NIGHTS! LAST 2 MATS! Klaw & Erlanger's Greatest of All Musical Comedy Successes. MISS SPRINGTIME. All Orch. Seats, incl. Sat. Night, $2.

SIR HERBERT TREE COLONEL NEWCOME. Tues., Apr. 10. Mail Orders Now. Seats Thur. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE. MIDNIGHT FROLIC. FULLIES BALL, TUESDAY, APRIL 10. RESERVE TABLES NOW.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS in A Kiss for Cinderella. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. The Case of Lady Camber. "Delightful success."—Herald. "Popular success."—World.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat. 2:15. OUR BETTERS. Great Comedy, Great Punch, Great Cast. CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Etc.

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat. 2:20.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor In Her Greatest Triumph. "Out There." By J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w. (POP.) & Sat. at 2:15. GEORGE ARLISS. LAST 7 TIMES. J. M. Barrie's Comedy "THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY." NEXT MON. Mr. Arliss in "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON. The Brat

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. MATINEES Wed. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD. Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY, VAN and SCHENCK. After Performances Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. LAST 7 TIMES. Last Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & Sat. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn present, with the original Cast, THE YELLOW JACKET. Monday, April 9th. Seats Thurs.

Lew Fields presents An All Star Cast: JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEETNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL, in "BOSOM FRIENDS"

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE. In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:25. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat. 2:25. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 8344. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE WILLOW TREE. GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c. 75c. $1.00.

BELASCO West 44 St. NEXT MONDAY at 8:20. SEAT SALE THURSDAY. ARNOLD DALY "The Very Minute"

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment. Johnny Get Your Gun. With LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat. 2:20. Cheating Cheaters. ARE YOU A SELF-STARTER? Or do others supply your motive power? After the conventional, mechanical, pattern-made plays of Broadway, where everything runs on the same old track, according to rule—and you know the recipe in advance—give thought to the Russian

"NJU"

(Call it "NEW")

The startling Urban-Ordynski production AT THE BANDBOX E. 57th St. near 3rd Ave.

OSSIP DYMOW, its author, says: "Human beings do not run on two rails like street cars."

LOUIS SHERWIN of the Globe says: "Do not go to see 'Nju' expecting the ordinary rule-made play. It is different. It is interesting. It is life."

BEST SEATS BY PHONE $1 Plus.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. LAST 3 WEEKS. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50. Show of Wonders with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times. JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S Little Club, Opening Fri. Eve., Apr. 13th—44th St. Thea. Bldg.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w., Sat. & Easter Mon. JOE WEBER offers EILEEN. By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tom'w., 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents in John Galsworthy's EMILY STEVENS | THE FUGITIVE

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Easter Mon. Like the breath of Springtime. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w., Sat. & Easter Mon. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w., Sat. & Easter Mon. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY. ADELE ROWLAND. "Hits the bull's eye."—Damton, Eve. World. | Play with Music and Girls.

260th Time! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR. By Bayard Veiller. Thea. E. of B'way. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS. CANARY COTTAGE

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat. 2:20. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLAIRE KUMMER'S New Play. "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat. 2:15. "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun. Oh, Boy!

PARK THEA. 59th St. Columbus Circle. 2 to 11 P. M. THE WHIP. World's Greatest Picture

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Popular Mat. Tom'w. 2:30. WM. COLLIER in The Great of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH. Extra Mat. Easter Monday, April 9.

44TH ST. THEATRE. Just W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:10 & 8:10. JESSE L. LASKY Presents FARRAR as JOAN In Cecil B. De Mille's "JOAN THE WOMAN" LAST 2 WEEKS.

Wash'n Sq. Players. PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS & 2 other Plays. COMEDY THEATRE, 110 West 41st Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

GARDEN THEATRE, Mad. Av. & 27th St. Phone Mad. Square 9043. Beg. THURS. EVE. Dir'n. ROBERT E. JONES. COLORED PLAYERS Plays by Ridgely Torrence.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today, 25c & 50c. HENRY MILLER in "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Wed. at 8:15. Lakmé. Barrientos, Delaunois; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 8, Aida. Muzio, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Papi. Good Fri. Mat. at 1, Parsifal. Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz, Bayerlaus. Cond., Bodanzky. Fri. at 8:15. Thais. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 7:30, (75c to $3.) Meistersinger. Gadski, Howard; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Braun, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky. Next Mon. at 8:15, Sans-Gens. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

Thurs., Apl. 12, Special Mat. at 2. ($1 to $5.) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, APRIL 11. Isadora Duncan AND HER PUPILS. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of 85. Mr. Oscar Spirescu, Conductor. "THE DANCING OF ISADORA DUNCAN IS GREAT SYMBOLIC ART." Prices 50 cts. to $2.50; on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 B'way. Tel. Bryant 409.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MORS ET VITA. Rappold, Botta, Braslau, Whitehill. Easter Sunday, April 8, 8:15.

SEATS NOW AT METROPOLITAN, 75c to $2.50. Boxes $50. Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East 47th St.

MANHATTAN Opera Hse., 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat. THE WANDERER. Big Co. of 250 people and greatest cast ever assembled on American Stage.

Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. $1 & $1.50; Wed. Mat. 25c to $1. Easter Monday Mat. and Eve., flowers from Holy Land to every patron.

Manhattan Opera House, Sun. Eve., Apr. 8. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH. GABRIELLE GILLS. EDDY BROWN. Popular Program—Popular Prices. AEOLIAN HALL, To-night at 8:15. FAREWELL CONCERT. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisting Artist, OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH. Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917.

FOR FREEDOM AND CIVILIZATION.

No Government of a great people was ever subjected to such a terrific indictment as that which President WILSON, with the full sanction and support of the American people, brings against the Imperial Government of Germany in asking Congress to declare that we are at war with that country and to authorize him to exert all the power and employ all the resources of this nation to "bring the conflict to a successful termination." The high crimes against humanity and civilization of which Germany has been guilty have been committed in cold blood, with purpose and calculation, and in circumstances of atrocity that have horrified the world. It is a tale often told, of which the President recites only so much as is necessary to the completeness of a document which is perhaps the most convincing justification of war that any nation has ever put forth in declaring it. We know only too well the horrors wrought in Belgium, we know that vessels have been sent to the bottom, "without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board"; we know that relief ships bearing safe conduct and declaring their character by unmistakable marks of identity have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle." It is not a civilized Government, it is a monster of autocracy beyond the order of nature, that we are called upon to fight.

But however stern our denunciation of these crimes against law and humanity, they are but the evil flower of the poisonous tree which we now unite with other great democracies to hew down and cast into the fire. Our battle is with the German autocracy, of which President WILSON'S address is the doom. It was not upon the impulse of the German people "that their Government acted in entering this war." They had no previous knowledge, their approval was not asked. The autocratic Government of Germany is the great criminal, there is the enemy of mankind. An end must be made of it, because, as the President says, "a steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic Government can be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat out its vitals, the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart." If spared, the autocracy would carry on its plottings and its intrigues as it has in the past. Against so dangerous a Government the nations are compelled to take the only possible measure of safety, its destruction. "Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor States with spies," as Germany has filled this land with its spies, as it has sent its spies and plotters over all the world. Like CASSIUS, Germany "thinks too much" of its dastardly plans of assault upon the public peace, of conquest, of domination. There must be an end of it. "The world must be made safe for democracy."

The President now knows, or is forced to admit what he must long have known, that Germany under the present dynasty, with its insatiable ambitions and its depravities of mind and heart, has never been our friend, can never be our friend. We are now about to enter the battle against this natural foe to liberty," and the President invokes the authority to "spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power." There is no other path of safety. We serve no selfish ends, we intend no conquest, no dominion. But we shall fight for our rights and for the deliverance of mankind from the German peril with the full determination to destroy its source. We cherish no rancor against the German people; they have been but the instruments of the Imperial power they have served, too long, too obediently, because they have been bred to the tradition of obedience. Upon the allies of Germany we do not now declare war. It will depend upon them whether we shall declare it.

The measures the President recommends to Congress give proof of his earnestness and of ours. He would at once add to the present authorized strength of our army in war time a new army of 500,000 men "chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service"; and he asks authorization to add to this force of nearly a million "increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training." To bring the German Empire to terms and end the war "will involve the utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany," the extension of the most liberal financial credits to them, and the continued supply for their use of the materials needed for the prosecution of the war.

The President expresses a profound feeling of the American people when he says that Russia, having overthrown the autocracy that crowned her political structure, an autocracy not in fact Russian in origin, in character, or purpose, now becomes "a fit partner for a league of honor." We shall therefore make war in full co-operation with our allies, and that is the only way consistent with justice to ourselves, to them, and to the great cause of humanity and civilization in which all will serve. It is the President's view that, so far as is practicable, the great costs of the war should be defrayed by equitable taxation rather than by borrowing. Undoubtedly the immediate purposes of the nation may be served by taxation, but should the war be continued beyond a few months it is certain that resort would be had to the credit of the Government. Whatever may be the burdens imposed upon the American people, they will be sustained to bear them by the consciousness that we fight in the noblest of causes, not merely for our own defense and in our own interest, but for democracy, for liberty, for right, for the freedom of all nations. "To such a task," says the President, "we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured." There the President spoke for all Americans, for freemen everywhere. In those words he closed his adjuration to effort and sacrifice, a fit conclusion to an utterance that history will hold to be the crown of his many distinctions.

COLUMBIA'S NEW HOSPITAL.

The adoption yesterday by Columbia University of the plan of Dr. J. BENTLEY SQUIER for an Emergency Hospital of 1,000 beds is undoubtedly the most important action yet taken in this city for medical preparedness in case of war. The new hospital will form an integral part of the medical department of the university, and hereafter all the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will have the advantage of its thorough training in military surgery. The plan, of course, has been adopted to meet possible requirements in the immediate future. No one can say what need there may be in this neighborhood, before long, for a well-equipped military hospital, and as such the new foundation will be most serviceable, as it will include a field hospital, where nurses, orderlies, and physicians will be trained, and will be the parent unit from which to equip and supply many movable hospital units, including a complete tent system, always in readiness.

But New York has urgent need of such an institution, quite apart from the present situation. There are too few hospitals in the city. The sick are too often turned away from the doors. The plan of Dr. SQUIER, who is Professor of Urology in the university, comprehends a permanent institution which, on its site in the Bronx, already accessible and soon to be reached by the new subways, will form the nucleus of the greater College of Physicians and Surgeons. There are other needs for all its trained workers and its hospital units than those of war. It will be of benefit in case of accidents and fires and epidemics. It will relieve the distressing hospital congestion. These important facts are to be considered by all who feel able to contribute to the fund needed for the establishment of this monument to American military preparedness.

It is to be a training school for surgeons under the best auspices, it is to be a permanent hospital for the relief of suffering, and it will be of incalculable value in case the perils of war are brought near to our homes. Step by step the institution is to be built, and there will be no delay. No stronger appeal than a mere statement of the facts about the plan is needed to stimulate the philanthropic spirit in the community.

TO MAKE GOOD CITIZENS.

It is worth while, in advocating the establishment of universal training and service under direct Federal control, to take into account the vast improvement, moral and physical, of the youth in the congested districts of our large cities which would be one of its first results. Young men of 19, born and bred in the crowded wards of New York, for example, would be removed for the periods of intensive training from all the evil influences of their environment. They would assemble at the training camps far from their homes, and in the months devoted to their preliminary military education they would be subjected to wholesome discipline. They would acquire the habit of obedience. Their ill-nourished bodies would be strengthened and developed by good food, regular habits, and physical exercise.

They would be made aware, as few such young men now are, of their individual importance as citizens of a great country, and having been trained to bear their burden of responsibility as citizens, they would be better fitted thereafter for the duties of civil life. The same argument applies, of course, to all American youth, and universal training will permit of no exemptions for wealth and social position or educational advantages. But it is precisely those lads of 19, born to comparative poverty in the crowded urban districts, who will be the greatest gainers from the institution of the system, which we trust will be accomplished by Congress at its present session.

The danger that the National Guard lobby, which represents only a small number of the higher officers in the guard who feel that the organization of a Federal army of citizens will deprive them of their authority, can succeed in the effort to hoodwink Congress has been averted by the formation of the Mexican Border Service Association, composed of officers who represent the real feeling of the guard. This body will be able to convince Congress that the sturdy Americans who have been serving the country so well under the clumsy dual system stand unreservedly for Federal control of a citizen army organized on the plan of universal training and service. There is every reason to hope that in the plans of Congress for the defense of the nation the principle of universal obligation will be recognized.

JOY IN TAXES AND RETREATS.

The Kaiser is so full of happiness that he has to distribute it by telegraph. Each new invoice of good news is acknowledged by him with a burst of pious joy. How few of us sojourners in a world of sin are grateful for taxes. The more are laid upon the German back, the thicker the empire is carpeted with paper, the stronger the surge of happiness in the Emperor's bosom. He thanks his "dear VON BETHMANN" for the adoption of new taxes by the Reichstag, tells him that "by granting new taxes the Reichstag has manifested to all the world that the German people will take upon itself all burdens which are necessary for a victorious termination of the war for existence."

The "victorious retreat" upon which the Kaiser was sending his congratulations the other day is not yet victoriously terminated. The British and the French, eager to accommodate the Kaiser's desire, keep making holes in the German line. From the west the British, from the south the French, peg toward St. Quentin. Everything looks auspicious for the Kaiser. Since retreat is victory, the greater the retreat the greater the victory; and the occupation of Berlin by the Allies would be such a victorious termination of the war for existence as the cheery military philosophy and paradoxical strategy of the Kaiser point to.

The Turks are showing a sympathetic appreciation of the wishes of the German Caliph, who assured "300,000,000 Mussulmans" in 1898 that he was their friend. They have victoriously retreated and are retreating in Mesopotamia, Syria, Asia Minor. They have skedaddled from Gaza, skedaddled from Bagdad. Unless they are caught between the Russians and British, notoriously impolite, they will keep on retreating victoriously so long as the going is good. The East is faithful to the Kaiser's theory of victory. It is for LUDENDORFF and the legendary HINDENBURG to show greater speed on the western front.

Other telegrams of rapture must have been sent by the triumphant Emperor. For example, something like this:

> My Dear Herr LEDEBOUR: I thank you for your friendly word in the Reichstag, "We regard a republic as a coming inevitable development in Germany." Such a victorious retreat and termination of my House will recompense all my sacrifices. I heartily thank and congratulate you and the Social Democratic Party. God is with us.

Herr HAASE, another Socialist Deputy, must have been praised by wire for saying in the Reichstag that

> our home and foreign policies have suffered shipwreck. We demand an immediate armistice for the purpose of bringing about peace without annexations on either side, without war indemnities, and on a basis of self-government.

To many dear editors imperial messages of gratitude must have gone. To the Berliner Tageblatt, which tells him that "an overwhelming majority in the Reichstag has an earnest desire to adapt German and Prussian conditions to the new times"; to the Münchener Post, which pleasantly affirms that "with the flimsiest excuses the Chancellor has shrunk from reforming the most reactionary State in Europe"; and so on.

Americans wonder why there is such apathy in Germany about American participation in the war. The Germans have enough else to think and talk about, the daily gnawing in the midst, the victorious retreat of absolutism.

Doubtless the Kaiser has thanked the Food Office for the meagre diet, favorable to thought, that half feeds the German people; and it may be time for him to telegraph to Munich and have his famous inscription in the Golden Book, "Regis voluntas suprema lex esto," amended by the substitution of "Populi" for "Regis."

THE CONNECTING RAILWAY.

The Connecting Railway, over which the first trains are passing this week, is interesting locally, but the real significance of the new route is that it connects two railways of the first class, and through them two sections of the country, each of them the equal of many kingdoms, the inferior of few. New England is fed from the West and Southwest, and it supplies those great agricultural regions with enormous quantities of manufactures. The farms and the factories are industrial "terminals," with only a financial "end" in New York. The Grand Central Terminal is overworked, and the Pennsylvania Terminal has capacity to spare. The change in their relations marks the difference in their conceptions.

It is difficult to see how the Grand Central Terminal would have been financially possible unless the solution had been found in the real estate conception which put to use the great area of costly real estate without which the New York Central system could not serve its passenger traffic, from which its freight service is largely separated. Much of the freight of the Central system comes southward on the other side of the Hudson, and another large part on the other side of the city. The Pennsylvania attacked an even knottier problem, and solved it differently, with bold and distant vision. To carry passengers without change between New England and the South and West over the Pennsylvania system it was necessary to acquire a railway, to tunnel two rivers, and to build the bridge of greatest single steel span in the world. The bridge, costing some $27,000,000, is only one item of investment. The railway and the tunnels cost, with the terminal, over $100,000,000. That capital was sunk in order that passengers might not leave their chairs, and freight might have a shorter, straighter route. Incidentally, the city's suburbs are enlarged at least as much as the Grand Central district is benefited, and all Long Island is born anew.

The opening of the Connecting Railway is not unlike a surgical operation which unites severed arteries. The circulation is quickened throughout the remotest regions of two of the world's leading railways, and through all their connections. It is a continental, not a local event. It was conceived in the days when there was money in the railway business, and it was not thought good for the nation to starve them. These operations would not be undertaken in conditions like the present and could not be carried through. If they had been delayed a few years they might have brought embarrassment even to the rich railways which executed them. In that case the city would have suffered as now the city and the railways benefit together.

BUILDING FOREIGN SHIPS HERE.

Disagreement in reports about the Cunard Steamship Company's orders to American builders for many new ships may be related to proposed amendments of the Shipping Board act. Some time ago there was evidence in current trade news that orders for more than thirty large freighters had been placed at our yards in the company's name. Details were printed, showing the character and tonnage of the vessels and specifying the yards at which the work was to be done. Then there was published in London the company's denial that it had given any orders here. This led some to think that the contracts had been made by the British Government, which recently paid $33,000,000 for seventeen Japanese ships and is planning the investment of $25,000,000 for new shipyards in Canada. Last week it was asserted in dispatches from Philadelphia that leading American shipbuilders at a meeting in that city had assured the company that they could fill proposed orders for 114 ships, for which about $120,000,000 would be paid. They had already undertaken, it was said, to make twelve for a company connected with the Cunard, at a cost of $30,000,000. This was followed by an admission in London that the company was placing orders here.

It may be that completion of the negotiations depends upon our coming legislation. One of the proposed amendments or additions to the Shipping Board act which were reported favorably in the House before the adjournment in March and will be taken up at the present session, with the Government's support, empowers the President in an emergency to take or control ships in process of construction at our yards on foreign orders. The sale of American ships to foreign buyers, for transfer to a foreign flag, can be forbidden, as it has been, under the present law, which does not, however, grant power as to those foreign vessels which builders are constructing. Of course there has been no thought of confiscation. Owners would be permitted to use the ships by means of new American corporations, but they must be under the American flag. Enactment of this addition to the law is expected. It is possible that such legislation would prevent construction of ships here for the British Government or the greatest British steamship company, although it must be admitted that if power to control the vessels owned abroad should be given to the President it would be fairly used. We desire to increase American tonnage and at the same time are not unwilling to assist in replacing ships destroyed by submarine piracy. Probably the new law can be so framed and guarded that it will not repel orders from those with whom the United States may soon be associated in war, and drive work away from American shipbuilders.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Pinchot's Duty Is Plain.

As a man who professes to be—who presumably is sincere in feeling himself to be—under a special obligation, just now, to serve his country by keeping it and its inhabitants from following wrong paths and committing evil acts, AMOS PINCHOT ought to realize that first of all he must himself perform the duties which under the law devolve upon him as a citizen. Of one such duty there can be no question whatever.

It is promptly to reveal the name of the man who told him of bribing the representative of a foreign Government to accept defective supplies to the amount of $5,000,000.

As Mr. PINCHOT makes this statement to support his own contentions in regard to the origin here of a demand for war with Germany, it must be that not only did he hear what he said he heard, but he believes that what he heard was true—that the two crimes of bribery and fraud were committed. That being the case, and it being a fundamental principle of law that he who conceals a crime and aids the criminal to escape his deserved punishment shares the criminal's guilt and responsibility, there is nothing for him to do except to tell who the criminal is that robbed the foreign Government, and, by giving testimony against him, to facilitate the course of justice.

The case is one much larger than would be created by an ordinary making of dishonest profits through the corruption of an unfaithful agent. In this instance the credit and reputation of the whole country, as well as of a single man, are concerned, for conduct such as Mr. PINCHOT described brings disgrace upon us all as a nation in the eyes of foreigners, and has a most deleterious effect on the standing of our manufactures in markets abroad.

Of course Mr. PINCHOT will not plead that his information was obtained in confidence. He knows that the rules of confidence do not apply to disclosures of criminality as serious as this. And even though there might be some difficulty in proving a statement not made in the presence of witnesses, he is none the less obligated, as a good citizen, to put his own testimony at the service of the proper authorities and to let them use it to whatever purpose the circumstances will permit. What he believed himself he should be able to make others believe.

Service at Home and in the Field.

In advising his employes not to enlist, President PETERS of the Long Island Railroad doubtless acted with the best of intentions, and, underlying his advice, as everybody can see, there are both good sense and sound loyalty. In going to war the United States should profit by the experience of the European nations, and not make, as both Great Britain and France did, the great and dangerous mistake of sending to the front skilled workmen who could better serve their country by remaining at home in the positions which they alone could fill efficiently—the positions upon the adequate and continuous filling of which depended the success and the very lives of the soldiers on the firing line. And, as President PETERS says, even the manufacture of arms and ammunition is not more important to a nation at war than is the keeping of its transportation facilities open and in a running order as nearly perfect as possible.

But the advice of President PETERS should be addressed to the authorities in Washington—to the heads of the administrative departments—and not to his own trainmen. It is for those heads, and not for him, to decide who shall and who shall not volunteer for service in the field, and while he is in all probability quite right in his opinion as to where his men, with their specialized knowledge and training, can be of most use in case of war, his own duty will have been done when he and others as well informed as himself have taken due pains to impress upon the military branch of the Government the need for judicious selection in raising troops.

Fortunately for us, we have hands enough for the performance of every task to the best advantage. No man need be humiliated when his reason for not being in the army is that he has been ordered by indubitable authority to remain where he is, but his patriotism would be by no means as clearly established if his only warrant for staying at home were his own or his employer's judgment as to where his duty lay. In modern warfare, to a degree never approached in the past, the fighting forces are dependent on civilian activities, and, more nearly than ever before, can everybody, of all ages and both sexes, assist the cause for which the nation has taken arms. The inclination to volunteer, however, should not be restrained. The discrimination, the allotting of roles, should come later and be done by those who have expert knowledge of all the circumstances.

Let Golfers Turn Farmers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Yoakum writes: "The suggestions made of turning golf courses, polo grounds, vacant lots, &c., into farms are largely theoretical." Why not turn golfers into farmers? Wouldn't any man find as good exercise on the farm as on the golf course and have the added satisfaction of accomplishing something worth while? A golf club might employ an expert from an agricultural college to direct the ex-golfers, also a forester from a forestry college. I assure you there is good sport in swinging an axe. Contests could easily be arranged. C. M. CLARKE.

New York, March 30, 1917.

"Conscientious Objectors."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today's date you mention my name as a member of the Preparedness Committee of the Civic Federation who signed the statement in which, among other things, it is remarked that "the pacifist, whether man or woman, is a moral coward because a pacifist." As the office of the Civic Federation is, of course, closed today I cannot ascertain whether such a statement was actually issued or not. I can only assure you that if it was I was not consulted and did not sign it.

I wish most emphatically to disassociate myself from the statement. Such hysterical exaggerations can only do the cause of preparedness harm, and unnecessarily rouse the resentment of many mistaken but conscientious objectors.

SARAH PHELPS STOKES HALKETT.
New York, April 1, 1917.

TO HURT GERMANY MOST

Keep Up the Flow of Supplies She Tries to Stop.

New York, April 2, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany, through the Kaiser and his official mouthpieces, claims that her present attitude in the submarine war grows out of necessity. Let us, therefore, take the Kaiser at his word, analyze what this necessity means to the Allies and to us, and take such measures as will prevent this "necessity" from meeting with any measure of success.

This country, exercising its neutral rights, manufactured, raised, and exported necessaries of war. To these necessaries Germany, France, Russia, and England had equal access, but through superior naval strength England and her allies rightfully monopolized the American products. So far so good. Dispensing with all legal quibbles and illegal sophistries, Germany realized her danger. She could fight belligerent nations, whose man power was principally on the idle or warring battlefields—and while fighting her forces were so likewise employed—but Germany could not afford to permit a neutral nation organized on a peace basis from supplying a powerful enemy. This, therefore, is the pivotal point in the whole submarine controversy.

Now, when war is declared against Germany, what should be our principal purpose?

Let us do the things, and continue doing the things, which hurt Germany most. We must not abate one tittle in our efforts to supply the Entente nations.

Germany wants us to be on a war footing in order to curtail the ever-flowing supplies to the Allies. Yes, let us prepare, but prepare wisely. We must not prepare at the expense of our warring friends.

Again, Germany believes that by forcing us into the war we will measurably decrease our supplies to the Allies. And of the little we do succeed in sending forward she will no doubt sink a goodly portion. Therefore, let our policy be not only preparedness but double preparedness, so that the same measure of supplies should reach the Allies. And for ourselves, create immediately new sources of supplies.

Let the rallying cry be: "Double preparedness for democracy and a lasting peace!" H. B. HOFFMAN.

The Opposite Effect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The full-page advertisement of the Emergency Peace Federation has the opposite effect from that intended. It calls forth the indignation of all true Americans. The cowards and traitors that cry for a false peace, a peace which allows our innocent citizens to be murdered on the high seas, must not be heard above the voices of real Americans who will stand ready to defend our rights as our forefathers defended them. We must do more than defend, we must champion the ideals of democracy. Shall Americans of 1917 forget the great Frenchman of 1778? L. WILCOX.

Tryon, N. C., March 30, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering my emotions as those of a normal citizen of the United States, I have tried to analyze the effect upon myself of the "Peace with Future Dishonor" advertisements that are appearing in various newspapers, and am of the opinion that they should be given special rates by all patriotic advertising managers, as they are doing more to unify the people in support of the President than all the warlike editorials and other contributions put together. H. I. P. S.

Brooklyn, March 31, 1917.

Great Britain's Part.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed gift from the American Nation to France of $1,000,000,000 in payment of its just debt must meet with the approval of every honest American. This is well thought on, but, while I would not derogate one jot from our obligation to France, it occurs to me that there is another debt which we seem loath to acknowledge. We speak of "democratic France and Russia." Why leave out of the category of democracies the people who most, of all nations, through the Dark Ages, the long night of autocracy, preserved democracy to the world?

Britain neither desires nor needs our money, but have we no word of fellowship for the other great branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, which today shows us the way to the field of honor? Belgium fights for honor, France fights for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but Britain fights for the ultimate foundation of human society, the inviolability of the given word; Britain fights for a scrap of paper.

PAULINE PROVINE CLINTON.

Ridgewood, N. J., March 31, 1917.

The Attack on Ozaki.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those of your readers who remember former Mayor Ozaki of Tokio, who visited New York several years ago, and whose life was attempted recently in the lower house of the Japanese Legislature, will be interested in knowing, from a private letter received from a friend of his family in this city, that in spite of the act of the hired ruffians at the time he was making his speech, Mr. Ozaki continued fearlessly and finished his address. It is also learned in this connection that in the beginning of March Mr. Ozaki started out on his campaign against bureaucratic government and in behalf of equal opportunity for all. Mr. Ozaki's attitude toward America is expressed in the following words:

"He uses his influence for the promotion of fuller understanding between our countries and for deeper friendship." J. F. C.

New York, March 30, 1917.

Bonapartes and Hohenzollerns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On having to leave Paris at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war I was much surprised that my fellow art student Damoie said to me that he hoped the Prussians would win, for it was the only way they would get rid of the Bonapartes.

It seems to me that Germans living in America should find a similar consolation from the defeat of Germany now, since the fall of the Hohenzollern regime promises to be one of the results of their defeat.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, April 2, 1917.

TO THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

The frantic ghosts float all the long night through
Within the waters that surround our coast—
Despairing, dumb! They strive their uttermost,
Eager to warn us, but—what can they do?
Pale shades of men and women—children, too—
All may be found among this silent host,
Their shameful death a savage nation's boast.
Long months have seen them pass in sad review,
Amazed and agonized. See how they glide
Through troubled waters, raising helpless hands,
Pointing a future menace in the air;
Asking that we remember how they died;
Knowing our safety built on shifting sands;
Urging in ghastly pantomime, "Prepare!"

BEATRICE BARRY.

BATTLE-HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

By JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment-seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me:
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

WHEAT FOR THE ALLIES.

A Bumper Crop as a Basis for a Successful War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems no longer reason to doubt that the country and the Government will face with courage and determination the duties laid upon us by the recent conduct of Germany. It still remains to be seen whether, in doing so, we shall go about the business with a reasonable amount of intelligence, and shall avoid the worst of the blunders committed by France and Great Britain in 1914.

If we enter the war, our preparations must be made with a view not to probabilities but to possibilities. This means that we must proceed upon the assumption that the war will last at least through 1918. If it should do so, the needs of those who will be fighting the same enemy, and upon whose success our own will wholly depend, are, in the order of their importance, the following: First, cheap and abundant food; second, fuel; third, increased tonnage; fourth, gold; fifth, munitions, and sixth, trained men. The last need is incomparably less great than any of the others. What is to be feared is that, by the promiscuous recruitment of a large army, our War Department will so diminish our agricultural production and weaken certain of our fundamental industries that the total effect of our participation in the war will be disastrous rather than advantageous to the Allies. The greatest contribution which America can make to the success of the common cause is a bumper wheat crop. Every man taken from the farm and put on the drill ground is a man put precisely where he will be of most service to Germany. The same is true, in lesser degree, of the diversion of men from other industries. Doubtless we imperatively need a much larger army. But we shall be guilty of folly if we allow either panic on considerations of pride and punctilio to induce us to take large numbers of men from employments in which they are already of great, though indirect, military service, in order to set them training for a kind of service which will probably never be required of them. The recruiting of a new army should be carried on with great circumspection; and men employed in agriculture and certain other industries should under no circumstances be permitted to enlist.

ARTHUR O. LOVEJOY.

Baltimore, March 27, 1917.

New Money for Railroads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article today, entitled "Railways' Just Demands," you say that "the effect of rate supervision and overwork is shown," among other things, in the fact that the total of new money raised by the railroads of the United States was but "$7,000,000 in shares."

The fact is that in 1916 the only stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange for new construction was $351,145.65, issued by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad for a small amount of work done in 1915—and even that stock was guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, making the stock in effect a debenture bond.

It is true that in 1916, $6,700,000 in shares were listed in new stock of the Norfolk & Western Railway, but that was simply an exchange for convertible bonds, which had been issued some years ago. It was not new money.

Last year, in fact, was the first year since railroads were invented in which not a single share of new common stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange and sold to the public, wherein the public took its chances in the investment of money for new railroad building in the United States.

The Government can regulate without restraint with reference to existing railroad facilities, but Government regulation cannot put a single dollar of new money into the building of railroads except as the free-will act of a man with savings to invest. And the only way to attract the savings of people with money to invest is to provide a reward commensurate with the risk.

Until this fundamental fact is clearly understood and made a cardinal feature of the policy of the Government in its regulation there can be no basically sound system of Government regulation. IVY L. LEE.

New York, March 26, 1917.

R. U. Johnson's Pacifism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of the meeting at the National Arts Club last night in celebration of Russian emancipation conveys an erroneous impression in stating that "Mr. Johnson declared himself a pacifist." What I said in protest against Mr. Villard's attack upon universal military training as a national policy was preceded by these words: "I speak as a pacifist. I was a pacifist, and after this war I shall be a pacifist, by which I mean one who prizes peace above everything but justice." I have, of course, no sympathy with the so-called "pacifists" of the present moment, who, if we could coin a word, should rather be called pestificists or pernishifists. It was their unholy alliance to embarrass the President that I had in mind when, speaking of the fortunate prospect of our soon being ranged side by side with the Russian people and their allies, I said: "And we shall be there in spite of the conscientious doctrinaires, the temporarily indifferent, and the many sorts of conspirators, who will soon be legally, as they are now morally, traitors to the cause of human liberty."

The significance of the incident was the enthusiastic and apparently unanimous approval by the large audience of my downright advocacy of universal military training.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

New York, March 31, 1917.

The Destruction in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Military officials directing the present German retreat blame the French themselves for the terrible devastation being brought to their country, just as they blamed Belgium for her own destruction because she defended her national honor. Is it not simply another case of Prussian "military necessity," done this time under the sting of defeat, as formerly under the spur of victory?

JOS. G. ESTEY.

Amherst, Mass., March 21, 1917.

A SAFE, DEMOCRATIC WAY.

Equal Opportunities and Equal Burdens with Universal Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be much confusion of thought in regard to what really is the democratic plan for national defense. We are constantly told that the "volunteer system" is that plan; in spite of its disastrous failure in England, where it resulted in sending to the front, massed together, the most eager, the most enthusiastically patriotic men of the nation, who should have, of course, been distributed among the millions who later answered the call of their country either as officers, or, at all events, individual maintainers of a beneficent patriotic contagion.

The volunteer system in America would mean, for instance, at this present moment, the draining out of our West from St. Louis to Duluth of those young men who do not consider Germany first or Germany at all, but only and altogether the defense of our ideals and principles as a free nation. Clearly the well organized German-American element would remain behind, reputedly millions strong, in turnvereins and sängervereins, to vote according to their opinions, and control the situation. Would this seem fair, or safe?

Again, only a universal service plan will reach fairly the whole population in our metropolis. Why should the great crowd of foreign born or poorly Americanized be left without the wholesome experience of patriotic discipline? Why should, on the other hand, a magnificent organization like Squadron A go to the front as a unit, when its members could be of so much greater use distributed throughout the mass of young men who have had less training and are less likely to understand the American way of serving their country—in so many cases merely the country of birth, and not altogether of conviction or adoption.

Apart then from the relative experience of England and France, cannot all Americans clearly see that universal service—offering equal opportunities and placing equal burdens—is the only democratic method; and that adding the word "compulsory" only makes it perfectly clear that a democracy cannot tolerate shirkers? This is not "militarism," but, like universal compulsory education, a guarantee of freedom.

W. N. GUTHRIE.

New York, March 28, 1917.

The Church in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most astonishing thing in the Russian revolution is, to my mind, not the overthrow of the Czar and his Ministers, for we may well conceive that some regiments commanded by liberal-minded officers would have decided to support the Duma and their newly constituted Government, but the fact that the Church of Russia, in no way dependent upon the Duma, has at once decided to uphold the revolutionary authorities as against the Imperial Government and "the Reigning House," for whose well-being were daily praying hundreds of thousands of clergy and millions of laymen. We must bear in mind that on the very first page of the fundamental laws of Russia these words are inscribed: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God." Now, there strikes the coup d'etat, the imperial standard bearing a double-headed eagle is pulled down and replaced by the revolutionary red banner, a proclamation is issued by the Duma, legally non-existing, for it has just been prorogued by the Imperial ukase—a proclamation to the effect that the Czar has been declared as deposed and that the people's representatives assembled in the Duma have taken the government of the country in their own hands. That was the most dramatic moment in the history of Russia. Then there appears a message of the Holy Synod representing the Church of Russia, declaring to "all children of the Church that the revolution was brought about by God's hand. Inasmuch as the Lord holds the fate of kingdoms and of peoples, we exhort our children to obey the new Government and fulfill their duty as Christian people." Once this message has been read in all churches of the empire the fate of Czar Nicholas and of the Reigning House may be considered as sealed forever. If the Duma has delivered a physical blow to the citizens it was the Holy Synod that dealt it a fatal moral blow from which there is no recovery. PETER J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., March 26, 1917.

A Call for Coast Artillerymen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Eighth Coast Defense Guard will man some of the Sea Coast Artillery to defend the country. Men are needed to bring the ranks up to war strength, men of brawn who can stand the strain of heavy work at the guns, men of keen eyes for observation, men with live brains for the plotting room and the power house. Nowhere are there better openings for men with education or previous experience, from cooks to electrical engineers. Time to start, men, you who have flung out your flags; time to act!

The Twenty-sixth Company, which I have the honor to command, is one with continuous service. It has always been one of the first to respond to call. We are ready, will you join us? Come to Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue Wednesday or Friday evening or at the call.

SAMUEL T. STEWART,
Captain New York Coast Artillery National Guard.

New York, March 27, 1917.

In Need of Friends.

When a stroke of paralysis turned a strong skillful mechanic into a hopeless cripple unable to do the lightest work, there were four little children under 5 looking to him for all their needs. Poverty, hunger, and cold followed in rapid succession. Then came the death of the baby. Discouraged and broken hearted as she was, Mrs. M. continued her efforts to support the entire family. She sewed from morning to night with the full determination to take her husband's place and encourage him in his pathetic belief that some day he might be able to work again as before. But the doctor is not so hopeful, though light work may be possible if the best of medical care and plenty of nourishing food are given. In the meantime Mrs. M. and the little children are in need of friends. The Charity Organization Society asks for $120 to help them. Gifts sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

LIEUT. IRVING AVERY HASTENS HIS BRIDAL

Officer of 12th Infantry Comes from Arizona to Marry Miss Emily Hornblower Today.

7TH REGT. MEMBER WEDS

William F. Taylor, Anticipating a Call to Arms, Marries Miss Susan I. Chapman in Orange.

Miss Emily Elizabeth Hornblower, daughter of the late Josiah N. Hornblower, and Lieutenant Irving Carrington Avery of the Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., will be married today at the home of Mrs. William B. Hornblower, 755 Park Avenue. They obtained their marriage license yesterday, shortly after the arrival of Lieutenant Avery from Nogales, Ariz.

The wedding, which was to have taken place next Fall, will be advanced owing to the war crisis. It will be quiet, as Mrs. Hornblower, who is a distant relative of the bride, is in mourning for the late William B. Hornblower.

Miss Hornblower's parents died several years ago, and she was educated abroad. She has been spending the last year with Mrs. Hornblower. Lieutenant Avery is 26, and his bride-elect three years his junior.

Anticipating a call to the colors, the wedding of Miss Susan Isabel Chapman of 57 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., and William Francis Taylor of East Orange, which was originally planned for Sunday, April 15, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Grace Episcopal Church, Orange. The bridegroom is a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, rector of the church, after which the couple left on a short trip to Washington, D. C.

Ward-Ward Wedding Attendants.

Miss Caroline De Lancey Ward, whose marriage to Edgar Melville Ward is set for Easter Monday, will have her sister, Miss Jane Suckley Ward, as her maid of honor. Mr. Ward, who is the son of Mrs. E. M. Ward of 51 West Tenth Street, and a nephew of the late J. Q. A. Ward, a famous sculptor, will have Audobon Tyler as his best man, and Prince Jean Paleologue, Cecil Chichester, Walter Smith, and James Soper will be among the ushers. The wedding, which will be at 6 o'clock in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in West Forty-sixth Street, will be followed by a dinner for the bridal party and a few relatives at the Plaza, and at which Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson of 10 East Fifty-eighth Street will be the host and hostess.

Stearns-Marks Wedding Thursday.

Robert B. Stearns of Irvington, N. Y., a banker, and a son of Mrs. Isaac Stern of New York, and Miss Bernice Marks, daughter of Borough President Marcus M. Marks of 4 East Ninety-fourth Street, took out a marriage license yesterday at the Marriage License Bureau. Mr. Stearns gave his age as 28 and Miss Marks hers as 25. The wedding will be celebrated on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Marks. There are to be no attendants and the Rev. John L. Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society will officiate.

Oakey-Oliphant Engagement.

Mrs. Lewis F. Burrough of Hastings-on-Hudson announces the engagement of her cousin, Miss Grace Oakey, to Robert M. Olyphant, 2d. Miss Oakey is a daughter of the late John Forbes Oakey and is related to the Ogden, Winston, and Goelet families. Mr. Olyphant is a son of Robert M. Olyphant and is a member of the Aero Club and the First Flying Corps of New York.

Passion Play in Aid of War Orphans.

Under the auspices of women prominent in society, the Right Rev. Mgr. Arthur Stapylton Barnes of Llandaff House, chaplain of the Catholic students of Cambridge and Oxford Universities, will present "The Upper Room," a passion play, at the Hotel Plaza this evening for the benefit of English war orphans. The play was written by the late Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson, a son of the late Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury. The actors of the play (the Dramatic Union of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes) are the original cast trained under the direction of Mgr. Benson.

The patronesses include Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins, Mrs. Stuart P. West, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. A. G. Paine, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Lorenzo Semple, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Robert Wilberforce, Mrs. Henry Taft, and Mrs. Martin Keogh.

In Aid of Jewish Philanthropies.

The first of the three teas for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of prominent Jewish women in the campaign for 25,000 new members of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, was held yesterday afternoon at the Plaza and largely attended. Mrs. William Einstein presided.

Mrs. Emil Berwald and Mrs. Sydney C. Borg will preside today. The third and last tea will be held tomorrow.

Sale In Aid of Refugees in France.

A sale af laces, lingerie and fancy articles will be held today at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the women and children refugees in France. Among those who will assist at the booths are Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. W. A. Delano, Mrs. Victor Morowitz, Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan, and Mrs. Maurice Kozminski.

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HIGH SCHOOLS PLEDGE AS CONGRESS MEETS

Patriotic Exercises at Noon—Teachers Reject Appeal of Peace Federation.

The twenty-four high schools in the city held patriotic assemblages at noon yesterday, the hour of the opening of Congress. About 60,000 pupils repeated a pledge of allegiance to the United States, saluted the flag, sang the national anthem, and heard patriotic addresses.

At Stuyvesant High School several hundred students in khaki, members of the Stuyvesant Training Corps, the first organization to be formed under the new State military training laws, were present. The boys carried rifles.

The exercises were held as the result of instructions given by William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, at the request of Mayor Mitchel. The same program was carried out at each school. The meetings were opened by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," after which came patriotic addresses. The students then adopted resolutions of loyalty and support to the President, gave their salute to the flag while repeating the pledge of allegience. The pledge repeated was:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The students stood at salute while the colors were brought to the front by a Color Sergeant and two color guards.

Resolutions passed at Washington Irving High School, to which the others were similar, were:

"We, the teachers and pupils of the Washington Irving High School, assembled at noon the 2d day of April, 1917, do hereby declare our unqualified allegiance and pledge our loyal support and patriotic service to the President and Government of the United States of America."

The resolutions were sent to the President.

Speakers at the different schools told the boys and girls, in ten-minute talks, that they should support the President.

Instructors in the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, have signed a protest replying to circular letters sent to each teacher by the Emergency Peace Federation, in which they were asked to aid in the peace propaganda. Only one man, it was said, refused to sign the protest.

PRINCETON'S RESERVE UNIT.

War Department Recognizes University's 900 Students Now Drilling.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 2.—The nine hundred students who are taking infantry drill work at Princeton University have now been officially recognized as a reserve officers' training corps unit by the War Department. This news, joyously received by the undergraduates, came from Adjutant General McClane today in reply to a request made by the University authorities about a week ago that such a unit be established here.

Classes will be conducted as usual at Princeton, but it is the intention of the Faculty to give all the time possible for military instruction. Permission will be given those men who intend to take the examinations for commissons this Spring to drop one of their courses and the requirements of the other courses will probably be somewhat lightened.

WOMAN IN NAVAL RESERVE.

Miss Dahm Is First Yeoman Enlisted In This City.

Miss Mary Stella Dahm, the first woman to be enlisted in New York for the United States Naval Reserve, was sworn in yesterday afternoon and given the rating of yeoman. Miss Dahm, a little woman, who gave her age as 22 years and her home at 462 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, will leave for Washington today. She will be in the Bureau of Identification at the Navy Department, and one of her duties will be the tracing of fingerprint records, work in which she has had two years' experience in this city. Miss Dahm is "very proud" of her new job.

It was announced yesterday that employes of coal and insurance companies were being trained for reserve service under the leadership of Henry T. Peters, one of the Deputy Commissioners of the Home Defense League. They will be qualified for duty on tugs, motor boats, and other units of the patrol fleet. Two hundred and fifty took part in the first drill held yesterday afternoon in front of Pier A.

ENLIST HIGHLAND REGIMENT

Scotchmen In This City Will Offer It to Governor Whitman.

The New York Scottish Highlanders voted last night to offer a regiment to Governor Whitman for war service at an enthusiastic meeting held at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Walter Scott was selected to be Colonel of the regiment which the Highlanders expect to form within the next few weeks. More than 300 men have enlisted already, and have been organized into three companies under Captains M. McLeod, J. Cummings, and M. Stewart. Captain Thomas Wilson is Adjutant and is in charge of recruiting.

The organization was founded by members of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders after the civil war, and it is affiliated with Cameron Post, G. A. R. The local members of the National Association of Scottish Clans is co-operating in the recruiting. The regimental band already is at full war strength, with thirty pipers and five drums. A subscription is being taken, Colonel Scott having contributed $1,000, to purchase necessary equipment and defray other expenses.

Mrs. Whitney's Titanic Memorial.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's well known Titanic Memorial will be on view at the exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists, which is to be held in the Grand Central Palace from April 10 to May 6. The memorial will arrive here by steamer from Boston within a few days. It was too large to crate for transportation by train, and a special steamer was chartered to bring it to New York.

Passengers from Cuba and Panama.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana and Colon on the United Fruit steamship Tenadores were:

C. Aurell, T. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Broderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Baxter, James L. Bobbitt, Franklin Baker, Charles Boughton, John Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. George Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Daly, Mr. and Mrs. George Danforth, Walter Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Griffin, Miss Annette Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harvey, Miss Virginia Kent, Mr. and Mrs. John Mullaney, George Loft.

Arrivals from London.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from London on the Cunarder Carpathia were:

Arthur Ashley, Edward Bolin, Thomas Bradridge, Miss Jane Evans, Leon Fisher, Charlie Giffard, Edward Hensley, P. MacKenzie, Henry Stock, Miss Anne M. Van Dyck, William White, Miss Jeanne Vincks.

DIAMOND WEDDING RINGS

The finer grades only

Theodore A Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS 221 Fifth Avenue at 32d Street

COLUMBIA EXPELS EDITOR OF JESTER

Talcott Williams of School of Journalism Acts in Case of Morris Ryskind.

FOLLOWS STUDENTS' ADVICE

Editorial and Poem Attacking President Butler an Outgrowth of Tolstoy Controversy.

Morris Ryskind, a student in the School of Journalism at Columbia University, was expelled summarily from college yesterday because of a scathing editorial and a poem of a similar character, both attacking President Nicholas Murray Butler of the university, which Ryskind published in The Jester, the college humorous weekly, of which he was editor. Ryskind had been removed previously from the editorship by unanimous action of the Student Board of Representatives, whose recommendation that he be punished further by expulsion was carried out yesterday by Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the School of Journalism.

The expulsion of Ryskind was one in a chain of events which followed the refusal of permission to Count Ilya Tolstoy to speak on university territory a few weeks ago. Some members of the Faculty were attacked bitterly by students for that action, and the university trustees thereupon appointed a committee to determine whether unpatriotic doctrines were being taught the students. A few days ago the Faculty decided to co-operate with the trustees in the investigation, on assurance that their purpose was not to muzzle free speech. The trustees held a regular meeting yesterday, but made no announcement as to the action of that committee.

The dismissal of Ryskind was decided upon by Dr. Williams after receipt of the following letter from the Board of Student Representatives:

"Because of the ungentlemanly character of an editorial and the scurrilous nature of a poem which appeared in the February number of The Jester, the Board of Student Representatives, by virtue of the power conferred upon it by its constitution, removed Mr. Ryskind as editor of that publication and authorized the remaining members of the Board of Editors to choose his successor. Mr. Ryskind's professional training must have convinced him that the contents of The Jester were libelous, and that his conduct warranted far more drastic action than mere removal from his position. In spite of this, however, Mr. Ryskind not only showed no disposition to recant but resorted to further breaches of gentlemanly conduct by attacking the board and its members.

"In view of all these facts the Board of Student Representatives recommends to the Director and the Administrative Board of the School of Journalism that Morris Ryskind be summarily expelled from Columbia University. This recommendation was adopted by unanimous vote at a meeting March 27. The board feels that such action on the part of the faculty of the School of Journalism will be in the best interests of self-government and university discipline."

The expulsion of Ryskind is expected to end his efforts to get reinstatement on The Jester's Editorial Board through mandamus proceedings in the courts.

COLONEL CALLS FOR UNITY.

Says the Nation Must Rally as One Man to Fight Germany.

In an article entitled "Now We Must Fight," in the May number of the Metropolitan Magazine, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt calls for undivided allegiance to this country, now about to engage in battle with Germany, "the arch foe of international right."

"All of our people," He says, "in every section of the country, and without regard to creed, occupation, race, or origin, must rally as one man, must hold an absolutely undivided allegiance to this country, and must be ready to lend themselves in any way for the flag that not only symbolizes our national honor and ancient renown, but the greatest hope for the future of the nations of mankind.

"We are going to war with Germany because Germany has bitterly wronged us. But there is much more than this at stake. In reality we are not fighting Germany merely in any private quarrel of ours. We are fighting Germany because under its present Government, Governments ruthless and despotic militarism, Germany has become the arch foe of international right and of ordered freedom throughout the world.

"All of us Americans love peace, and would do anything honorable to avoid war, but in this very fact that we thus love peace makes us serve with devoted ardor the lofty ideals of right, through the achievement of which alone permanent peace can come to the world. We fight not only to protect ourselves, but to bring nearer the day when justice, and honor, and fair dealing between nation and nation, and man and man, shall exist through all the continents. We love life, but there are things we love even more than life, and we feel that we are loyal to all that is highest in America's past when we act on the belief that those only are fit to live who are not afraid to die."

OPPOSES JEWISH BRIGADE.

Jacob H. Schiff Advises Against "Lines of Demarkation."

Jacob H. Schiff sent this message yesterday to the American Jewish League:

"If the purpose of the proposed American Jewish League is to be the development of the patriotic interest of our people, which I am sure will be prompt, I shall be only too glad to co-operate with you, but I cannot do so if further lines of demarkation are to be drawn through the formation of a special Jewish battalion, regiment, or brigade, or by any special grouping."

CHARLES H. HYDE STRICKEN.

Ex-City Chamberlain Is Dangerously Ill from Toxic Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 2.—Ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde of New York City is lying dangerously ill in the Atlantic City Hospital suffering with a toxic poisoning.

Mr. Hyde was removed from a beach front hotel three weeks ago and confined in a private ward. His condition became desperate last Friday and his family was notified that he was not expected to live. The patient rallied well the next morning and since has shown slight improvement.

College Men to Mobilize for War.

A call for the mobilization of local college men for military service was sent out last night from the headquarters of the College Men's Training Corps, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. They are requested to apply for immediate enrollment preparatory to courses of instruction for commissions in the officers' Reserve Corps. The first drill will begin on Friday night in the armory of the Ninth New York Coast Defense Command in West Fourteenth Street.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 31st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 14.88 cents per pound.—Advt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD ST. PAUL'S B'way and Fulton St.
NOON, Tues., April 3, MIDDAY
Macfarlane's Cantata
"The Message From the Cross"
GOOD FRIDAY, April 6, 8 P. M.
Stainer's "The Crucifixion."

TRUSTEES SUPPORT HOLMES

Pastor Will Not Be Disturbed in His Pulpit Despite His Views.

The Trustees of the Church of the Messiah held a special meeting at the church yesterday afternoon to consider the sermon preached on Sunday by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, who said that he was so opposed to war that he would not pray for the success of American arms and that he would keep up his fight against the abstract principle of war, even if this country is actually involved in one. After the meeting the Trustees gave out this statement:

"The Trustees of the Church of the Messiah at a special meeting held this afternoon reached the conclusion that, while every member of the Board differed with Mr. Holmes in the views he expressed on Sunday morning, there is not the slightest intention of asking for his resignation."

The Trustees would not comment further on Dr. Holmes's sermon. Dr. Holmes said that he interpreted the statement as in no sense a criticism of him, but rather in the nature of approval.

"It is a recognition of the fact that in a Unitarian pulpit a minister is at liberty to preach as he sees fit, and the congregation is free to disagree as much as it sees fit. This has been the case frequently in this church. For instance, I have Socialistic leanings and often express them in my sermons, but I never hear any objections from the Trustees, although I doubt if any one of them sympathizes with such views.

"I have not preached on the war except on rare occasions, but I will preach on it in the future probably about as often as I have done in the past, and there will be no modification of my views. No one has sought to intimate to me that I ought to modify my views and I would not listen to such a suggestion for a moment. I cannot discuss the war for several weeks, because for a month or so I will be engaged in discussing the Rev. William Sunday and opposing his teachings."

Dr. Holmes requested that the newspapers deny that he was any longer connected with the Anti-Enlistment League, which was active for a time in getting young men to sign pledges not to fight in any international war, the word "international" being so emphasized as to imply that the signer was quite free to participate in any civil or class conflict. Dr. Holmes said that he resigned from this league after the Lusitania was sunk, when there appeared to be danger of a foreign war.

"So far from discouraging enlistments," said Dr. Holmes, "I want to say that I will give my blessing and best wishes to the young men of my church who go to the front, and many of them are going to the front if there is war."

ALLIES' ARTS AND CRAFTS.

French Performance in Aid of International Exchange April 24.

A French benefit performance will take place in Carnegie Hall at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, April 24, the proceeds to go toward the support of an international exchange of arts and crafts for the Allies.

Four operettas, especially composed for the performance by Albert Larrien and rendered by two well-known European artists; French dances of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, by artists from the Metropolitan Opera Company under the direction of Mme. Pauline Verhowen, and the hymn "France Amerique," by the Countess de Bois Hebert Gast de Tilly, are on the program.

Tickets may be had by addressing A. Roche, 30 East Thirtieth Street, and the tickets are to be delivered by French, Belgian, Russian, Italian, and English girls who are working for the creation of the exchange, and who will deliver the tickets in person.

Mrs. Alton B. Parker.

Mrs. Mary L. Parker, wife of Alton B. Parker, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and Democratic candidate for President in 1904, died yesterday at her home in the Hotel Essex after a long illness. She was Miss Mary L. Shoonmaker and was born at Accord, N. Y., and married to Mr. Parker in 1873, when he was Principal of a school at Accord. Besides her husband, she left a daughter, Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, and two grandchildren.

Obituary Notes.

RANSOM BURRITT FULLER, President of the Boston Insurance Company, died yesterday at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his seventy-fourth year.

REN. AMIN STREVER TAPPER, one of the pioneers of the oil industry in Pennsylvania, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Connor, 999 Hillside Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

DUTILH GRUGAN, son of Major Frank C. Grugan, U. S. A., and the late Catherine M. Dutilh Grugan, died yesterday at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Mrs. GERTRUDE PEASE ANDERSON, wife of Dr. G. Adolph Anderson and daughter of Mrs. A. Francis Pease, died at her home, 522 Franklin Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.

GEORGE H. HAYDEN, 74 years old, a retired decorator, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. L. Chinn, 33 Erwin Park Road, Montclair, N. J. He served through the civil war in the United States Navy.

Mrs. JULIA DRAKE DUANE, wife of Arthur Duane, died yesterday at her home, 9 East Sixty-fifth Street. She is also survived by her daughter, Miss Virginia R. Duane.

DANIEL J. JORDAN, son of the late Thomas and Mary C. Jordan, died yesterday at Kingston, N. Y.

ARNOLD C. SCHERR, formerly State Auditor of West Virginia and Republican candidate for Governor in 1908, is dead in Charleston, W. Va., in his seventy-first year.

GEORGE W. SCHLUEDERBERG, General Manager of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, died on Sunday at his home in Pittsburgh, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. ANNA C. GOODWIN, wife of Frank J. Goodwin, Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District and Deputy City Clerk of New York, died on Sunday at her home, 328 West Twenty-second Street.

EDWARD COOPER SMITH, a manufacturer of packing boxes, died at his home, 131 Noble Street, Greenpoint, on Sunday, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. MARIA LEWIS RUDD, widow of John H. Rudd, a retired Police Sergeant, died on last Sunday at her home, 486 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-third year. She was a daughter of the late Jesse Lewis, a pioneer in the ropemaking industry in old Williamsburg, and was a charter member of Ellsworth Council, 20, Sons and Daughters of Liberty.

JOHN KELLY, formerly for thirty-five years in the employ of Teft, Weller & Co., is dead at his home, 225A Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

FRIEDRICH HARTMANN, who died at his home, 825 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, was for many years a wagon builder in Brooklyn. He was born in Germany seventy-three years ago, and was a member of Wallenstein Lodge, 428, I. O. O. F., and of Roland Encampment, 59, I. O. O. F.

R. NICHOLAS LYNCH, 67 years old, died in the Neurological Institute, Manhattan, on Sunday, and the funeral services will be held at the late residence, 128 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, this morning. Mr. Lynch was a manufacturer of steel stamping devices.

JOHN T. MORRIS, for a quarter of a century a member of the firm of Isaac H. Reid & Co., and a grandson of George Hall, the first Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 1,144 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

OSCAR GOLDMANN, a retired druggist, for many years in business in Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 347 Hamilton Avenue, Richmond Hill. He was born fifty-three years ago in New Orleans, La., and studied pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy, of which he was later a Trustee. He was a former Vice President of the German Apothecaries' Association and a member of the Civic Association of Richmond Hill.

Mrs. MARY A. JOHNTRA, wife of Joseph A. Johntra, an insurance broker, died at her home in Flushing, L. I., on Sunday. She was 71 years old, and had lived in Flushing for more than twenty years.

AUGUSTINE H. NOE, for more than thirty years employed by the John Polhemus Publishing Company as a printer and proofreader, died on Saturday at his home, 803 Beverley Road, Flatbush, in his eighty-fourth year.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NASE, for forty-two years sexton of the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. C. Esmond, 34 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Nase was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and was a descendant of an old Dutch family that settled there in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Captain JACOB B. CONKLIN, a retired merchant and druggist of Smithtown Branch, L. I., died in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Smithtown Landing, and in early life followed the sea.

Mrs. MATILDA JANE ERB, mother of Jacob H. Erb, who is President of the Aero Passenger Service Corporation, died on Sunday at her home, 6,914 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 75 years.

GEN. LLOYD S. BRYCE, EX-DIPLOMAT, DIES

Former Minister to the Netherlands Expires at His Fifth Av. Home in His 66th Year.

SERVED IN 50TH CONGRESS

Author and Essayist Was Once Editor and Proprietor of The North American Review.

General Lloyd S. Bryce, former Minister to the Netherlands, and for many years editor and proprietor of the North American Review, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 1,025 Fifth Avenue, in his sixty-sixth year.

He was born at Flushing, L. I., on Sept. 1, 1851, and was educated at the Jesuit College at Georgetown, D. C., and at Christchurch College, Oxford, where he obtained his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts and then returned to New York to study law.

In 1886 he was appointed Paymaster General of the State of New York by Governor Hill, and the following year he was elected to the Fiftieth Congress from the Seventh District on an anti-single tax platform, and during the next two years he directed his efforts to harbor improvements, copyright laws, &c. In 1889 his friend, Allen Thorndyke Rice, died, and left him the controlling interest in The North American Review.

General Bryce purchased the remaining interest and directed the magazine until 1896, during which period he had articles written by Gladstone, Bismarck, and some of the most famous people in Europe and the United States.

President Taft appointed General Bryce United States Minister to the Netherlands in 1911, which office he retained until September, 1913. During his stay at The Hague he took part in the creation of the Peace Palace, and in the conclusion of the so-called Opium Treaty.

He was the author of several books, including "Paradise," "A Dream of Conquest," "Friends in Exile," "Lady Blanche's Salon," "The Literary Duet," and a number of essays.

General Bryce was a member of the Century, Knickerbocker, Union, Authors, Metropolitan, Meadowbrook, and Tuxedo Clubs.

He married Miss Edith Cooper, daughter of Edward Cooper, then Mayor of New York, and a granddaughter of Peter Cooper, the founder of Cooper Union Institute. He is survived by one son, Peter Cooper Bryce, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot.

SAYS HE TOOK McNAIR GEMS.

Police Allege Prisoner Admits Part in $40,000 Theft.

A fourth suspect in the $40,000 jewelry robbery at the home of Mrs. William McNair, at 5 East Seventy-Ninth Street, on March 22, who the police say was the actual thief and the man who posed as the "window cleaner" when the maid intercepted him, was arrested yesterday. The prisoner said he was Harry Schumacher, a waiter, of 386 West Street.

Detective De Martini said Schumacher, whose record was found in the Bureau of Criminal Identification, had served a sentence in the Snake Hill Penitentiary in New Jersey. According to the police, he confessed that he took the jewels and turned them over to Henry von Kulick, one of the other three men arrested. Schumacher said he received $300 for his part in the robbery. All of the gems except three diamonds have been recovered.

Professor Henry B. Cornwall.

Professor Henry B. Cornwall, a member of the Faculty of Princeton University since 1873, died on Sunday at his home in Princeton of pneumonia. He was born at Southport, Conn., in 1844 and was graduated from Columbia in 1864. Mr. Cornwall was Professor of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy at Princeton University from 1873 to 1910, when he became emeritus professor.

Ulysses Doubleday Eddy.

Ulysses Doubleday Eddy, an authority on the export trade to South America, and one of the senior golf players of the Apawamis Club, died yesterday at Larchmont, N. Y. He was a partner in the New York firm of Combs, Crosby & Eddy, exporters to South America, which was dissolved five years ago. Mr. Eddy married Miss Jane Brevoort of the Brevoort Farm, who died seven years ago. He left a son, Henry B. Eddy, and two daughters.

Spring Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS Sunday, April 15. Three hundred leading books of the season described to help purchasers. Circulation exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

JACKSON—RANSBURY.—On April 2, 1917, by the Rev. Fred Harding, Terese Mae Ransbury to Hervey Root Jackson.

RIDDLE—ROSELLE.—On Saturday, March 31, 1917, at Freehold, N. J., by the Rev. W. K. Post, Dorothy Roselle to Luther Edward Riddle, Jr.

ROSE—CROUCH.—On Sunday, April 1, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, Pauline Anna, daughter of Mr. Henry E. Crouch of Washington, D. C., to Stanley Herbert Rose of Philadelphia, Pa.

Newark.

WALLACK—GRUBER.—April 1, Beulah E. Gruber to Joseph L. Wallack.

Died.

BALL.—At her residence, 207 East 17th St., Brooklyn, on April 2, Mary Eddy, wife of William S. Ball and daughter of the late Dr. George P. Eddy, 1st, and Mary Catherine Rowe of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and mother of Mrs. Robert L. Overfield of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Arthur L. Kent of Glen Ridge, N. J. Interment at Lewiston, N. Y., on Thursday. Buffalo and Niagara Falls (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BARNET.—On Monday, April 2, 1917, at her residence, Albany, N. Y., Rose Blatner, wife of William Barnet. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles M. Stern, 121 South Lake Avenue Albany, on Wednesday afternoon.

BARRETTO.—On Sunday, April 1, William H. Barretto, son of the late Francis and Anna Maria Coster Barretto. Funeral services at St. Luke's Chapel, Hudson, near Christopher St., Wednesday, April 4, at 2 P. M.

BARUCH.—Julius J., beloved husband of Annie, father of Elsie and Harry Baruch, and Reine Adler. Funeral from late residence, 106 East 57th St., Thursday, April 4. Kindly omit flowers. Western papers please copy. Members of National Lodge, No. 209, S. A. M., and Arey Lodge, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., are invited.

BERMINGHAM.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on April 1, 1917, Margaret Waterhouse, widow of Charles Lloyd Bermingham. Funeral services at her late residence, 39 Stuart Ave., Mamaroneck, at 2 P. M. Tuesday, April 3.

BOYD.—On April 1, Martha Fouke Boyd, wife of Robert E. Boyd and daughter of the late Hon. Philip B. Fouke of Illinois. Funeral services at her late residence, 409 West 21st St., on Wednesday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlawn. Washington and St. Louis papers please copy.

BREWER.—On April 1, 1917, Edwin C., beloved husband of Frances Britton Brewer. Funeral services at his late residence, 140 Sterling Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday at Homer, New York.

BROWNE.—Suddenly, on April 2, Lizzie Lillian Duff, beloved, honored, and devoted wife of Somerville Browne. Funeral from her home, 138 West 93d St., Thursday, 11 o'clock.

BRYCE.—Hon. Lloyd S., at his residence, 1,025 5th Av., on Monday, April 2, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, April 4, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CASE.—Edmund C., beloved husband of Nan M. McGrath. Sunday, April 1, 1917. Funeral Wednesday, April 4, from 322 East 173d, at 1 P. M. Interment Calvary.

CLARK.—On Sunday, April 1, after a short illness, Dr. Charles Clark, pioneer and farrier for the past 52 years at 603 East 16th St., native of Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, beloved husband of Ann Killeen, and father of Mrs. Mary R. Harry, John S., P. Joseph A., Anna C., Matthew F., Catharine T., the Rev. Bernard H. Clark, and the late Charles Clark. Funeral from his late residence, 603 E. 16th St., on Wednesday, April 4, at 10:15 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception on East 14th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Will be missed forever in life by devoted children and loving wife.

COLLINS.—James, beloved husband of Rosanna Collins, at his late residence, 233 West 135th St. Funeral services from St. Charles's Church, West 141st St., April 4, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CORNWALL.—Henry B., Professor Emeritus of Princeton University, on April 1, at Princeton, N. J., in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence at 2:30 P. M. April 4.

DAVIS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, March 31, 1917, Joseph Phineas Davis, in his 80th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 832 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, Tuesday, at 5 P. M. Interment at Northboro, Mass. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 4:03 P. M.

DENNISON.—On March 31, 1917, at his residence, 638 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Charles Melville, beloved husband of Emma McFarlan Dennison, in his 73d year. Funeral at residence at 7:45 o'clock Tuesday evening.

DIDDELL.—On Monday, April 1, 1917, after a lingering illness, Mary A. Diddell. Funeral services at her late residence, 19 East 130th St., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

DILLINGHAM.—John. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Campbell Building, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DUANE.—On Monday, April second, at 9 East 65th St., Julia Drake, dearly beloved wife of Arthur Duane. Funeral service will be held at the Chapel of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., on Wednesday, April fourth, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

EDDY.—At Larchmont, N. Y., on Monday, April 2, Ulysses Doubleday Eddy, in the 74th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FULLER.—In Brookline, Mass., April 2, at his home, 103 Sewall Av., Ramsom B. Fuller, in his 74th year. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Church of the Assumption, Harvard and Linden Sts., Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday, April 4, at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends invited, and interment private.

GOEBEL.—Julius, after long, painful illness, aged 73 years, at his residence, 120 East 95th St., Sunday, April 1, at 9:10 A. M. Funeral private.

GOLDMANN.—On March 31, 1917, Oscar Goldmann. Funeral service on Tuesday evening, April 3, 8:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 347 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

GOODWIN.—On April 1, at her residence, 328 West 22d St., Anna C., wife of Frank J. Goodwin, and daughter of the late Daniel and Catherine Campbell. Requiem mass at Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., Wednesday, April 4, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

GORDON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 1, 1917, Ethel Fox, beloved wife of Onslow Allen Gordon, Jr., M. D., in her 30th year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 71 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

GREGORY.—At his residence, 2 Washington Square, on April 1, Charles Edward, in his 80th year. Funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday, April 3, at 2 P. M.

GREEN.—Robert M., age 70. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Monday evening. Interment Kensico Tuesday afternoon.

GRUGAN.—C. Dutilh, son of Major Frank C. Grugan, U. S. A., and of the late Catherine M. Dutilh Grugan, at Saranac Lake, Monday, April 2. Funeral private.

HASBROUCK.—On Sunday, April 1, 1917, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Martha Hawley Hasbrouck, daughter of Eda Hawley and the late Maynard B. Hasbrouck. Funeral services private at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Ide, 43 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, April 3, 1917. Please omit flowers.

HAYDEN.—At Montclair, N. J., Monday morning, April 2, 1917, George H. Hayden in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. L. Chinn, 33 Erwin Park

GIANTS LOSE TO TIGERS AS TY COBB ABANDONS TRIP TO PRACTICE WITH MATTY'S REDS

TIGERS POUNCE UPON BENTON'S OFFERINGS

Double Play on Giants in Ninth Thwarts Belated Rally and Detroit Wins, 8 to 6.

COBB TO WORK WITH REDS

Giants Brand Him a Quitter as He Leaves Tiger Squad and Goes to Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, April 2.—After miserable pitching by Rube Benton had given the Tigers a commanding lead in the early innings, the Giants staged another ninth-inning rally this afternoon and it came within about six feet of costing Detroit the game. The final score was 8 to 6, the game ending with a double play when two Giants attempted to score on a sacrifice fly under the mistaken impression that the second run would have tied the score.

The blow that almost killed the Tigers was delivered by Catcher Ernest Krueger, a pinch hitter. Krueger was called up with the bases full, one out, and New York needing three runs to tie. There was an agreement that hits into the line of automobiles that surrounded the field on all sides should go as three-baggers.

Krueger caught one of Willie Mitchell's fast ones on the end of his bat, and for several seconds it appeared that no fielder could get under it. Unluckily for the Giants, however, many of the machines had been driven away at the beginning of the last inning and a wind which had been blowing toward the outfield had die down.

Centre Fielder Heilman made a sensational play when he darted into an alcove between two cars and, with one final leap, clutched the ball. The distance of this hit was emphasized when one runner scored after the catch and another, who had second base after the ball was caught, was put out sliding into the plate. Had Heilman lost this play the Giants would have tied the score with one out and had a runner on third base, with the top of the batting order coming up in the last half of the ninth. They did well even to make it close after their bad start.

Four thousand Texas and Oklahomo fans witnessed the game, which was played at an amusement park about seven miles from the city and on a training field vacated only yesterday by the Milwaukee Club. Some of these spectators drove hundreds of miles to see Ty Cobb in action, but the Tiger star is still sulking in his tent. He practiced with his team today, but refused to get in the game.

Early this morning a delegation of fans, headed by the Secretary of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, called on Cobb at the hotel and made a special request that fans who had traveled a distance would not be disappointed. Cobb politely but firmly refused, stating that he did not have proper protection in these games. The Georgian has now ceased to figure in the series. At his request Jennings wired the other exhibition towns that Cobb would not appear.

As he needs training work, Cobb departed tonight for Cincinnati, where he will practice with the Reds until next week, when he will rejoin the Tigers. He has been branded a quitter by the Giants.

Captain Herzog returned to his position today, but the Giants will be without Robertson's services for the rest of the series, Robbie having left for Richmond last night. He is to be married there this week. Jim Thorpe is now the right fielder. He made one three-base hit today.

Both teams moved on to Oklahoma City in their special train tonight.

The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	2	0	4
Young,2b	4	1	2	2	7
Nicholson,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Veach,lf	4	2	2	3	0
Heilman,c f	3	1	1	2	1
G. Burns,1b	5	0	1	7	0
James,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Stanage,c	4	1	1	10	1
James,p	3	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	8	11	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.J. Burns,lf	4	1	3	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Thorpe,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	5	1	4	3	1
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	2	8
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Holke,1b	4	0	1	12	0
McCarty,c	2	0	0	1	1
Gibson,c	2	0	0	1	0
Benton,p	1	0	0	0	2
Smith,p	0	1	0	0	2
aKilduff	0	0	0	0	0
bKrueger	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	11	27	12

a-Batted for Smith in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
Error—Zimmerman.

Detroit	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	—8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	—6

Two-base hits—Veach, G. Burns, G. J. Burns. Three-base hits—Young, Bush (2.) G. J. Burns, Thorpe. Stolen bases—Kauff, Zimmerman (2.) Jones, Veach, G. J. Burns. Sacrifice hit—Zimmerman. Sacrifice flies—G. J. Burns, Krueger. Double plays—Young and Jones; Jones and Stanage. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 4; off James, 3; off Mitchell, 5; off Smith, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Benton, Jones; by Mitchell, Fletcher. Hits—Off Benton, 7 in 5 innings; off James, 5 in 5 innings; off Mitchell, 6 in 4 innings; off Smith, 4 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Benton, 1; by James, 4; by Mitchell, 4. Passed balls—McCarty and George. Umpire—Mr. Brennan. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Phillies Blank Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 2.—The Philadelphia Nationals' pitchers held the Jacksonville team of the South Atlantic League to two hits here today and the Phillies won easily, 4 to 0.

Baseball Suit Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—By mutual agreement of counsel, the trial of the $900,000 anti-trust suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club against organized baseball, which was to have been started next week in the United States Court here, was today postponed until June 11.

YANKS DISREGARD CHANCES TO WIN

Donovan's Men Use Their Bats Lustily, but Let Braves Take Game, 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 2.—A seesaw, long-drawn-out, and poorly played game took place today between the Yankees and the Braves. The Yankees, though they hit hard enough to win easily and had opportunities enough to win still more easily, were beaten. The score was 4 to 3, and the Braves lead in the series, three games to two.

The Yankees did enough poor playing to offset their superior hitting. Their baserunning was disappointing; they were weak with the stick in pinches; their attempts to sacrifice were costly fizzles when ability to advance runners would have been profitable, and in addition Love took a fatal flight into the air. The Yankees were weak against the southpaws whom Stallings persists in putting against them, but they pounded the right-handers to a pulp. They drove Crum out of the box in the seventh inning and took the lead.

High walked, Maisel and Pipp singled, Baker fouled flabbily, and Magee singled. Two runs were in and more were near when Peck hit into a double play, which, was one of numerous New York opportunities not utilized. Love struck the first man out in the Boston half of the seventh, but then spilled bases on balls all over the place. He passed four men in succession. These, with a sacrifice fly, produced two runs, a sufficient addition to previous increment to win the game.

Love pitched fourteen balls in succession without getting one over the plate. Apparently he was rattled by the noisy and unsportsmanlike coaching of Fitzpatrick of Boston, who may be valuable to his team in that particular, though not edifying, line of endeavor.

Love did capitally except for this lapse, and Piercy earlier in the game did fairly well. Pipp did some fine hitting. He rapped out four singles in succession, one off a left-hander. Lee Magee pressed him closely with three hits. Sherwood Magee figured in all of Boston's run uprisings. Gilhooley had a bad day with the bat. He had three chances to bring in runs, and failed each time.

The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'nville,ss	4	1	1	3	1
Massey,2b	3	2	1	1	3
Malley,rf	2	0	0	3	1
S.Magee,lf	3	1	2	0	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Smith,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Kelley,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Gowdy,c	4	0	1	8	3
Allen,p	0	0	0	0	1
aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Davis,p	0	0	0	0	0
Crum,p	0	0	0	0	0
Nehf,p	2	0	0	3	0
Total	29	4	7	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	0	0	2	0
High,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Maisel,2b	5	1	1	1	1
Pipp,1b	4	0	4	11	0
Baker,3b	5	1	1	1	2
L.Magee,cf	4	0	3	1	0
Peck'p'h,ss	3	0	0	5	2
Walters,c	2	0	0	5	2
Piercy,p	1	0	0	0	7
bHendrix	0	0	0	0	0
Love,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	3	11	24	14

a-Batted for Allen in the third inning.
b-Batted for Piercy in the sixth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Kelley, Maisel, Pipp, Walters.

Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3

First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 10. First base on balls—Off Allen, 2; off Davis, 2; off Piercy, 1; off Crum, 2; off Love, 4. Struck out—By Allen, 1; by Piercy, 1; by Crum, 1; by Nehf, 3; by Love, 2. Sacrifice hits—Walters, Smith. Stolen bases—Baker, Magee, Peck. Two-base hit—S. Magee. Double plays—Walters, Peck and Pipp; Smith, Massey and Konetchy; Gowdy and Konetchy. Wild pitch—Crum. Passed ball—Walters. Hits—Off Allen, none in three innings; off Davis, 3 in one inning; off Crum, 5 in two innings; off Nehf, 3 in three innings; off Piercy, 6 in five innings; off Love, 1 in three innings. Earned runs—Off Piercy, 2; off Love, 2; off Davis, 1; off Crum, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Tannehill.

Mackmen Outhit Atlanta Team.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—The Philadelphia Americans outhit the Atlanta team of the Southern Association here today, winning 6 to 4. The score:

Philadelphia	6	11	1
Atlanta	4	8	1

Batteries—Bush, Navers, and Picinich; Day, Davis, Robertson, and Neiderkorn.

COLUMBIA BATSMEN TOY WITH ST. JOHN'S

Coakley's Charges Amass 14 Runs Out of 17 Hits, While Brooklynites Score Twice.

St. John's College baseball nine came over from Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to pay its annual visit to South Field. Along came Pitcher Waters, who consented to the proposition that he face Coach Coakley's team of Columbia University players. The result of nine innings was pleasing to the Nw Yorkers. Waters, smilingly and with entire good nature, let the Columbians bang to all corners of the lot seventeen hits for a total of fourteen runs, while his own teammates were away quite satisfied with a tally of 2.

It was a practice encounter for Columbia, which still felt with a sting the Manhattan defeat of Saturday. Coakley started his new southpaw performer, Gus Koenig, who went a full six innings, holding the Brooklynites to a trio of well scattered singles. Norman Meany, the clever schoolboy moundsman from Norris High, assumed the ownership of the Columbia box for the three final frames. Meany had little less of the success that befell Koenig, probably because of his tremendous size—Meany weighing about 220 and standing 6 feet 3 inches. He allowed a couple of hits in the eighth session and passed a St. John's batter. Despite this, however, he actually struck out four men in this one inning, Mernstein's error allowing one of the fanners to reach first base safely.

Two frames, the fourth and sixth, were just what the Columbians wanted to get into their season's stride of hitting. Eleven runs were amassed in these innings. The singles, doubles, and triples came almost at will.

Johnny Ackerman, who was the star in Saturday's game, continued to show himself a real find on Coakley's team. He had a couple of close contenders for the spectacular honors, however. Al Schnaars, also runs on New York A. C. track teams when not busy with Columbia athletics, stepped up to the rubber six times and went on his way on four occasions with safe singles. Schnaars showed remarkable speed and his ability on the cinder path stood him in good stead when he twice beat out bunts for a safe base. Eccles, a football player, made his debut as a substitute outfielder and on three trips to the plate he made two singles.

The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Acker'n,lf,c	5	2	2	1	0
Schnaars,c f	6	4	4	1	0
Miller,2b	4	1	2	1	3
aLarner,2b	1	1	0	0	0
Buonaguro,ss	4	2	1	2	4
bLester,ss	1	1	0	2	1
Mernst'n,1b	5	1	2	13	1
Buckley,rf	3	2	1	0	0
Hauck,3b	5	1	2	1	2
Lane,c	3	1	1	4	0
Koenig,p	2	0	0	0	2
Meany,p	2	0	0	0	0
Eccles,lf	3	0	2	0	0
Total	44	14	17	27	18

ST. JOHN'S.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Grogan,cf	5	1	1	1	1
Goette,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Reilly,1b	3	1	0	9	1
Davidson,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Barry,2b	3	0	1	0	0
Dimply,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Farrell,ss	4	0	0	0	0
Lyons,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Goette,c	2	0	1	7	1
Walters,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	32	2	5	24	10

Errors—Miller, Mernstein, Hauck, Grogan, (2,) Davidson, Barry (3,) Goette.

Columbia	0	6	1	5	0	6	2	0	—14	
St. John's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

a-Ran for Miller in sixth inning.
b-Ran for Buonaguro in sixth inning.

Two-base hit—Miller. Three-base hits—Buonaguro, Hauck. Stolen bases—Schnaars, (2,) Lester, Buckley, Hauck, Lane, Eccles, Grogan, Barry, Goette. Left on bases—Columbia, 9; St. John's, 6. Struck out—By Koenig, 3; by Meany, 7; by Waters, 4. Bases on balls—Off Koenig, 1; Meany, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Waters, (Buckley, 2; Ackerman.) Wild pitch—Waters. Passed balls—Goette, 2. Hits—Off Koenig, 3 in six innings; off Meany, 2 in three innings. Umpire—Mr. Dougherty. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dougherty.

PHIL CARTER LEADS PINEHURST GOLFERS

Card of 71 Best in First Half of Medal Round for North and South Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 2.—Philip V. G. Carter of Nassau, present holder of the North and South amateur championship, led the field in the first half of the qualifying round at Pinehurst yesterday in defense of his title. Eighteen of the thirty-six holes necessary to qualify were played and at the end of the round Carter led by a clear four strokes with a medal score of 71. In second place was Ned Beall of Uniontown, the young golfer who recently surprised the Carolina resort by capturing the chief trophy in one of the big tournaments there. Beall had a 75, and was two strokes lower than S. J. Graham of Greenwich and W. A. Whitcomb of Green Hill.

The scoring was rather high, and even some of the stars of the metropolitan district were shooting at a higher altitude than is their wont. Gardiner White of Flushing, who has just been rated at handicap 3 by the Metropolitan Golf Association Handicap Committee, turned in a 79, as did Frank Dyer of Montclair, former Pennsylvania State champion. John G. Anderson of Siwanoy, twice runner-up in the national amateur championship failed to do better than 80.

The worst upset of the day, however, was Norman Maxwell's card. The youngster from Aronimink, from whom great things were expected, fell down so badly that he took an 80. He must cut this score by a baker's dozen of strokes to qualify in the championship tomorrow with any certainty.

More than 200 players teed off in the start of the qualifying round of the tournament, half the field playing over No. 2 course, and the other half over course No. 3. Tomorrow the players will change courses. After the remarkably slow scoring done Saturday by the professionals in the North and South open championship, it was expected that a great number of the fine field of amateurs would do likewise. A troublesome wind bothered the golfers considerably.

Carter got an early start and the wind did not interfere with the accuracy of his shots until after he had reached the turn. He made a propitious start by sinking a forty-foot putt for a 3 on a par 5 first hole. He went into the woods on the fourth hole, but another fine putt saved him from disaster and he lost only a single stroke on par.

On the short ninth he dropped another stroke, taking a 4 and reaching the turn in 35. Coming in he was even 4's with a 36. He took seven 4's in succession, beginning at the tenth hole. He dropped a stroke on the fifteenth and another on the home hole, but a birdie on fourteenth made his total 71, just square with par.

His card was as follows:

Out	3	4	4	5	4	3	5	3	4	—35
In	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	—36—71

The following players turned in scores of 80 or better:

Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, 71; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 75; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 77; W. A. Whitcomb, Green Hill, 71; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 79; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 79; Donald Parson, Youngstown, O., 81; Rolch, Cincinnati, 80; John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 80.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pioneer S. C.—Young Reilly vs. Jimmy Powers; Mike McTigue vs. Bob McAllister. Both tenround bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Eddie Wallace. Ten rounds.

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EASTERN RACING SEASON OPENS AT BOWIE

KEWESSA IN FRONT AT BOWIE OPENING

Takes Inaugural Handicap on First Day of Eastern Racing Season.

FRUIT CAKE SETS MARK

Zoillcoffer's Filly Hangs Up Track Record for Five and One-Half-Furlong Dash in 1:07.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWIE, Md., April 2.—Racing in the East had its seasonal début this afternoon when the twelve-day meeting of the Southern Maryland Association began here with a card replete with close finishes and one record-breaking performance.

Probably never has there been a larger attendance at a Maryland track to welcome a new year for the thoroughbreds. The season of 1917, even with the imminence of war, promises to be the greatest for horse racing since the famous year of 1908 on the American turf, and Washington and Baltimore hotels have more than their expected quota of enthusiasts. Situated about midway between these two cities, the Bowie track is claimed by each as its own.

William L. Oliver's remarkable old sprinter Kewessa flashed into prominence anew today as the winner in the inaugural Handicap, the feature event. This race was exactly the kind the average followers of the tracks, for weeks impatient for the curtain raiser on Eastern racing, looked forward to. Indian Chant, a horse that was brought to the post two seasons ago by Foxhall Keene, was the entry to map out the running.

Jockey Huff, who had the mount on Kewessa, ambled his winner along in third position for much of the seven-furlong distance, with Klimer occupying the gap between him and Indian Chant. J. W. Bean's entry began to weaken on rounding the turn into the home stretch and, biding his time, Huff brought Kewessa on to pass the judges scarcely unchallenged by the rivals for the feature honor.

A race of scarcely less importance was a five and one-half furlong dash, which went to E. T. Zoillcoffer's three-year-old filly Fruit Cake. This was run as the third race and Fruit Cake hung out a new track record when she stepped the distance in 1:07. Top o' th' Morning was the one to make this time necessary for he chased Fruit Cake home.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden, two-year-olds; purse $600; four furlongs. Time—0:49 4-5.
Tippity Witchet, H. P. Whitney's b. g., 114 pounds, by Broomstick-Lady Privoles, $4.50, $3.60, and $3, (F. Robinson)..... 1
Land Lubber, G. H. Browne's b. c., 114, $5.10 and $4.60, (Ambrose)..... 2
Virginia Yell, Dr. J. P. Jones's ch. g., 114, $3.90, (Ford)..... 3
Dirigo, Juanita III., Bill Livingston, Producer, and Austral also ran. Brig O'Dee scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $800; six and one-half furlongs. Time—1:22 1-5.
Ocean Prince, J. S. Tyree's br. c., 4 years, 113 pounds, by Cunard-Interview, $7.70, $4, and $4.70, (E. Haynes)..... 1
Dartworth, C. N. Freeman's ch. g., 9, 114, $6.90 and $6.60, (Schammerhorn)..... 2
Edith Baumann, James Arthur's ch. f., 4, 113, $4.70, (Watts)..... 3
Frontier, Parlor Boy, Shadrach, O'Hagan, Humiliation, Brickley, Bob Redfield, Edna Kenna, Divan, Lady London, Royal Tea, Ada Anna, and Malabar also ran. Jerry, Jr., Salon, Anxiety, and Borel scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $900, five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:07.
Fruit Cake, E. T. Zoillcoffer's b. f., 3 years, 100 pounds, by Dick Welles-Parisienne, $6.20, $2.60, and $2.80, (A. Collins)..... 1
Top o' th' Morning, Paul Powers's ch. g., 5, 116, $2.50 and $2.50, (F. Robinson)..... 2
The Decision, J. E. Davis's b. g., 4, 107, $11.20, (Ambrose)..... 3
Hauberk, Skiles Knob, Gloaming, Warsaw True as Steel, Dr. Nelson, Dunga Din, and Lucille B. also ran. Blue Fox and Malheur scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bowie Inaugural Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; seven furlongs. Time—1:27.
Kewessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 7 years, 115 pounds, by McGee-Sanfara, $12.30, $6.40, and $4, (V. Huff)..... 1
Indian Chant, J. W. Bean's ch. c, 4, 104, $5.90 and $4.50, (McDermott)..... 2
Kilmer, R. D. Earle's ch. c., 4, 107, $7.40, (F. Robinson)..... 3
Runes, Woodstone, Delancey, Galaway, and Kentucky Boy also ran. Woodward, Sir William Johnson, and True as Steel scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile. Time—1:44 1-5.
Ray o' Light, R. Y. Haymaker's ch. h., 6 years, 110 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Freyja, $11, $5.50, and $3.80, (Schammerhorn)..... 1
Disturber, D. S. Fountain's b. c., 4, 112, $22.60 and $8.60, (McDermott)..... 2
Eerpe, R. Hanley's b. m., 7, 103, $3.70, (A. Collins)..... 3
Valas, Carlton G., Rustling Brass, Harwood, Hudas Brother, and Welga also ran. Galar scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile. Time—1:43 1-5.
Fairy Legend, D. S. Fountain's b. f., 4 years, 102 pounds, by Ildrim-Fife, $11.90, $3.80, and $3.33, (McDermott)..... 1
Libyan Sands, A. Lezama's b. c., 4, 118, $5.10 and $2.70, (Ball)..... 2
Fuzz Around, Mrs. J. Arthur's ch. m., 6, 100, $3.80, (R. C. Watts)..... 3
Miss Kruter, Chemung, and Star Pearl also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 1-5.
Burglar, E. Utterback's b. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Cyclades-Black Swan, $6.10, $4.00, and $2.80, (Obert)..... 1
Pierrot, A. Lezama's b. g., 5, 117, $8.30 and $5.10, (Ball)..... 2
Star Bird, P. L. Short's ch. m., 5, 110, $3.40, (E. Taplin)..... 3
Fonctionnaire, Ahara, Jabot, Flying Feet, Ataboy, Agon, Inquieta, and Progressive also ran.

TODAY'S ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Queen Anne Purse, for maiden two years old; four furlongs. Lady Moore, 112 pounds. Umatilla, 113; Diantheq, 112; Wetona, 112; Miss Burgomaster, 112; Ruth Law, 112; Low Degree, (imp.,) 112; Celtiva, 112; Sweet Marguerite, 112, and Hope, 112.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Polonium, (imp.,) 115 pounds; *Sleepy Sam, 107; Chemung, 115; *Oawaga, 107; Queen of the Sea, 113; *Pleeta Negra, 101; Berthier, 109; Sweeter Than Sugar, 108, and *Kilts, 111.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three years old; six furlongs. Capitol City, 111 pounds; Belle Renald, (imp.,) 109; Arbitrator, 114; King Herod, 114; Kalmia Park, 114; Black Vote, 109; Firing Line, 114, and Jack Carl, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—The Army and Navy Purse; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Woodstone, 112 pounds; Delancey, 107; Tioga, 97; Athena, 105; Kilmer, 107; Bonnie Tess, 98, and Jem, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Galar, 116 pounds; *Safe and Sane, 94; Minda, 111; Gerrard, 113; *Brown Prince, 108; Spectre, 99; Little Cottage, 104, and Utelus, 116.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six and one-half furlongs. Rac, 120 pounds; Korlinge, 113; *Repton, 105; Costumer, 112; *Sail, 109; Rae R., 113; High Horse, 108; Silver Shapiro, 117, Jos Flinn, 108; Egmont, 105; Preston Lynn, 112; *Dolina, 110; Malheur, 112, and *Mr. Mack, 112.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Pin Money, 115 pounds; Disturber, 112; Menlo Park, 110; Nannie McDee, 107; *G. W. Kisker, 110, and *Huda's Brother, 107.

Weather cloudy; track slow.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

RELAY ENTRY LIST CLOSES.

Penn Carnival Will Probably Not Be Affected by War.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Three hundred and twenty institutions are represented in the list of entries for the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival to be held at Franklin Field on April 27 and 28. The entries, which closed today, show that 75 colleges, 110 high schools, 53 preparatory schools, 25 grammar schools and 7 parochial schools will have men in the various events on the two days' program.

No official action has been taken regarding the holding of the carnival in the event of war. It was said by the management, however, that the races probably would be held regardless of the national situation.

DAY TOO COLD FOR ROBINS.

Red Sox Not So Affected, However, and Win by 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 2.—Manager Barry and his world's champions broke the tie between the Brooklyns and Red Sox here today in a game that was played under anything but favorable weather conditions. It was cold and the players were thinking more of firesides than baseball. The final result was Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 1.

The world's champions used three left handers—Leonard, Ruth and Pennock—and the Dodgers were unable to do any consecutive hitting against this trio of portsiders. Dell opened for the National Leaguers and held his own until the fifth inning, when a combination of hits and errors netted the Red Sox three runs.

The score:

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shorten,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gill,2b	5	2	1	2	2
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Gainer,1b	0	0	0	4	0
Lewis,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Kopp,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Gardner,2b	4	1	0	1	2
Janvrin,ss	4	0	2	0	6
Thomas,c	3	0	1	2	1
Cady,c	1	0	0	3	0
Leonard,p	1	0	0	0	1
Ruth,p	1	1	0	0	3
Pennock,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	34	5	8	27	16

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Fabrique,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Hickman,rf	3	0	1	3	1
Myers,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Malone,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Olson,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Miller,c	2	0	0	3	0
Meyers,c	2	0	1	1	3
Dell,p	1	0	0	0	1
aCadore,p	1	0	0	0	0
aGetz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	4	27	15

*Batted for Dell in fifth inning.

Errors—Kopp, Gardner, Fabrique, Myers, (2,) Miller, Dell.

Boston	0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0—5
Brooklyn	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Hoblitzel, Merkle, Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Shorten, Fabrique. First base on errors—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Stolen bases—Gill, Janvrin, 2; Merkle. Double plays—Hickman and Olson, Janvrin, Gill, Gardner, Fabrique, Olson and Merkle; Meyers, Fabrique and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 2; off Ruth, 2; off Pennock, 1. Struck out—By Dell, 3; by Ruth, 2; by Cadore, 1; by Pennock, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Cadore, (Pennock.) Wild pitch—Dell. Passed balls—Miller, Cady. Hits—Off Leonard, two in three innings; off Dell, five in five innings; off Ruth, two in four innings; off Cadore, three in four innings; off Pennock, none in two innings. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Klem. Time of game—1:35.

SIX CUEISTS REACH FINAL ROUND ROBIN

Preliminary Play Ends in Poggenburg Memorial Billiard Tournament.

Standing of the Players.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H. Av'ge.
F. S. Appleby, (250)	4	1	71	11 19-21
W. Gershel, (175)	4	1	32	6 1-29
C. R. Lewis, (115)	4	2	25	4 19-24
I. Lewine, (115)	3	3	23	7 10-15
L. A. Servatius, (115)	2	3	23	3 7-95
J. Rice, (175)	2	4	28	7 7-24
C. P. Mathews, (175)	0	5	39	4 18-24

SECOND DIVISION.

E. T. Appleby, (250)	4	0	56	10 10-23
G. T. Moon, Jr., (175)	4	0	33	6 19-26
J. Klinger, (250)	4	1	60	11 8-22
C. J. Steinbugler, (115)	1	3	15	4 8-24
G. Gardner, (115)	1	4	19	3 6-23
G. Spear, (175)	1	4	40	6 15-21
C. B. Terry, (175)	1	4	27	5 10-33

The preliminary play for the Poggenburg memorial handicap billiard trophy at Maurice Daly's Academy closed last night, six men having qualified for the final round robin competition which will start this evening. In the first division those who came through the preliminary stages of the tournament are Francis S. Appleby, William Gershel, and C. R. Lewis. The second division leaders are Edgar T. Appleby, Jacob Klinger, and George T. Moon, Jr. The final round robin calls for the playing of fifteen games.

There was little sensational play in the closing matches of the preliminary tournament yesterday. Francis S. Appleby, who since his early defeat has been playing a game of high calibre, met with little opposition in vanquishing Louis A. Servatius. The score was 250 to 103. The other afternoon game saw the overthrow of Julian Rice. This youthful exponent of the game has hardly done himself justice in the present tournament and he fell a victim to William Gershel with the score 175 to 152.

Jacob Klinger defeated the Class B amateur champion, Clyde B. Terry, in the evening. Terry was called upon to play 175 to his opponent's 250, but the best that he could gather in was 112. The fourth game of the day resulted in a victory for C. R. Lewis over Irving I. Lewine.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Francis S. Appleby, (250)—51 14 3 0 1 1 2 5 1 0 10 2 0 0 1 2 2 3 1 7 0 2 24 26 0 20 0 5 1 31 2 10 24 1. Total—250. Average—7 19-33. High runs—51 31 26.

Louis A. Servatius, (115)—0 2 0 11 2 2 2 0 1 2 0 6 18 3 15 9 0 0 4 7 1 5 5 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 1 0. Total—103. Average—3 4-33. High runs—18 15 11.

William Gershel, (175)—0 6 0 0 10 1 0 13 9 32 1 4 7 1 0 21 7 0 6 10 0 0 6 3 5 0 0 4 0 2 1 2 12 5 0 0 0 6 1. Total—175. Average—4 19-39. High runs—32 21 13.

Julian Rice, (175)—0 2 3 0 3 0 3 0 10 4 1 0 18 2 1 0 14 20 11 0 0 1 2 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 18 3 10 0 0 1. Total—152. Average—3 35-39. High runs—20 18 18.

EVENING GAMES.

Lewis, (115)—0 3 0 3 8 0 0 0 8 5 0 1 3 0 9 1 7 1 0 0 7 0 1 2 0 0 0 5 0 2 10 6 1 0 2 14. Total—113. Average—3 4-37. High runs—14, 12, 10.

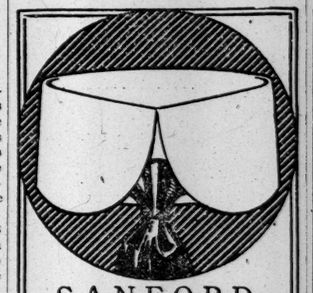
Lewine, (115)—7 5 7 19 1 3 6 1 1 2 2 5 0 2 5 8 1 2 0 4 0 6 1 6 0 2 0 0 2 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 5. Total—106. Average—2 54-36. High runs—9, 7, 7.

Klinger, (250)—14 0 0 6 5 9 3 20 0 40 0 11 5 0 0 2 0 9 1 23 0 1 19 21 8 3 40 10. Total—250. Average—8 18-29. High runs—40, 40, 23.

Terry, (175)—1 3 1 1 9 0 19 3 5 4 2 5 9 2 1 3 0 0 3 6 3 1 0 12 3 0 14 2. Total—112. Average—4. High runs—19, 14, 12.

Lacrosse to be Played on Ice.

Lacrosse on ice will be seen at the Brooklyn Ice Palace on next Monday, when the Crescent Athletic Club gives its ice carnival at that rink. The New Mooners start their outdoor lacrosse season on Saturday. They will meet a team of Cornell graduates in the game to be played on ice.



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These things are funny now.

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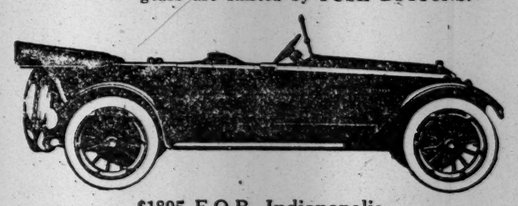
THE HAND GEAR SHIFT IS DOOMED.

All cars will ultimately discard it; PREMIER has already done so. PREMIER'S gears are shifted by PUSH BUTTONS.



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COLUMBUS RATE, $35
Landaulets—usual rate $40 per month
COLUMBUS RATE, $30
Touring cars—usual rate, $35 per month
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Stearns-Knight Limousine, $450; Sedan, $550; "Sixteen-Six" Overland, Classy Limousine, $950; Dorris, $400.
Delaunay Limousine, $550; Reo Coupe, $550; "17," Buick Sedan, "Six," $875; National "12," $1,100.
Cadillac "eight," Landaulette, $1,500; Cadillac Sedan "eight," $950; Peerlesses, $250-$750; Buicks, $125 up.
Stutz Runabouts, $450, $750, $850; Stutz Touring, $875, $950, etc.; Packard "eighteen" Runabout, $600.
Mercers, "22-70" Runabouts and Touring, $1,350 to $1,600; Loziers, "14," "15," $375, $460.
Pierces, (Touring, Landaulettes, Limousines,) $400, $550, $750, $950; Monroe, $300; Willys-Knight Runabout, $550.
Chevrolets, '15, '16, '17, $200 to $400; Fiats, $350, $550; Mitchell "17," $850.
Cadillacs, (Touring and Springfield bodies,) $450, $750, $850, $950, $1,350, etc.; Buick "six," $450.
Fords, '16, $200; Ford, '17, complete, self-starter and all improvements, $450; Overland Raceabout, $500; other Overlands, $225 up. New arrivals daily, $100 and up. Everything as represented.
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The Annalist, every Monday, gives a survey of the financial markets of value to investors, manufacturers, and business men generally. The Open Security Market, a regular feature, is a means by which the purchase of unlisted securities is facilitated. 10c.—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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586.8 Miles
Through the Heart of Chicago in 24 Hours
A Typical Chalmers Performance

At 12 noon, Monday, March 26, a stock Chalmers seven-passenger touring car with first and second gears removed, was started north on Michigan Boulevard through Chicago traffic.

At noon Tuesday, March 27, the Chalmers was stopped at the starting point. It had gone 586.8 miles through Chicago's densest traffic. The motor had never been stopped. Nothing but high gear was used.

To prove conclusively Chalmers flexibility on high gear, the low and intermediate gears were removed from the transmission.

The car was a standard Chalmers seven-passenger touring model, complete with standard body, top and full equipment. The same model you can buy today.

An average of slightly over 14 miles per gallon of gasoline was attained, an excellent example of Chalmers economy.

586.8 miles, through the famous congested Chicago "loop" district, is a wonderful feat. This performance on high gear is even more wonderful. It is without an equal.

It is an endorsement of the motor. It proves Chalmers reliability. It demonstrates Chalmers cooling. It shows Chalmers flexibility and perfect control. It is a new achievement.

A condensed summary of the signed certificate issued by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, under whose supervision the test was made, is reproduced below.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the Chalmers seven-passenger car above mentioned was a fully equipped stock car. It was driven for 24 hours through Chicago traffic. Only high gear was used. The motor was never stopped during the run. The mileage obtained was 586.8 miles. The gasoline consumption was an average of slightly over 14 miles per gallon.

R. Kennedell
Chairman Contest Board, American Automobile Association.

Some Other Chalmers Achievements

Chicago to New York

On June 7, 1916, a Chalmers stock car shattered all existing road records between Chicago and New York, making the run of 1047 miles in 31 hours. The best previous time was made by a Packard driven by E. C. Patterson, whose time was 35 hours 43 minutes.

Giant's Despair Mountain Climb

On October 6th, 1916, a Chalmers captured the free-for-all event at the Wilkes-Barre hill climb on Giant's Despair mountain, winning the $1,000 Hollenbeck Trophy and defeating four 12-cylinder cars, several well-known racing creations and many of the highest-priced and highest-powered American cars.

Wins Pike's Peak Climb

August 11, 1916, a Chalmers carried off first honors in the 230 cubic inch class on the terrific grades of Pike's Peak in Colorado. Its time was within a few seconds of much higher-powered, and specially built machines.

Detroit to Indianapolis

On June 12, 1916, the Chalmers set a new record over the roads between Detroit and Indianapolis, 305 miles, making the trip in eight hours, 23 minutes.

Atlanta to Chattanooga

June 24, 1916, a Chalmers lowered all records between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The distance of 125 miles was covered in 3 hours, 53 minutes. This is faster than the time of the Dixie Flyer, the fastest railroad train of the south.

Dallas to San Antonio

Another famous train — the Katy Limited—was beaten by a Chalmers between Dallas and San Antonio. The Chalmers made the run in 9 hours and 22 minutes, 1 hour and 33 minutes faster than train time.

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EARNINGS

Year ended Dec. 31, 1916.

Gross Earnings	$1,769,137
Operating Expenses & Taxes	1,084,374
Net Earnings	$684,763
Interest on entire funded debt	279,070
Surplus	$405,693

Net Earnings 2.4 times Interest Charges.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise on Expectation of Vigorous Action by Congress.

The stock market acted yesterday as though the financial community was merely waiting to learn whether Congress would handle vigorously the work for which it has been called into extra session. The prompt re-election of the Speaker of the House was accepted as proof that there was a determination among the leaders of the House and among the membership generally to prepare as rapidly as possible for the serious task which was to be suggested by President Wilson. That was taken as a sign of encouragement and the stock market responded to it by a decided rise in the prices of many stocks.

The news from Washington was accepted as proving clearly that the effort of the pacifists to hold the nation back from its clear duty would be without avail. Under the circumstances the rise in prices yesterday was a reflection of confidence that the work to be done will be done vigorously and without faltering. No doubt much of the buying represented short covering, prompted by the conclusion reached by many of those short of stocks that the decline, which they and many others had looked for upon an actual declaration of war, was not likely to come about. Their covering of course increased the opportunity for reaction, but in the course which they followed yesterday the shorts were guided by the fact that there was no outpouring of stocks even on the news which strengthened the previous strong probability that the President would recommend war against Germany and that his recommendation would be suported by Congress.

The forward movement in prices was particularly noteworthy in a number of the metal stocks, the steel issues taking a decidedly prominent place. The rise in the stocks of these concerns, which are thought of as being among the first likely to receive Government orders, came about in the face of continued discussion concerning the policy which the United States is likely to adopt in respect to the financing of the war and in regard to the limitation of profits on Government orders. So far the prevailing judgment appears to be that even if profits are much reduced on Government business the aggregate earnings of corporations will nevertheless continue to be highly satisfactory. The Street has not yet proceeded to the point of basing any of its calculations on the assumption of a drastic excess profits tax.

Interest will now become keener than ever in the plans which the Government will make for the financing of its part in the war. It is evident that the Street feels confidently that the money market will be able to care for the Government needs and for other demands as well. That was indicated yesterday by announcement of several new corporation deals which will make appeal to the public in the shape of new security issues. The $60,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad bond issue, announced last week, has been largely oversubscribed, a fact which suggests that capital is in plentiful supply. These are conditions which help to prove the ability of the country to absorb readily a very large Government issue, but they should not be assumed to make it unnecessary to consider very carefully the conditions upon which the Government financing will be done. That is a matter upon which the best investment judgment of the country should be obtained before the Treasury and Congress definitely determine the nature and terms of the financing which the Government will have to do. The views of the most able bankers and of the best judges of investment conditions would undoubtedly be helpful to the Government and that help should not be ignored.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2
Low	2	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Thirty days	3¼	Thirty days	3½
Sixty days	3½	Sixty days	3¾
Ninety days	4@4¼	Ninety days	4¼@4½
Four months	4@4¼	Four months	4¼@4½
Five months	4@4¼	Five months	4¼@4½
Six months	4@4¼	Six months	4¼@4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days: 2⅞@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3⅛@4
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7355	$4.7555	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.83⅛	5.83¾	5.83¼	-.00⅜
Cables	5.82⅜	5.82½	5.82½	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.	
4.8663 London	4.7555	4.76⅛	
5.1823 Paris	5.83½	5.82½	
95.28 Berlin	.....	.....	
20.26 Austria	.....	.....	
China—			
Hongkong	50.00	50.10	
Peking	50.50	83.62½	
Shanghai	50.50	80.62½	
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05	
40.10 Holland	40.50	40.56¼	
52.44 India—			
Bombay	32.23	32.37½	
Calcutta	32.23	32.37½	
5.1826 Italy	7.68¼	7.67½	
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	50.75	50.87½	
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½	
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.12½	50.25	
51.85 Russia	28.35	28.45	
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	28.75	28.95	
Stockholm	30.00	30.10	
Christiania	29.65	29.75	
19.295 Spain	21.80	21.90	
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00	43.12½	
42.44 Rio	23.62½	22.75	
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04¾	5.03¾	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $438,753,281; balance, $20,565,853; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,025,810; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $5,057,839.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@5o discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375@$4.6875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36 13-16d, up 5-16d; in New York, 74¾o, up ⅜o; Mexican dollars, 57½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$20,154,128	$157,692,563
Ord. internal rev.	36,267,106	302,484,499
Income tax	4,694,571	32,635,780
Miscellaneous	5,244,258	50,089,722
Total receipts	$66,360,065	$542,252,516
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	6,418,837	169,376,152
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	26,379,065	.....
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	.....	147,519,151
Expenditures	72,773,903	711,628,668

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 2.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	March 31, 1917.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$6,331,000	$9,000
Loans, disc., and inv.	465,827,000	*1,036,000
Due banks	144,671,000	*1,313,000
Time deposits	34,896,000	990,000
Exch. for Clear. House	17,339,000	1,654,000
Due from banks	43,676,000	*2,242,000
Cash reserve	23,064,000	*1,577,000
Res. in Fed. Res. banks	22,357,000	511,000
Res. in other banks	47,399,000	2,508,000
Cash excess	5,813,000	*324,000
Excess in New York	34,497,000	2,370,000

*Decrease.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	R.	P.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Int. Nickel pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 14
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Stand. S.-L. Min.	50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	688,928	514,361	668,231
Year to date	49,159,142	43,986,514	18,826,293

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
72	73	200	Ajax Rubber	72	72	72	72	−1½
9	9¼	500	Alaska Gold Mines	9	9¼	9	9¼	
28	28½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28	28⅝	28	28½	+⅛
100	101½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	−1
97	97½	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	96½	97¾	96¼	97½	+1
50¼	50½	14,300	Am. Can	49½	51	48¾	50½	+1½
70	70¾	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	69½	70¼	69½	70¼	+1½
115	118	100	Am. Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	−3¼
16	16¼	1,200	Am. H. & Leather	15½	16¼	15½	16	+⅛
27¾	28	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	68	69	68	68½	+⅞
20½	20¾	200	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	+⅛
53¾	54½	700	Am. Linseed	20	20¾	20	20¾	+⅛
71	71½	1,000	Am. Linseed pf	53¾	54½	53¾	54	+1
18½	19	1,100	Am. Locomotive	70¾	71¾	70¾	71½	+1
66	66¾	3,100	Am. Malting	17½	19	17½	19	+1¼
104⅞	105½	5,500	Am. Malting 1st pf.	64¾	67	64½	66¾	+2⅛
113¼	114½	9,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103¼	105¾	103¼	105	+1½
62¾	62⅞	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113	114	113	114	+¾
112	113¾	200	Am. Steel Fdries	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾	+¾
125	126	900	Am. Sugar Refining	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	−⅛
53	53¼	12,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	126	128	126	126	−⅛
49	51	100	Am. Woolen	51	53	50⅞	53	+2⅜
93¼	93¾	500	Am. Writing P. pf	49	49	49	49	
84½	84¾	12,025	Am. Zinc L. & S	85⅜	86¼	85⅜	86¼	+⅛
104⅝	105	1,700	Anaconda Copper	82⅝	85	82⅝	84⅝	+1⅛
98½	99¼	500	Atch. Top. & S. F.	104⅞	105¼	104⅜	105¼	+⅜
112¼	112½	6,400	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	99¼	99½	99	99¼	+⅛
61¼	62	8,200	At. Gulf & West I.	108½	112¼	108	112¼	+3½
70½	71¼	900	Baldwin Loco.	59¼	62¾	59¼	61⅝	+2⅝
73	73¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	79	79½	79	79½	−⅛
114	115	700	Baltimore & O. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	−⅜
1¼	1½	100	Barrett Co.	112¼	113¾	112¼	113¾	+1½
145	148	800	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
140	140½	18,300	Bethlehem Steel	143	148	143	147½	+3⅝
121	130	200	Beth. S.class B tjcfs.	184½	184½	184	140½	+5½
68	68½	500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½	
117½	119	800	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	68½	68¾	67⅝	68	−⅛
45¾	46	1,100	Burns Brothers	118	118½	118	118¼	+1
23¾	24	800	Butte & Superior	45¾	46½	45¾	46	−¼
164½	165	1,700	Calif. & Hecla	23½	23½	23½	24	+1
25	27	100	Canadian Pacific	163	163¾	163	163½	+1
91¾	92¼	7,200	Caro. Clinch & O.	25¼	25½	25	25½	+⅛
113¾	116	100	Central Leather Co.	90	92½	90	91½	+⅛
88¾	89	600	Central Leather pf.	113¾	118¾	113¾	118¾	+⅞
60¾	61	900	Cerro de Pasco	38¾	39	38¾	39	+⅛
82¾	84	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	60¾	60¾	−⅞
118½	120	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	81¾	83¼	81¾	82¾	+¼
116½	117	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	120	120	120	120	
40¾	40⅞	900	Chi. & Northwest	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	−1
			Chi., Rock Island & P. cfs. of 1st pd.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅜	+⅜
24¼	24½	1,400	Chile Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+⅜
58¼	58½	2,850	Chino Copper	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58⅛	+⅛
52	52¾	2,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	51½	52⅜	51¾	52⅜	+¼
44¼	44¾	1,600	Columbia Gas & El.	43⅞	44¾	43⅞	44¼	+1⅜
42½	44½	100	Commil. Pub. Reco.	1.	1.	1.	1.	
120	121	200	Consolidated Gas	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	−⅜
17½	18½	400	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	
92½	93¼	400	Continental Can	92½	93	92¼	93	+⅝
25¾	25¾	6,000	Corn Products Ref.	24¾	25⅞	24¾	25¾	+1⅛
107½	107¾	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅞	+⅝
70¼	70¾	11,400	Crucible Steel	68	70¾	67½	70¾	+3½
46½	46¾	5,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	45¼	46¾	45¼	46¾	+⅝
90	90½	10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	
25	26	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	25	25	25	25	
20¼	20¼	800	Distillers' Sec. x d	19	20	19	20	+⅜
76½	80	200	Driggs-Seabury	75¼	76¾	75¼	76½	+⅜
207⅜	30	4,800	Erie	29¾	30	29½	29¾	+⅛
42⅞	42¾	100	Erie 1st pf	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	+⅛
167½	167¾	600	General Electric	164¾	167	164¼	167	+2
120	120½	6,300	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	118	121	118	120¼	+1
54½	55	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	54½	55	54½	54¾	+1
85	87	100	Granby Consol.	86	86	86	86	−1
115¾	116	400	Great Northern pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+⅛
84½	85	14,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33½	33½	33½	34½	+⅝
500	500	500	Gulf States Steel	120	122	120	122	+1
100	100	100	Hartman Corp.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+⅛
106½	106¾	300	Illinois Central	106	106	106	106	−⅛
258	265	100	Indiana Rand	260	260	260	260	−3
61⅝	61⅝	6,400	Inspiration Copper	60¾	61⅞	60¼	61⅛	−¾
12¾	13	200	Interboro Consol.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
31⅜	31⅝	30,900	Interboro Con. pf.	66	66	66	66	+⅛
84⅞	85	28,800	Int. Mer. Marine	30½	31⅞	29¾	31⅝	+1⅝
44¼	44¾	3,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	82½	85¾	82½	84⅞	+1⅝
42¾	43	1,100	Int. Nickel	43¾	45	43¾	44¾	+1⅛
22⅜	23⅜	300	Int. Paper	43	43¼	43	43	+⅛
64¾	65	9,500	Kansas City South.	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	+⅝
61¾	62	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	62	62	61¾	61¾	−1¼
114	117½	8,900	Kennecott Copper	45½	46¾	45½	46¾	+¾
86¾	87	2,900	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	116	116	116	116	+⅞
21¾	22	500	Lackawanna Steel	85½	87½	86¾	87½	+⅛
68¼	68¼	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	20¾	22¾	21½	21½	−1½
42	43	300	Lehigh Valley	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+¾
85¼	86	1,500	Long Island cfs. of d.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+⅛
64	64½	200	Mackay Cos.	85½	85¾	85½	85¾	+⅛
56	56½	8,400	Mackay Cos. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	−⅛
69	71¾	200	Maxwell Motor	53⅝	57	52¼	56½	+3½
34½	36¾	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	68	68	68	70¼	+2½
93½	93¾	8,800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	34	35	33½	35	+1⅜
41¾	41¾	5,800	Mexican Petroleum	92¾	94	92¾	94	+1⅝
62	62¼	14,600	Miami Copper	41	42	41	41¾	+⅝
21	22½	100	Midvale Steel	60¼	62¾	59¾	62¼	+2⅜
8	8½	300	Minn. & St. L. new	22	22	22	22	
12¾	12¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅜	8⅜	8	8	−⅛
80¼	80¾	600	Mo. Pacific t r	12½	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
58½	58½	100	Mo. Pacific w i	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+¾
104	105	900	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	57¾	58	57¾	58	
35	35¼	100	Montana Power	104	104	104	104	−1
59	60	500	Nat. Enamg. & St.	34¾	35½	34¾	35¼	+⅝
24	24½	2,200	National Lead	88	89	88	89	+⅞
140	140	300	Nevada Con. Cop.	23¾	24½	23½	24½	+⅝
97	98	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	148	149	148	149	+2
46	46¼	200	N. Y. Central	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	+⅝
29	30	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	46	46	46	46	+⅛
24	24½	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+⅝
46	47	1,900	Norfolk & Western	132½	133	132⅜	133	+⅛
85	85¼	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+⅛
105½	106¾	36,300	Northern Pacific	134¾	140⅝	134½	139¾	+5⅛
47⅜	5½	800	Ohio Cities Gas	5	5½	5	5½	+⅛
50	50¼	100	Ohio Cities G. rgts	116	116	116	116	−½
23	23	900	Ohio Fuel Supply	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53½	+⅛
92	94	1,900	Owens Bottle M. pf.	23	23	23	23	−⅛
28	28	1,100	Pacific Mail	92	94	92	94	+2
38	38	200	Penn. R. R.	28	28	28	28	−¼
46	47	1,900	People's Gas, Chi.	38	38	37	37	−¼
78⅛	78½	100	Pere Marquette	46	47	45½	47	+1
125	125	100	Philadelphia Co.	78⅛	78½	78⅛	78⅜	+⅛
160¼	160¼	2,900	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	125	125	125	125	−2
29¾	31½	36,300	Pressed Steel Car	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	−⅜
97½	99	12,000	Public Service N. J.	29¾	31½	29¾	31½	+1⅝
82½	84¾	6,600	Pullman Co.	97½	98	97½	98¼	+1½
82	84	300	Ralston Steel	82½	84¾	82	84	+2
103	103	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	103	103	103	103	−1
63¾	63¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	−¼
187½	189¼	1,000	Royal Dutch t r	187½	189¼	187½	189¼	+2½
25	27½	3,600	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	25	27½	25	27½	+2½
58¼	59	57,900	Shattuck-Arizona	58¼	59	57¾	59	+½
70	72¾	3,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	70	72¾	70	71	+½
95¾	96¼	1,600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	+⅝
52	52½	100	Southern Pacific	52	52½	51½	51½	+⅛
120½	120¾	5,000	So. Pacific t r	120½	120¾	120½	120¾	+¼
28¾	29¼	19,800	Southern Railway	28¾	29¼	28¾	29	+¼
100¾	100¾	500	Studebaker Co.	100¾	97¾	90	90	+¼
16¼	16¾	1,200	Tenn. C. & C.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+⅜
225	227½	800	Texas Co.	225	227½	225	227	+2
56¾	56¾	400	Tobacco Products	56¾	56¾	56	56¾	+1¼
45	45	4,300	Transue & Wms.	45	45	44½	44½	−1
140	141¼	400	Union Pacific	140	141¼	140	141	+1
45	46	100	United Alloy Steel	45	46	45	45¾	+⅛
99¼	99½	1,100	United Cigar Stores	99¼	101	99¼	101	+1½
74¾	74¾	100	United Drug	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+⅛
141¼	141¼	100	United Fruit	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	+1½
20	20	4,200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	20	20	20	20	+½
125	127⅜	1,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	125	127⅜	124¾	124¾	+4½
58⅜	58⅝	900	U. S. Rubber	58⅜	58⅝	57	58⅝	+⅝
61¾	62¾	700	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	61¾	62¾	61½	62¾	+1½
51½	51½	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+⅛
137,850	138¾	1,800	U. S. Steel	114¾	116¾	113¾	116¾	+1⅝
116¾	118¼	1,800	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+⅛
8,600	113¾	8,600	Utah Copper	111	113¾	111	113¾	+1⅝
42¼	42¾	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	41¾	42	41¾	41½	+⅛
73	73¼	1,300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	73¼	73¾	72	73	−1
12¾	12¾	300	Wabash	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	−⅛
50¾	51¾	1,500	Wabash pf. A	51	51	50¾	51	−⅛
26	26	200	Wabash pf. B	25¾	25¾	25¼	25½	−⅛
22¾	22¾	400	Western Maryland	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	−⅛
97	98	100	Western Union Tel.	98	98	98	98	
52¼	52¾	6,400	Westingh. E. & M.	51¾	53	51¾	52½	+⅛
48¾	50	300	White Motors	47½	48¼	47½	48¾	+⅜
81¾	82	7,900	Wilson & Co.	53	53½	53	53½	+⅛
105	107	100	Wilson & Co. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	−1¼
32⅜	34¼	6,000	Willys-Overland	33	34¾	32¾	34¾	+1
96½	97½	200	Willys-Overland pf.	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	−1½
51¼	52¼	600	Wisconsin Central	51	52	51	52	
140½	141	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	140¼	140¾	140¼	140¾	−⅛

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, March 31, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance March 24		$23,363,647.91
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,642,878.39	
Miscellaneous	88,242.08	
Loans;		
Revenue bills	$5,000,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	10,000,000.00	
Special rev. bonds	500,000.00	
	15,500,000.00	
		17,181,120.47
		40,544,768.38
Payments—		
General administration	$7,669,632.63	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$61,930.62	
Revenue bonds and bills	1,000.00	
	62,930.00	
Redemption of city debt	588,070.00	
Interest on city debt	4,122.74	
		8,274,755.36
Balance March 31		$32,270,013.02

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested March 24		$1,681,178.81
Receipts		2,859,572.62
		4,540,750.93
Payments		500,003.00
Balance uninvested March 31		4,040,747.93
Aggregate balances March 31		$36,310,760.95

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

American Securities Ease Off in Sympathy with Wall Street.

LONDON, April 2.—Money was wanted today for repaying month loans due the Bank of England and the payment of a £50,000,000 Treasury bill issue. Discount rates were harder.

The stock market was steady. Only a moderate amount of orders had accumulated over the week-end and they were principally for the war loan and Brazilian and French bonds, at unchanged prices. Industrials were good, especially Courtaulds and armament shares, while shipping issues were firmly maintained. Mining and rubber stocks were irregular. American securities eased off in sympathy with Wall Street.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 2.—Operations on the Bourse today were very dull. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 61 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London was quoted at 27 francs 77½ centimes. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted at 88 francs 25 centimes.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	74.41	73.93	74.23	+.14
25 industrials	94.22	92.24	93.53	+1.21
50 stocks	85.31	84.08	85.03	+.68

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
April 2	85.31	84.08	85.03	+.63
Mar. 31	84.83	84.22	84.35	+.52
Mar. 30	85.50	84.70	84.87	+.03
Mar. 29	85.61	84.70	84.84	−.33
Mar. 28	85.69	84.68	85.17	+.37
Mar. 27	85.12	84.21	84.80	+.07
Mar. 26	86.14	84.42	84.53	−1.47

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.	—Low.	—Last.
*1917	85.31 Apr. 2	84.08 Apr. 2	85.03
1916	88.78 Apr. 6	70.91 Apr. 22	85.43
1915	72.36 Apr. 30	64.54 Apr. 1	72.60
1914	70.66 Apr. 28	65.24 Apr. 25	67.26
1913	74.41 Apr. 4	69.53 Apr. 30	69.70
1912	88.76 Apr. 26	80.92 Apr. 1	82.81
1911	80.42 Apr. 4	77.20 Apr. 24	78.53

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.	—Low.	—Last.
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	77.24 Feb. 3	85.03
*1917	90.46 Jan. 4	77.24 Feb. 3	85.00
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50

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Monthly Dividends

Write for circular T-107

Henry L. Doherty & Co.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
60 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Hanover 1600

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PENN. AND CENTRAL REPORT BAD MONTH

Statements Emphasize the Disastrous Effect of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law.

EARNINGS GREATLY REDUCED

Pennsylvania Railroad Has Balance of $570,000 and the New York Central a Deficit of $2,571,000.

The disastrous effect which the Adamson eight-hour wage law will have upon the railroads unless offset by an increase in rates, applications for which are now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, was emphasized yesterday by publication of the February earnings statements of the country's two premier systems. Inclusion of two months' wage increases in February expenses nearly wiped out net operating income on the Pennsylvania system, the small balance of $570,000 remaining after expenses and taxes showing a decrease of $5,119,000 from last year. On the New York Central, February's operations resulted in a deficit of $2,571,000, although a year ago a very substantial balance remained at the end of the second month.

From the statement published yesterday it appears that the Adamson law will increase the Pennsylvania's operating costs by more than $12,000,000 per annum. In addition to this factor higher coal costs and car shortage due to congestion at the seaboard helped in wiping out profits in February.

Beginning Jan. 1 the Pennsylvania set aside the amount it was estimated the Adamson law would add to the payrolls and after the Supreme Court's decision the company charged the increase into February's costs. For the entire system, east and west of Pittsburgh, these accrued increases totaled $2,089,000. For the Pennsylvania Railroad alone the increase was $1,246,000, for the Pennsylvania Company $314,000, and for the Panhandle $257,000.

Gross operating revenues of the Pennsylvania system were almost the same in February of this year and last; in 1917 they were $31,174,000 and in 1916 $31,596,000. Expenses and taxes this year were $30,537,000, an increase for the month over the same month of last year of $4,697,000. The result was that a balance of $5,756,000 shown a year ago was reduced to $637,000 in the second month of 1917. For the first two months combined, although gross revenues showed a gain of $2,348,000, the net operating income decreased $6,-395,000.

The New York Central was subject to much the same conditions, and made as unfavorable a report. Gross operating revenue for the month of February was $24,948,000, a decline of $2,308,000. After paying expenses and taxes there remained a deficit of $2,571,000. A year ago the Central closed the month with a balance of $4,245,000. In other words, the three causes—decrease in business, increase worked by the Adamson law, and the advance in fuel and other costs—took $6,819,000 from the company's earnings of February, 1916. For the two months of January and February, despite a gain of $338,000 in gross, the net income decreased $8,385,000.

FEWER BUSINESS FAILURES.

First Quarter of 1917 Had 3,936—Liabilities $52,307,099.

With business continuing remarkably active and profitable, the country's commercial mortality remains relatively moderate, insolvencies reported to R. G. Dun & Co., during the first quarter of 1917, exclusive of banks and other fiduciary suspensions, numbering 3,937 and supplying liabilities of $52,307,099. This is the best numerical exhibit for the period since 1910, when there were 3,525 failures, and the sum of money involved is smaller than in all years back to 1909, which disclosed an indebtedness for the first three months of about $44,500,000.

The present figures contrast with 5,357 defaults for $61,492,746 last year; 7,216 for $105,703,335 in the opening quarter of 1915—the maximum point on record—and 4,826 reverses in 1914 for $83,221,826. Compared with 1916, trading insolvencies make the most satisfactory showing, with a 27 per cent. reduction in number, from 3,890 to 2,821, and a 32 per cent. contraction in amount, $20,908,655 against $31,048,161, while among manufacturers failures were fewer by 23 per cent., 937 in comparison with 1,243, and the liabilities fell from $23,807,210 to $20,082,297, or 16 per cent.

CANADA SENDS $25,000,000.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Receive One of Year's Big Gold Transfers.

The inflow of British gold from Canada continued yesterday with one of the biggest transfers of the year, $15,-000,000, going to the Philadelphia Mint, and $10,000,000 coming to the local Assay Office.

The double consignment to J. P. Morgan & Co. brought the total of imports since Jan. 1 up to $295,700,000. So far this month $145,400,000 has been entered from Canada.

Phelps-Dodge Co. Reorganization.

Stockholders of Phelps, Dodge & Co., copper producers, yesterday received a letter informing them of the formation of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation. The new company will have $45,000,000 stock and will take over all the assets of the present organization. It is proposed to dissolve Phelps, Dodge & Co. and distribute to the shareholders stock of the new corporation, share for share. Phelps-Dodge Corporation stock will hereafter receive the dividends now going to shares of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

Italian Bank Increases Earnings.

In spite of the exigencies of the war, the Banca Commerciale Italiana, at Milan, Italy, increased its dividend from the earnings of 1916, according to cable dispatches received in Wall Street yesterday. At the annual meeting last week a dividend of 7 per cent. was ordered, an increase of 1 per cent. over the payments in 1915 and 1914. The stockholders voted to open new branches at Spezia and Taranto.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Gilbert B. Bogert has resigned as President of the Continental Company of Baltimore and is engaged in special work, making his headquarters at the offices of Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co. in this city.

S. W. Straus & Co. announced yesterday that they had bought $250,000 first mortgage serial 6 per cent. bonds of the Vermont Building and Realty Company. The issue matures in from two to eight years.

Moody's Magazine has been absorbed by The Investment Weekly, following the appointment of W. Perrin, President of the Moody Magazine and Book Company, as a United States Trade Commissioner. George B. Caldwell, former President of the Investment Bankers' Association, is President of The Investment Weekly Company.

The National Securities Company, a subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Company and the controlling interest in the Idaho Power Company, proposes to retire $978,122 of its $2,183,000 6 per cent. first lien gold notes. The Guaranty Trust Company has given notice that proposals at not over 101 and accrued interest will be opened at noon on April 10.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has made application to the Ohio Utilities Commission for authority to issue $10,000,000 equipment certificates, to run ten years and bear interest at 4½ per cent.

At the annual meeting of the Columbia Gas and Electric Company the board was reduced from twenty-five to fifteen members. The only new Director elected was R. G. Albizer of Charleston, W. Va.

The Public Bank announced yesterday that permission had been secured from the State Banking Department for the opening of a branch at Graham Avenue and Siegel Street, Brooklyn. The bank already has five branches.

DOWNTOWN FIRMS CHANGE.

Britton, Rollins & Co. Absorb Business of W. R. Britton & Co.

A number of downtown firm changes were announced yesterday, chiefly among investment houses. The business of W. R. Britton & Co. was taken over by a new firm called Britton, Rollins & Co., 80 Broadway. Joseph Walker & Sons, members of the Stock Exchange, announced that Frederick Hill, E. Stuart Peck, and C. Robert Adams had been admitted to partnership.

The Stock Exchange firm of Megargel & Co., which was formed on Jan. 3, 1916, was dissolved by consent of the partners and the new firm of R. C. Megargel & Co. was organized to do business at the offices of the old firm, 35 Pine Street. Edward P. Currier, formerly assistant to the President of the National City Bank, was admitted to partnership in the firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, members of the Stock Exchange. The resignation of Howard A. Plummer from the Stock Exchange firm of Low, Dixon & Co. was announced. C. O. Sprague became a partner in the firm.

The firm of Herbert M. Salomon & Brother was dissolved and the members, H. M. Salomon and Arthur L. Salomon, became associated with Shuman & Seligmann, members of the Stock Exchange, in charge of the trading department.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	Increase.
3d week March	$83,000	$23,409
July 1-March 21	843,901	168,318

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Feb. gross	$1,097,805	$1,254,264	$1,003,157
Net	186,942	379,489	208,968
Def. aft. chgs.	8,570	*161,599	11,586
8 mos. gross	11,078,266	10,064,660	9,531,403
Net	2,183,518	2,889,922	2,440,861
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,488,618	1,124,235	710,658

*Surplus.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for February—

Gross	6,514,625	7,699,230	6,472,696
Net	305,510	1,465,339	907,492
8 mos. gross	74,231,689	69,747,012	61,958,881
Net	24,507,392	22,077,078	16,163,803

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—

Feb. gross	1,050,926	1,385,024	1,215,520
Net aft. taxes	28,120	321,780	300,576
2 mos. gross	2,537,441	3,136,024	2,410,091
Net aft. taxes	447,919	962,741	577,462

Chicago Division:

Feb. gross	835,425	972,343	803,541
Net aft. taxes	174,263	337,924	212,764
2 mos. gross	1,890,208	1,895,545	1,510,206
Net aft. taxes	531,126	626,712	322,202

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Feb. gross	3,016,432	2,691,158	2,818,084
Net aft. taxes	187,138	114,516	355,624
Def. aft. chgs.	384,399	500,757	*249,036
2 mos. gross	6,425,629	5,092,605	5,640,477
Net aft. taxes	592,906	69,438	1,335,331
Def. aft. chgs.	576,181	1,097,142	*361,702

*Surplus.

NEW YORK CENTRAL and controlled or affiliated lines for February—

New York Central:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	13,633,817	15,251,375	11,925,256
Net after tax	948,213	4,350,266	1,441,713
Def. aft. chgs.	1,319,266	*2,161,914	696,040
2 mos. gross	29,575,091	30,120,429	22,844,230
Net after tax	4,296,609	8,629,460	3,433,625
Sur. aft. chgs.	352,558	4,808,673	709,227

*Surplus.

Boston & Albany:

Gross	1,451,906	1,563,882	1,124,605
Net after tax	79,405	350,740	168,557
Def. aft. chgs.	203,835	*9,652	179,931
2 mos. gross	3,109,053	3,150,900	2,268,681
Net aft. tax	357,563	827,001	383,261
Def. aft. chgs.	401,779	*76,142	307,326

*Surplus.

Lake Erie & Western:

Gross	608,573	559,932	443,617
Net after tax	130,548	165,286	68,806
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,899	99,448	*26,427
2 mos. gross	1,293,981	1,088,254	880,539
Net after tax	447,407	393,411	158,088
Sur. aft. chgs.	132,938	161,110	*48,446

*Deficit.

Michigan Central:

Gross	3,430,210	3,350,068	2,431,295
Net after tax	122,691	938,407	239,193
Def. aft. chgs.	814,468	*827,243	285,050
2 mos. gross	7,511,266	6,622,241	4,907,629
Net after tax	968,292	1,737,624	504,221
Def. aft. chgs.	726,235	*815,467	52,466

*Surplus.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.:

Gross	3,320,921	3,640,765	2,397,524
Net after tax	220,196	1,077,883	275,967
Def. aft. chgs.	337,420	*837,931	*283,126
2 mos. gross	7,322,722	7,123,658	5,390,892
Net after tax	1,100,854	1,963,274	680,667
Def. aft. chgs.	59,546	*1,038,254	465,554

*Surplus.

Cincinnati Northern:

Gross	158,424	138,921	100,905
Net after tax	9,530	32,134	13,516
Def. aft. chgs.	4,042	19,873	871
2 mos. gross	351,706	269,192	218,176
Net after tax	57,215	65,948	15,201
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,055	37,764	*11,475

*Deficit.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

Gross	1,084,853	1,821,843	935,444
Net after tax	302,831	880,338	229,874
Sur. aft. chgs.	182,608	751,372	251,434
2 mos. gross	3,489,522	3,567,193	1,828,906
Net after tax	891,178	1,697,697	485,291
Sur. aft. chgs.	606,661	1,432,444	365,873

Toledo & Ohio Central:

Feb. gross	430,172	419,112	323,000
Def. aft. tax	21,280	*80,000	1,310
Def. aft. chgs.	58,730	*46,800	87,753
2 mos. gross	943,942	880,065	677,513
Net aft. tax	37,227	133,788	2,917
Def. aft. chgs.	58,024	*66,552	197,618

*Surplus.

Kanawha & Michigan:

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Feb. gross	228,989	300,965	71,976
Net aft. tax	39,459	100,951	60,492
Sur. aft. chgs.	71,747	136,947	65,200
2 mos. gross	481,227	592,597	101,370
Net aft. tax	93,010	179,808	110,798
Sur. aft. chgs.	160,380	267,524	47,144

New York, New Haven & Hartford:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Mileage	1,988	2,005	2,002
Feb. gross	5,724,565	5,802,178	4,590,961
Net aft. tax	1,069,015	1,198,374	1,289,083
Other income	273,182	119,592	103,715
Total income	1,282,148	1,317,966	1,488,399
Def. aft. chgs.	817,050	557,186	58,121
8 mos. gross	54,579,005	49,628,389	42,408,091
Net aft. tax	15,591,397	14,796,773	11,089,989
Other income	2,020,508	1,075,611	1,633,681
Total income	17,611,909	15,872,384	12,717,621
Sur. aft. chg	4,978,608	2,483,248	101,887

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for February—

Lines East:

Feb. gross	21,227,084	21,188,068	15,906,275
Net aft. tax	991,860	3,834,429	1,147,394
2 mos. gross	45,196,966	48,201,945	35,022,495
Net aft. tax	5,441,006	8,456,800	2,536,945

Lines West:

Feb. gross	9,947,658	10,408,682	7,449,914
Def. aft. tax	354,221	*1,921,918	701,288
2 mos. gross	21,429,328	21,076,285	15,214,309
Def. aft. tax	$78,692	*4,258,930	1,243,099

*Net.

Total, all lines:

Feb. gross	31,174,742	31,596,750	23,416,188
Net aft. tax	687,639	5,756,748	1,848,542
2 mos. gross	66,626,294	64,278,181	48,236,804
Net aft. tax	6,819,098	12,715,229	3,780,012

PERE MARQUETTE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Feb. gross	1,518,990	1,669,081	$150,091
Def. aft. taxes	248,695	†264,569	513,264
Def. aft. chgs.	638,057	121,240	512,417
2 mos. gross	3,278,709	3,346,999	*68,290
Def. aft. taxes	294,546	†540,943	843,889
Def. aft. chgs.	1,044,296	334,184	700,082

*Decrease. †Net after taxes.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

	1917.	1916.
February gross	4,247,505	3,847,839
Net after taxes	1,107,707	1,021,100
8 mos. gross	37,700,226	31,578,386
Net after taxes	11,342,428	8,965,148

Public Utilities.

DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION CO. for the two months ended Feb. 28 reported gross of $433,200, an increase of $32,636 over the corresponding two months of 1916. Net was $208,797, a gain of $10,973, and the surplus after maintenance, depreciation, and interest was $106,292, an increase of $11,162.

ILLINOIS TRACTION CO. for February.—Gross, $1,057,387, compared with $1,002,682 for February, 1916. After providing for operating expenses and taxes, net for the month was $410,482, a decrease of $1,987.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
8 weeks March	$604,071	$571,653	$31,418
From Jan. 1	2,309,392	2,194,027	115,365

Miscellaneous.

BUSH TERMINAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916.—Net income, $939,024, after deducting interest charges, taxes, and operating expenses, an increase of $107,213 over net income of preceding year.

EAST BUTTE COPPER MINING CO.—

	1916.	1915.
Gross income	$5,523,688	$2,753,587
Net surplus	1,563,788	782,997
Cost products per lb.	16.8878c	11.8538c
Price per lb. copper	28.1978c	19.5143c

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.85
Canadian Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.35
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.70	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.70	4.45
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'22	4½	4.38	4.20
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.70
Cl., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.55	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	6	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	5	4.50	4.30
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	4.70	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.45	4.20
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.30
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Norfolk & West'n	1917-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght.	1917-'23	@4½	4.35	4.15
St. Louis, S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.12	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.75	4.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50

$9,000,000 GERMAN NOTES ARE RENEWED

Only a Tenth of $10,000,000 Issue Authorized by Government Here Taken Up.

BANKS HOLD NONE OF PAPER

Contract for Issuance of Obligations Contains No Provision Regarding Their Status in Event of War.

Only about $1,000,000 of the $10,000,000 of Imperial German Government Treasury notes, which were due yesterday, were paid, the balance of the authorized issue which had been sold in this country having been renewed in accordance with an agreement made between the holders of the notes and Chandler & Co., Inc., who distributed the German obligations in the United States.

R. Hecht, Vice President of Chandler & Co., Inc., would not make public the total of the notes renewed, upon which interest for one year at the rate of 6 per cent. has been paid in advance. He merely stated that the majority of the notes outstanding had been extended.

The $10,000,000 issue which matured yesterday was the second to be put out in the United States, the first, drawn for a period of nine months, having matured January, 1916. Not all of the $10,000,000 of notes were sold. Part of them were used as collateral for loans negotiated here by Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, who was Germany's financial representative in this country up to the time of the breaking off of diplomatic relations. He left this country in company with Count von Bernstorff. The extent of the loans made by Dr. Albert is not known, but it was said yesterday that they had all been paid off.

A canvass of the leading banks in the financial district disclosed that none of the large institutions was the holder of any of the German notes. Some of them made investments when the issue was first offred, but liquidated their holdings even before the breaking off of diplomatic relations. It is presumed that only German sympathizers agreed to the renewal of the notes, and that no American citizen or bank had consented to an extension in view of the existing relations between this country and Germany.

It was learned yesterday that the contract for the issuance of German Government obligations in this country contained no provision regarding their status in the event of war. It was said by bankers that the war would probably be over by a year from now and that the notes would be paid on maturity. In the event that the United States should be at war with Germany on April 1 of next year, the holders of the notes will probably refuse to get their money, inasmuch as the usual Government regulation against paying money to an enemy will obtain. Of course, if the holders are German subjects, resident in the United States, and not American citizens, it is not unlikely that Germany will make payment even in the event of war.

COLT CO.'S HUGE PROFITS.

Directors Vote to Distribute $2,500,-000 Among the Shareholders.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company held today, a dividend of $2,-500,000 was declared, after which the President, Colonel William C. Skinner, left for Washington to conclude negotiations for another huge Federal Government contract for machine guns. The present capital stock of the company was increased from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000, and par value of each share reduced from $100 to $25. The market price of the new shares will probably range around $180 on the local exchange tomorrow.

The profits for the year were 259 per cent., or $6,345,731.89. New buildings cost $530,000 and new equipment $1,-750,000. Cash on hand and investments amount to $11,518,402.97. The value of the plant $2,762,151.94, and merchandise on hand $2,994,448.74. For the munition tax $850,000 has been set aside, and there are $25,000,000 worth of unfinished contracts.

At present 3,874 employes are on the payroll, and new buildings and new equipment will be required for the new United States contract, which is about to duplicate its unfinished contract for 5,000 machine guns of the Vickers type, adopted as the standard for United States troops.

Strike in Trenton Porcelain Plants.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—This city's ten electrical porcelain plants were closed today by a strike of 1,000 employes who seek a new scale of wages. The strike was declared after the men had refused to accept a compromise that would have given them the highest pay in the country for work of similar character.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.03
Alta	.04	Kentucky	.02
Andes	.12	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.10	Savage	.05
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.15	Union Con.	.80
Exchequer	.04	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.59
Hale & Norcross	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	Goldfield Con.	.64
Jim Butler	.70	Goldfield Merger	.07
McNamara	.07	Great Bend	.07
Midway	.16	Jumbo Exten.	.44
Mispah	.14	Jumbo Junior	.15
Monarch Pitts	.16	Kansas	.20
Montana	.20	Silver Pick	.12
North Star	.10	Spearhead	.15
Rescue	.28	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Exten.	3.65	Big Four	.08
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Manhattan Con.	.32
West End	.65	Morning Glory	.21
West Tonopah	.17	Union Amalg.	.26
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	.70
Atlanta	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.24
Daisy	.04	Packard	.4½
Florence	.21	Rochester	.03
Fraction	.05	Round Mountain	.43

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6¼	Gold Sov.	4	5
Dr. Pfot	7	7½	Granite	56	65
Elkton	9½	10½	Isabella	18½	18½
El Paso	20	40	McKinney	26½	80
Fanny R.	83½	84	Portland	177½	179
Golden C.	231	232	Tudor	75	87½
Gold Dol.	3	4	U. Gold M.	16	17

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Iron Blos.	1½	1¾
Am Oil	.23	.25	Iron Cap.	15	16½
Bingham	.50	.80	Do pf	15	16
Gay S G	.07	.10	Jerome V.	2	2¼
Bing Min	10½	10¾	La Rose	.50	.60
Boston Ely	.78	.80	Mex Met	.16	.17
Butte & M.	.64	.66	Majestic	.52	.55
Bost Ariz.	1¾	2	Mojave T.	.41	.42
Bohemia	1½	1¾	Nev Doug.	2¼	2½
Butte & L.	.25	.28	N L & Z.	.50	.53
Butte & D.	.50	.75	New Balt.	1¾	2
Cal Corb.	1	3	N Cornelia	17	17½
Calaveras	4	4½	N U. Bing.	.25	.75
Champ Cop	.08	.09	Nixon	.50	.62
Chief Cons.	2¾	2¾	Oneco	.50	.60
Cons Ariz.	1¾	2	Onondaga	.50	.65
Cons Cop.	3½	4	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Cortez	.20	.35	Pion C M.	1¾	1¾
Dom Ex	.50	.55	Ray Herc.	3¾	4
E & B B.	1¾	2	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl Eagle	.35	.40	*S W M.	2½	2¾
Fortuna	.17	.18	†S W M.	2½	3
Gold Lake	.06	.07	Truro	1¾	2
Hona Oil	1½	1¾	U V Ext.	39½	39¾
Houghton	1½	1¾	Yukon G'd.	1¾	2½
Humboldt	1¾	1¾			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

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GRAIN
COTTON SEED OIL

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EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$100,000

Minneapolis, Minn.

4½% Bonds

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First National Bank
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LAURENMAC COMPANY, Inc., will be held at its office, No. 135 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, April 17th, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. JOHN J. McDONALD, Secretary.

Safety Yield Marketability

We will send upon request a circular we have prepared showing how well these essential features are embraced in the First Mortgage Bonds of a Public Utility Company, approximately 90% of the total value of whose property is in Greater New York. The issue is secured by a mortgage on entire property.

Price to yield 5.18%

Bonds issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. Interest payable without deduction of normal Federal Income Tax. Free of New York Mortgage Tax.

Ask for Circular 101.

SHELDON-MORGAN & Company
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
42 Broadway, New York

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
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STANDARD OIL NEW YORK

As an Investment

DATA ON APPLICATION

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N.Y.

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Barr & Schmeltzer
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Moore, Leonard & Lynch
MEMBERS OF
New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
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Pennsylvania R. R.
General 4½s
French Gvt. (New Loan)
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Keyes, Haviland & Co.
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City of Winnipeg 5s
Pro. of Saskatchewan 5s
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NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION

Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Prior Lien Gold Notes.

Pursuant to Article V. of the Trust Agreement dated July 1, 1914, made by National Securities Corporation with the undersigned as Trustee, to secure the Ten-year Six Per Cent. Prior Lien Gold Notes of the said National Securities Corporation, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals in writing for the sale to it of the said notes at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purpose said Trustee has now on deposit Nine hundred seventy-eight thousand one hundred twenty-two dollars ($978,122.)

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, April 10, 1917.

Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on April 10, 1917, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on April 17, 1917, on which date interest will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
CHARLES H. SABIN, President

We Are Specialists In

Marlin Arms

Announcement was made yesterday that this company had closed a contract with the Russian Government for 2,500 guns and is negotiating with the United States Government for two contracts.

The acquisition of these orders should reflect favorably on the market value of this stock.

Traded In on New York Curb

GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Wanted

Burlington Gas Light 5s
Connecticut Ry. & Ltg. Com.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Detroit Edison Refunding 5s 1940
Great Lakes Transit Com.
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
Nat'l Securities Corp. 6% Notes
N. Y. State Railways Com.

For Sale

Burlington Ry. & Lt. 5s
Carolina Pr. & Light Com.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pfd.
Electric Properties Corp. Com.
Electric Properties Corp. Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
International Silver Pfd.
Ontario Power
Penn Seaboard Steel
Rochester Ry. & Lt. Pfd.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Standard Oil STOCKS

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

We DEAL IN:

Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Milk com.
Royal Bak. Pow. pfd.
Safety Car H. & L.
Remington Type. Stocks
Natl. City Bank
Chase Natl. Bank
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Irving Natl. Bank
Hanover Natl. Bank
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s, 1935
New Amsterdam Gas 5s, 1948

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Amer. Graphophone
STOCKS & RIGHTS
Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Appalachian Power Co.
Common
Colorado Power Co.
Common
Western Power Co.
Common
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
150	Am. Power & Light	84	84	84	85
150	Cities Service	206	203½	205	206

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power pf.	26	28
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	32	34
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137¼	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50½	51
Am. Light & Tract.	362	364
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112½	113½
Am. Power & Light pf.	90½	92
Am. Public Utilities	26	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	72
Am. W. W. & El.	12¼	13
Am. W. W. & E. part.	32½	33
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	83
Appalachian Power	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	37	40
Carolina Power & Light	41	43
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.		72½
Central States Elec.	15	16
Central States El. pf.	74	76
Cities Service pf.	89¾	90
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	37	38
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	93¼	94
Duluth Edison pf.	81	84
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric Ra & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	58	62
El Paso Electric	109	112
El Paso Electric pf.	100	
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire Gas & Fuel	99¼	100
Federal Light & Trac.	14	15
Fed. L. & T. pf.	53	32
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	31¾	
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & El. Sec. pf.	94	100
Illinois Traction	44	46
International Traction	49	51
International Trac. pf.	90	92

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-8s, '19...	98½	99½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	79¾	80¾
Appal. Power 5s, 1952	82	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s.	90	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s.	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cape Breton Ell., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	90½	91
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27.	80	83
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Cons. Power 1st 5s	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42.	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	98	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s.	100	102
Eas. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	100½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	90	93
El Paso Electric 5s.	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s.	87½	90
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s.	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	94
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, 19-'32.	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	87	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	
I. R. T. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.	90	93
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946.	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	98	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s.	90½	100
Miss. R. Power pf.	38	39
New England Power	52	55
New Eng. Pow. 6% pf.	104	108
New Eng. Pow. 5½% pf.	97½	101
New Eng. Pow. 2d pf.	64½	68
Northern Ohio Electric	41	42
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79½	81½
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	98	100
Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Northern Texas Elec.	57	60
Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85
Ozark Power & Water	44	45
Pacific Gas & Elec.	65½	66
Pacific Gas & El. pf.	93	94
Pennsylvania Light	38	42
Pennsylvania Light pf.	78	83
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction.	27	30
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	75	86
Public Service Inv. pf.	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	39	39¼
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	68	70
Secur. Corp. gen.	25	30
Secur. Corp. gen. pf.	83	86
Sierra Pac. Ell. pf.	73	
Southern Cal. Edison.	91	93
South. Cal. Edison pf.	106½	108
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	13	13½
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	39¾	41
Tampa Electric	124	128
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	7¼	8¼
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	34	36
Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Toledo Traction	53	55
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	93¾	94½
Utilt. Gas & El. 1st pf.	73½	77½
United Gas Improve.	89	89¾
United Light & Ry.	47	48
United L. & R. 1st pf.	76	77
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.	61	63
West. Penn. pf.	105	107
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

Middle West U. 6s, '25.	98	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s.	90½	100
Miss. R. Power 5s, 1952	76½	77½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22.	91	92
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46.	97	99
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	98	100
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	87	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	99½	100
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	93½	97½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	93
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1936.	100½	102
O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	95	98
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '51	95	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	80	90
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes.	99	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s.	92	96
Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	93	96
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939.	97	99
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s.	97	
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1951	90	92
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89½	91
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	97½	98¼
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26.	111	113
Utah Securities 6s.	96	96¾
W. W. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s.	99	100
West. P. C. & P. 1st 5s.	91¼	93½
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	98	99
Wis. Edison 6s, '24.	98	99
Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s.	80	83

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allouez	66⅝	66	66⅝
255	Am. Zinc	36½	36¼	36½
170	Ariz. Con'l.	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
50	Bonanza	25c.	25c.	25c.
105	Cal. & Aria	80⅝	80	80¼
17	Cal. & Hecla	556	550	556
5	Centennial	21	21	21
225	Copper Range	64½	63½	64½
140	Davis-Daly	5¼	5¼	5¼
650	East Butte	14½	14¼	14⅜
10	Granby	86	86	86
200	Helvetia	55c.	55c.	55c.
100	Indiana	3¼	3	3
145	Island Creek	68	67¾	68
50	Isle Royale	34	33	34
30	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
440	Lake	14½	14	14⅝
30	Mass Con.	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
40	Michigan	4½	4½	4½
70	Mohawk	86	85½	86
30	New Arcadian	4½	4½	4½

Railroads.

1	Bost. & Alb.	170	170	170
15	Boston Elev.	74	74	74
100	Bost. & Me.	40	39	40
7	Concord & M. Ser. 1	103	103	103
1	Do Ser. 4	104	104	104

Miscellaneous.

19	Am. Ag. C. pf.	101¼	101	101¼
100	Am. Pn. Ser.	1½	1½	1½
20	Am. Sugar	112	112	112
31	Am. Woolpf.	98	97⅞	97⅞
4	Amoskeag pf.	95	95	95
1,100	A. G. & W. I.	112	108½	112
40	Cudahy	128¼	126¾	128¼
10	Edison	202	202	202
15	Ga. Ry. & E.	129	129	129
140	Int. Por. Cem.	16½	16¼	16¼
15	Do pf.	31	31	31
305	Mass. Gas	98	97¾	98

Bonds.

$2,000	A. T. & T. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s.	101⅜	101⅛	101¼
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s 1929	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Rad.	285	285	285
1	Am. Ship. pf	92	92	92
5	Booth Fish.	80	80	80
10	C. C. & C. pf	33	32¼	32¼
16	C. El. R. pf	25	25	25
10	Chi. P. Tool	68½	68½	68½
111	Chi. R. S. 2	17	17	17
2,852	Cudahy	127	126	126
56	Com. Edison	137	136½	137
543	Linde Air	266	260	266
430	Lind. Light	22	21¼	21¾

Bonds.

$1,000	C. C. & C. 5s.	73½	73½	73½
1,000	C. C. Ry. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½
6,000	C. E. 1st 5s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9,000	Mor. 1st 4½s	93½	93½	93½

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atl. Pet.	8	8	8
189	Con. Coal	113	112½	113
148	Con. Power	121¾	121½	121½
2,430	Cosd. & Co.	15	14⅞	15
1,391	Cos. O. & G.	14½	13⅞	14¼
235	Cos. O. & G. pf.	5	4⅞	4⅞
110	Davis. Ch.	39¼	39	39

Bonds.

$2,000	Atl. Coast L. conv. 4s	90½	90¼	90½
4,000	Balt. El. 5s.	100	100	100
2,000	Balt. City 4s. reg.	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Chic. Ry. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
11,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼
12,000	Cos. & Co. 6s	102¾	102	102¾
7,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s.	107¾	107¼	107¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
340	Am. Milling	9	9	9
85	Ins., N. A.	29¼	29¼	29¼
900	Lake S. Dp.	21⅝	20⅞	21½
28	Lehigh Nav.	81	80¼	80¼
15	Lehigh Val.	63¾	63¼	63¾
40	L. V. T. pf.	46	46	46
425	Penn. R.	53¾	53¼	53⅜
22	Phila. Co.	37½	37½	37½
10	Phila. Elec.	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Beth. St. Ca.	121	121	121
3,000	Bald. 1st 5s.	104	104	104
10,000	Lake S. Dp. inc. 5s.	51	50	50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The railroad stocks, the war munition issues, and various industrial specialties all moved higher on the Consolidated Exchange. As prices rose there was evidence of an enlargement of commission house business, the latter handling a broadly distributed volume of orders in odd-lot sizes. More than 53,000 shares of United States Steel common were dealt in. The persistent strength displayed by that stock was a feature of the market.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
100	Am. B. Sug.	97½	97	97½
750	Am. Can.	50⅜	49¾	50⅜
70	Am. C. & F.	70⅜	70¼	70⅜
60	Am. H. & L.	16¾	16¼	16¾
20	Do pf.	69	69	69
200	Am. Loco.	71⅞	70⅝	71⅝
40	Am. Malting	18	18	18
750	Am. S. & R.	105½	103¾	105
250	Am. Woolen	53	51½	52½
10	Am. Zinc	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
2,730	Anac. Cop.	84⅞	82⅝	84⅝
100	A., T. & S. F.	106	104½	105
30	A., G. & W. I.	109	109	109
800	Bald. Loco.	62	59¼	61⅝
10	Balt & Ohio	80	80	80
50	Butte & Sup.	45⅜	40⅝	45⅜
850	Cent. Leather	92⅝	90¼	92½
10	Ches. & Ohio	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞
100	C., M. & St. P.	82	81¾	82
500	Chile Copper	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
100	Chino Copper	58	57¾	58
300	Col. F. & I.	52½	50½	52½
350	Corn Prod.	25½	24¾	25⅜
1,250	Crucible St'l	70½	67½	70⅜
150	Cuba C. Sug.	48¼	47	48⅛
40	Dist. Secur.	19½	19½	19½
200	Erie	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛
30	Gt. Nor. pf.	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	35	33⅞	34½
100	Inspir. Cop.	61¾	61¼	61½
670	Int. Mer. M.	32	30	31⅛
2,110	Do pf.	85⅞	82⅜	85¼
50	Int. Nickel	44½	43⅝	44½
40	Int. Paper	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
10	Kan. Cy. So.	22¾	22¾	22¾
150	Kenne. Cop.	46¼	45⅝	46⅛
100	Lack. Steel	87½	87½	87½
200	Lehigh Val.	63	63¼	63
150	Max. Motor	56	53½	56
1,350	Mex. Petrol.	94	92	93¼
110	Miami Cop.	42½	40¾	41½
80	Midv. Steel	62¼	60¾	62
50	Nat. Lead	59	58	59
100	Nevada Con.	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
50	N. Y. Cent.	97¾	97¼	97¾
50	N. Y. N. H. & H.	46½	46½	46½
50	Ohio C. Gas.	140¼	139⅝	140¼
50	Pac. Mail	23½	23½	23½
10	Pennsylvania	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
1,850	Ray Copper	31⅝	29½	31⅝
1,000	Reading	99	97¼	98½
250	Rep. I. & S.	84⅞	82¾	84⅝
50	Sinclair Oil	58¾	58⅜	58⅝
80	So. Pacific	96⅝	95½	96⅝
10	So. Railway	26¾	29	29¼
1,450	Studebaker	100	97¾	99⅜
850	Union Pac.	141¾	139¾	141⅞
500	U. S. Ind. A.	127½	125	127
100	U. S. Rub.	58½	58	58½
53,195	U. S. Steel	116⅝	113⅝	116⅝
1,250	Utah Cop.	113⅜	111	113¼
50	Wab. pf. A.	51	51	51
50	Westing. El.	52½	51⅞	52½
30	Willys-Over.	33¾	33½	33⅝
50	Wilson & Co.	83½	82⅜	82⅝

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
300	Belmont	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½
400	Gold. Con.	.65	.65	.65
1,000	Gyp. Queen	.06	.06	.06
900	Jumbo Ext.	.49	.48	.49
2,200	Kewanas.	.22	.21	.22
300	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75
2,000	Res. Eula.	28½	28	28½
300	Sierra Nev.	.12	.12	.12
660	Ton. Ext.	3.75	3.65	3.75
300	Union Con.	.33	.33	.33
800	Wh. Caps.	1.75	1.75	1.75

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Aetna Expl.	5	2⅝	5
5,000	‡Aetna ctfs. of deposit	4¼	3	4⅛
415	‡Air Reduc.	75	72	72
400	‡Am. Graph.	120	116	118
100	‡Do pf.	121½	121½	121½
1,400	‡Do rts.	8¾	8	8
100	Br. Am. Tob. Co., ord. B.	18⅝	18¾	18⅝
2,500	Carwen St.	13¼	13⅜	13¼
5,000	‡Cent. Fdy.	31½	28	31
50	‡Do pf.	49¼	47½	49¼
1,300	Chevrolet M.	129	125	128
25	‡East. Steel.	100	109	109
2,700	‡Elite P. Sto.	¾	¾	¾
400	Haskell & B.	41¾	41½	41¾
500	Int. Rubber	12	12	12
1,000	‡Joplin Ore Spelter, new	29	29	29
500	K'st'ner T. & R.	17⅜	17¼	17½
150	‡Lake T. B.	9	8¾	9
600	‡Lima Loco.	60½	58½	58½
10	‡Luk. S. 1st pf	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

600	‡Pitts & W. V.	23¾	22	22½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

7	Illinois P. L.	237	237	237
600	‡Midw. Ref.	141	138	139
850	‡Rk. I. pf.	B. 72	71½	72
70	St. O. of N. Y.	316	313	316

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,200	Alcoken Oil (a pros.)	2	1¾	2
1,800	‡Alpha O. & G.	68	68	68
3,850	‡Am. Ven. O.	27	25	27
700	‡Atlan. Pet.	8	7¾	8
25,600	‡Barn. O. & G.	3½	3	3⅜
625	‡Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	76	76	76
500	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref'g.)	15½	15	15
500	‡Cos. O. & G.	15¼	14¼	14¼
1,500	‡Elk B. Pet.	12½	12¼	12½
300	‡Elkland O. & G. (a pros.)	⅜	¼	⅜
5,500	‡Esmer. O. C.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	‡Federal Oil	6⅞	5⅝	6
300	‡Houston Oil	20	20	20
3,000	‡Inter. Pet.	15	14⅜	14⅞
1,500	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅞	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡Merritt Oil	27½	26½	27½
3,500	Met. Petrol.	2¼	2	2¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,300	A.-B. Col. M.	⅝	½	½
9,700	A. M. Corp.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
4,200	‡A. S. Cop.	40	38	40
500	‡Ariz. Chlo.	¼	¼	¼
500	‡Ariz. C'f'de.	¼	¼	¼
12,500	‡Atlanta	14½	13½	14
16,000	‡Austin Am.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
300	Big Jim	1½	1½	1½
2,900	B. L. C. Co.	4¼	4	4¼
100	Bingham M.	9¾	9¾	9¾
2,500	‡Bisbee C. (a prospect)	1⅞	1	1⅛
4,000	Boston & M.	64	63	63
1,100	‡Brad. C. M.	1	1	1
500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
12,000	Butte Det't.	½	½	½
3,500	‡Caledonia	65	64	65
3,000	‡Cal. & Jer'e	1⅞	1½	1⅞
1,200	Can. Copper	2¼	2	2⅛
500	Carlisle Min.	6	5¾	6
10,500	‡Cashboy	12	11	11
2,500	Con. M. Sm.	2¼	1⅞	2¼
500	‡Con.-Hom.	⅛	⅛	⅛
550	D'e-Ariz. C. (a prospect)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Ely Con.	11¾	11¼	11¼
12,080	‡Emma Con.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
200	F. Nat. Cop.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
500	‡Gila Canon	50	50	50
1,200	‡G. W. M.	72	70	70
1,500	Gold. Con.	65	64	64
2,500	‡Gold. Merg.	9	8½	9
2,000	‡Gt. Bend.	8	8	8
1,000	‡Green. Mig.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,000	‡Har. Mining	10	10	10
2,500	Hecla Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
1,000	Ina. N. Cop. (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	‡Iron Blo'm.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	Jerome V. (a prospect)	2⅛	2	2⅛
500	‡Jim Butler	73	73	73
7,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	48	46	47
6,500	‡Kewanas	21¼	20	21
500	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	L. P. M. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡At. Char. 5s	99¼	99	99
2,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s.	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
5,000	‡Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. nts.	98⅝	98¼	98¼
1,000	‡Canadian G. Es.	95¾	95¾	95¾
7,000	‡Erie 5s nts.	98¾	98⅜	98⅜

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Aetna Exp. pf	22	30	22	30
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	8	12	8	12
Do pf.	20	40	30	40
Am. Drug Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Corp.	51	52	51	52
Am. Sm. Tob.	23	23½	23	23¼
Do pf.	77	85	77	85
Am. Wr. Pa.	4¼	5	4¼	5
Atlan. Steel	123	140	123	140
Brit.-Am. T. ordinary	17½	18½	17½	18½
Can. Nat. Gas	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Car. L. & P.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Emerson Mot.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Em'son Phono	10½	11½	10¾	11½
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo. Car	8	9	8	9
Holly Sugar	43	45	43	45
Do pf.	99½	101	100½	
Int. A. & F.	23	25	23	25
Jones B. Tea	45	48	45	48
K. of N. Mot.	17¼	17¾	17½	17¾
Kath. Brze. pf.	3	4	3	4
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Lehn. V. R.	90	96	90	96
Lukens Steel	42	45	42	44
Man. El. Sup.	48	52	47	51
Do pf.	97	100	95	97½
Mt. Am. Ctfs.	90	92	84	88
Mex. Pet. exit	20	21	20	21
Mitchell Mot.	50	53	50	53
Nat. Auto	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Shipbldg.	40	44	41	44
Nev. Trunk	14½	15	14½	15
Peer. T. & M.	15	18	15	18
Pierce-Arrow	44	45	44	45
Poole Engine	81	85	81	85
1,300	Mid-C. Cons. Oil & Util.	15¼	14¾	15
2,000	‡Midw. Oil	81	79	81
8,000	‡ Do pf.	102	96	100
2,500	N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅞	⅞	1
12,000	‡Okla. Oil	10½	9	10
1,350	‡Ok. pf.	¾	¾	¾
900	Okla. F. & R.	11¾	10⅝	11
1,500	‡Omar O. & G.	42	40	42
1,100	Osage-H. O.	9¼	9	9⅛
100	Pa. Gasoline	⅞	⅞	⅞
11,500	‡Rice Oil	½	½	½
1,050	‡Sap. O. & R.	11⅜	11	11¼
130	Savoy Oil	10	10	10
200	Sec. P. & R.

COTTON UP 34 POINTS

Market Irregular During the Early Trading, but Advances Rapidly in the Afternoon.

The cotton market yesterday was irregular during the early trading but advanced rapidly in the afternoon. May contracts sold up to 19.18 and October to 18.03, making a net advance of 30 to 35 points, and the close was very steady, with final prices showing gains of 28 to 34 points as compared with the closing figures of Saturday.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points in response to lower cables and reports of light rains in the Southwest. It was doubted whether these rains had been sufficient to do any good and prices steadied up right after the call, with active months selling 5 to 11 points net higher. Moderate reactions followed, being encouraged by the outlook for clear weather in the Eastern belt, but offerings soon tapered off, and when shorts turned for cover they found very few contracts offering. Active months showed advances of 42 to 50 points from the low level of Friday in the late trading. The close was a shade off from the best under realizing.

There appeared some nervousness over the political situation, but the cotton trade seems to have discounted the action of Congress. Reports from Manchester indicated that export business was being restricted by scarcity of ocean freight room for shipment to India and China.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
April	.....	.....	.....	19.20 Bid	18.90
May	18.72	19.18	18.72	19.16@19.18	18.84
June	.....	.....	.....	18.95 Bid	18.76
July	18.53	18.93	18.53	18.87@18.89	18.58
August	18.53	18.81	18.54	18.86@18.88	18.55
September	.....	.....	.....	18.15 Bid	17.94
October	17.64	18.03	17.64	18.01@18.03	17.73
November	.....	.....	.....	18.02 Bid	17.74
December	17.74	18.09	17.74	18.07@18.09	17.77
January	17.77	18.13	17.76	18.12@18.13	17.77
March	.....	.....	.....	18.18@18.19	.....

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points higher at 19.35c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 18.75c; Savannah, 19½c; Augusta, 19.50c; Galveston, 19c; Memphis, 19c; Houston, 18.95c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as dull; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 3,000 bales. Imports, 2,000 bales, all American. Midland upland, 12.66d. Futures opened irregular, 2 to 8 points higher. Closed quiet, at a net decline of 10 to 14 points. May-June, 11.91d; July-August, 11.75d; October-November, 11.21d; January-February, 11.10d; March-April, 11.06d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths, dull.

Yesterday's port receipts were 9,370 bales, compared with 15,454 last year. Stocks total 1,175,314 bales. Exports for the day amounted to 26,206 bales, making 4,363,830 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Expectations of a declaration of war and a very bullish report on the new crop situation sent wheat prices up to new high records on Monday, with the May position in Chicago selling within ¾c of the $2 mark. The visible supply of wheat in the United States showed a decrease of 824,000 for the week, compared with a decrease of 1,170,000 last year, while the combined stocks decreased 3,000, compared with an increase of 49,000 last year, and the Canadian visible decreased 1,991,000, against an increase of 1,355,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.27½; No. 2 northern Duluth, $2.38; No. 1 northern Manitoba, $2.33¾, all f. o. b. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	1.99¾	1.95½	1.99⅝	1.95¼	1.20⅛
July	1.68½	1.64⅜	1.67⅝	1.64⅛	1.19⅜
September	1.55	1.51¼	1.54¼	1.51⅝	1.17

CORN.

The corn market was strong and higher, prices selling at new high records on active buying prompted by the strength in wheat but more particularly on account of the pronounced strength in the cash position. The visible supply decreased 413,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 574,000 last year. Argentine crop news was again bullish. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.35½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	1.22¾	1.18¼	1.22¾	1.18¾	76⅜
July	1.20¾	1.17¼	1.20¾	1.17¼	74⅛
September	1.18¼	1.15½	1.18¼	1.15	70⅜

OATS.

Prices in the oats market sold at new high records on good buying prompted by the strength in the other markets and on firmness in the cash position. The visible supply decreased 549,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 617,000 last year. The local cash market was firmer, with standard quoted at 77½c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76½c; fancy clipped white, 79@82c; ordinary clipped white, 77@79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	64¼	62¼	63⅞	62⅜	45⅜
July	60	59	59¾	58⅝	43⅝
September	54	53¼	53⅝	53	41¾

PROVISIONS.

After an easier opening, regulated by lower hogs and liberal receipts, the provision market attained new high levels late in the day on active commission house buying attracted by the strength in coarse grains. There was some selling by packers on the big receipts, but sentiment was strengthened by rumors of expected Government buying, and the close in some cases was at about the top. Of 128,000 hogs at the West, Chicago had 52,000, Kansas City 11,000, and Omaha 8,000. Chicago expected 18,000 hogs on Tuesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	20.80	19.95	20.27	20.12	11.42
July	20.42	20.12	20.40	20.27	11.61
Ribs—					
May	18.42	18.20	18.40	18.32	12.22
July	18.62	18.45	18.57	18.50	12.35
Pork—					
May	34.90	34.75	34.75	34.62	23.15
July	34.00	33.85	34.00	33.90	23.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil, after slight hesitation at the start, advanced to new high records, with good buying by leading commission houses. Final prices were slightly below the top, but the active months ranged from 15 to 23 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 32,000 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Spot	.....	.....	14.30	.....	14.00
April	.....	.....	14.30@14.45	14.14	14.00
May	14.63	14.54	14.59@14.60	14.40	14.00
June	14.50	14.50	14.53@14.58	14.38	14.30
July	14.60	14.48	14.56@14.58	14.36	14.38
August	14.57	14.50	14.53@14.54	14.35	.....
September	14.57	14.50	14.54@14.56	14.34	.....
October	13.90	13.76	13.85@13.86	13.70	.....
November	13.37	13.31	13.35@13.36	13.20	.....

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the coffee market yesterday as a result of renewed liquidation and moderate trade selling. The selling was accompanied by reports of easier firm offers from primary and the market closed at practically the low point of the day, showing a net loss of 5 to 8 points. Sales were reported of 63,500 bags. The local spot market was quiet and nominally unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	.....	7.43@7.45	7.48
May	7.51	7.50	7.50@7.52	7.55
June	.....	.....	7.06@7.08	7.02
July	7.65	7.64	7.62@7.64	7.69
August	.....	.....	7.67@7.69	7.74
September	7.77	7.72	7.75@7.77	7.81
October	.....	.....	7.77@7.79	7.85
November	.....	.....	7.82@7.84	7.90
December	7.93	7.88	7.88@7.90	7.95
January	8.00	7.99	7.97@7.97	8.03
February	.....	.....	8.02@8.04	8.08
March	8.12	8.08	8.08@8.10	8.16

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures ruled active, and, after opening firm at an advance of 3 to 5 points, outside speculative interests and trade houses were heavy buyers and prices rapidly advanced, the close being firm at a net gain of 11 to 14 points, with sales for the day 26,000 tons. The estimate of the American Consul in Cuba that the crop would probably not exceed 2,500,000 tons was considered an extremely bullish factor, and was in a great measure responsible for the strength of the option market. Spot sugar was also higher, which further helped months prices on the Exchange. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	5.10	5.10	5.09@5.11	4.98
May	5.17	5.07	5.15@5.16	5.04
June	5.22	5.15	5.20@5.21	5.08
July	5.27	5.18	5.25@5.26	5.13
August	5.31	5.23	5.30@5.32	5.17
September	5.36	5.28	5.35@5.36	5.22
October	.....	.....	5.28@5.30	5.14
November	5.20	5.20	5.18@5.20	5.04
December	5.09	4.94	5.00@5.02	4.87
January	.....	.....	4.87@4.90	4.73

There was no change in refined sugar prices, which were listed at from 7.25c to 8c for fine granulated. There was a good inquiry reported, with refiners still restricting orders, although most of them were making pretty fair delivery. The local market for raw sugar was firmer, and prices were 3-32c higher. There were sales of 15,000 bags of Cubas, afloat, to an operator early at 4 29-32c, cost and freight, equal to 5.93c for centrifugal, and 5,000 bags of Cubas were sold at the close at 4 31-32c, cost and freight, clearance April 8, equal to 5.99c for centrifugal. The market closed firm at 4 31-32c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.99c for centrifugal, and 5.11c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,910 packages. Demand not quite so snappy as at the close of last week, but a steady to firm feeling prevails on all grades of both fresh and held creamery. Renovated leans more in sellers' favor, and ladles and packing stock are strong. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 45@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 44¼@44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42@43½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@41½c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 42½@44c; seconds, 39@42c; creamery, held, extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40½@42c; seconds, 37@40c; thirds, 35½@36½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43@43½c; good to prime, 39½@42c; common to fair, 32@36c; renovated, extras, 34½c; firsts, 33@34c; lower grades, 31@32½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32½@33½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, 30c; lower grades, 28½@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29½@30c; No. 2, 29c; lower grades, 27@28½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 22,023 cases. The week opened with larger posted receipts and advices indicate more liberal supplies in transit. There is, however, an expectation that this week's demands will be large for the approaching Easter and Jewish Passover trade, country advices continue firm and the market is fully sustained, inclining to additional firmness on the highest qualities. There is an especially good demand for large size eggs, and graded goods are taken at rather firmer prices. Most of the trading in current packed Western and Southern eggs is at 33@33½c, but more money is paid for selected stock. Lower qualities of Far Southern are moving out slowly. Dirties and checks are still somewhat nominal in the absence of important offerings, but more liberal supplies are reported in transit. Some receivers report an accumulation of white eggs carried over from last week, and the market is still unsettled, although there is a fair demand for strictly fancy qualities at fairly well sustained prices; much of the supply, however, is freely offered at 36@37c. Nearby brown and mixed eggs firm, and in sellers' favor in the highest grades. Duck eggs in light supply and steady. Goose eggs very scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35c; storage packed, firsts, 34@34½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds and lower grades, 31@32½c; dirties, 29@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29½@30½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 37@38c; ordinary to good, 35@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@37c; Western and Southern, gathered white, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 36@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 32½@34½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 45@47c; Western and prime Southern, 42@45c; ordinary Southern and Far Southern, 38@42c; goose eggs, $1.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Forecasts: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed. probably fair; moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate variable winds.

Ala.—Fair Tues., warmer in n. Wed. probably fair; moderate variable winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues., warmer in the interior. Wed. cloudy; moderate variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., probably followed by rain Tues. night; Wed. fair.

Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Tues, probably followed by rain Tues. night; Wed. fair and colder; fresh s. e. winds.

Ohio—Fair Tues. Wed. unsettled and warmer, probably with rain, moderate variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Tues, probably followed by rain in s. and rain or snow in n. Tuesday night and Wed.; fresh shifting winds becoming s.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by rain or snow Tues. night and Wed.; fresh shifting winds becoming s.

La.—Fair Tues.; warmer; Wed. cloudy.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer; Wed. unsettled; colder in w.

Okla.—Fair Tues.; warmer in e.; Wed. unsettled, colder.

Tex.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer; Wed. cloudy; colder in n. w.

W Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder in w.; Wed. cloudy; colder in e.

GERMANS LOSE PATENT SUIT

Verdict on Sayville Device Will Not Restrict United States.

An infringement suit brought by the receivers of the National Signaling Company against the Atlantic Communication Company to restrain the latter from using the heterodyne, a device to make wireless messages clearer, was decided yesterday in favor of the plaintiff by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court. The suit was brought by Samuel M. Kintner and Halsey M. Barrett, receivers for the National Company, against the Atlantic Company, a German concern, that operated the wireless station at Sayville before the Government took possession of it. August Merchens, P. C. Schnitzer, and K. C. Frank were co-defendants.

Asked last night whether the decision would affect the general wireless system in the country, Judge Mayer replied:

"The decision in no manner affects the use by the Government of the heterodyne-audion system. Where the Government avails itself of a patent the owner cannot restrain it, but may make his claim before the Court of Claims."

PIERRE JAY PREDICTS BUSY SPRING TRADE

Reserve Bank Chairman Gives Result of Survey of Industrial Situation.

HALT IN BUYING FOR FUTURE

General Tendency Seems to be Against Stocking Up with High-Priced Merchandise.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly review of business conditions, issued yesterday, says that there is every indication of an active Spring season, and that while the serious turn in our foreign relations and the uncertainty of transportation conditions have led to a feeling of conservatism in many lines, a survey of the situation as a whole indicates that commercial and industrial transactions are larger than a year ago. Mr. Jay says that the feeling of hesitancy is most apparent in connection with future buying, and that the general tendency seems to be against stocking up with high-priced merchandise.

Following are the chief observations made by Mr. Jay:

"A further rise has occurred in the general level of wholesale prices, and index numbers for March 1 were 25 per cent. higher than on the same day last year. The widest changes occurred in food products, especially potatoes and other vegetables. There was also a noteworthy advance in cereals and certain meats and provisions.

"The congestion on the railroads, which has seriously hampered nearly every branch of industry, has been somewhat relieved, and with the approach of milder weather decided progress is expected. The settlement of the threatened railroad strike has had a stimulating effect in many directions.

"The last few weeks have brought an improvement in operating conditions in the iron and steel industry, and production in both pig iron and finished steel has been increasing. The output of pig iron in February showed a marked falling off, due largely to the serious shortage of coke. Prices of iron and steel continue to rise under a heavy demand, and the strength of the market has been accentuated by actual and prospective Government orders. Inquiries for finished steel, both foreign and domestic, continue in large volume. The steel plate mills are overwhelmed with contracts from ship building interests.

"In mercantile lines there has been a slight lull during the last month, due mainly to the fact that it is between seasons in some branches. The volume of business, however, is large for this period of the year and confidence remains a conspicuous feature.

"The silk trade has experienced a slight falling off in business, but the textile industries are very busy. The market for woolen goods has been affected by the prospect of Government orders for cantonments in case of war. Business in the cloak and suit line has been very active, with some difficulty experienced in obtaining certain fabrics, and labor conditions have caused considerable annoyance. In spite of these drawbacks, however, the trade has been very prosperous, and a record Spring season is anticipated.

"There has been no change in the last few months in the large volume of business in heavy chemicals. The railroad congestion has hampered manufacturers to some extent, but has not been a very serious difficulty in this quarter. Although sales in the drug trade are also very large, manufacturers are suffering from an insufficient supply of raw materials.

"In the hide and leather trade the outlook for a heavy Spring business in the Middle West and West is very bright. In the East conditions are more uncertain, as buyers are apparently nervous concerning the foreign situation. Manufacturers generally feel that the recent British embargo on importations of shoes and leather will not prove a serious handicap to exporters and that these articles will be classed as necessities and admitted under licenses.

"The supply of grain which the farmers of New York State had on hand on March 1 was substantially less than the amount held on the same date last year."

A TEST FOR PLATINUM.

Formula Which Will Prevent Substitutions for the Metal.

The steady rise in the price of platinum in the last few years—especially since the beginning of the war—coupled with its present scarcity here at any figure, has induced scientific investigators to work out combinations of metals to take its place. Several of these have been more or less perfected and offered to the arts and utilities trades that use platinum, particularly the jewelry makers, mostly with no attempt to deceive.

Practically all of these substitutes stand the ordinary nitric acid test for platinum, but there is one chemical test that so far has proved infallible in detecting them. It is a formula worked out by Julius Wodiska of this city, and given out yesterday by Harry C. Larter, of Larter & Sons, Chairman of the recently organized Vigilance Committee of the jewelry trade. This is the formula: Hydrochloric acid, C. P., 1¼ ounces, Troy; nitric acid, C. P., ¾ of an ounce, Troy; nitrate of potash (powdered) 1-20th of an ounce, Troy. This formula is said to be of especial value to retail jewelers, pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers, inasmuch as there is at present no State or national law requiring the stamping of quality on platinum jewelry, as is the case in gold and silver articles.

According to Mr. Wodiska, the mixture is very powerful and should not be made up by men inexperienced in handling chemicals. He says, however, that the average druggist can make it up all right. It should be allowed to stand at least five hours after mixing, to let the nitrate of potash be thoroughly absorbed. Care should be taken to prevent the inhalation of the fumes, especially when the mixture is new. It should be kept in a cool, safe place.

MARKETS BILL IS REVISED.

Brown Eliminates the Drastic Provisions of the Wicks Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Senator Elon R. Brown, leader of the upper house, today described to a delegation of farmers, representing every farming organization in the State, how he had revised the Wicks Committee's Food and Markets bill to meet the objections which the farmers had made. The delegation expressed themselves as satisfied.

The Brown bill establishes a Department of Farms and Markets controlled by a Council of Farms and Markets, and by the two divisions, Agriculture and Foods and Markets. The two divisions are to be administered by the Commissioner of Agriculture and by a Commissioner of Foods and Markets, respectively, and are subject to the rules of an unsalaried council of eleven members, one from the State at large, one the Commissioner of Markets in New York City, and one from each of the nine judicial districts.

The farmers object to George W. Perkins having a high office in the new department.

SLUR ON NAVY CHARGED.

Naval Officer Accuses Recorder Carsten of Hoboken.

Declaring that a slur has been cast upon the army and navy, Lieutenant William J. Moses, U. S. N., recruiting officer at Newark, sent a letter yesterday to Recorder A. C. Carsten of Hoboken demanding an explanation for his action on Saturday in suspending sentence on two prisoners providing that one join the navy and the other the army.

Lieutenant Moses said yesterday that he would notify the Navy Department and also Governor Edge with a view of having action taken against the Recorder.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LESSER BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham E. Rudolph, and Julius Lesser, trading as Lesser Brothers, manufacturers of misses' and infants' coats, 12 East Twenty-seventh Street, by these creditors: K. L. Abbott, $100; H. L. Sanders, $100, and M. A. Doody, $800, all on assigned claims. Liabilities are reported to be about $7,500.

HENRY ALEXANDER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Alexander, jobber and exporter of merchandise, 111 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Mills & Gibb Corporation, $408; Montague D. Cohen, $114, and Meyer Kamber, $85.

ABRAHAM ESKENAZY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Eskenazy, confectionery jobber, 172 Chrystie Street, by these creditors: Tenney Candy Corporation, $23; D. L. Clark & Co., $108; Peanut Products Company, $263, and the Consolidated Wafer Company, $128.

JACOB S. SCHUSTER, salesman, 1,082 Tiffany Street, formerly President of the National Embroidery Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,863 and no assets. About $2,300 of the liabilities are on notes made by the National Embroidery Company.

JOSEPH C. SANDORF, bakery and lunchroom, 562 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,625 and assets of $220.

S. COTTLE COMPANY, manufacturing jeweler, 33 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $121,375 and assets of $35,500, consisting of stock, $21,551; accounts, $10,906; notes, $1,534; machinery, $1,410, and cash in bank, $329.

PHELAN ESTATES, INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Phelan Estates, Inc., builders and dealers in real estate, 148th Street and Third Avenue, with creditors at 100 cents on the dollar in notes of the company, payable in one and two years. Liabilities were $370,109 and assets $348,000.

OLMAN & ROTHSTEIN, INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Olman & Rothstein, Inc., iron works, 333 Concord Avenue, with creditors at 70 cents on the dollar, on application of Leon Lauterstein.

SAMUEL ARONSON.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Samuel Aronson, 1,015 Fifth Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $18,900.

SIMON & KAMEROS.—Judge L. Hand has appointed Miss Martha Baumbach receiver for Simon & Kameros, cloak manufacturers, 44 East Ninth Street.

AETNA CLOTHING COMPANY, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Melville Boyd receiver for the Aetna Clothing Company, 79 Fifth Avenue. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

HERMAN BLOOM.—Judge Mayer has appointed Benjamin Siegel receiver for Herman Bloom, dealer in live poultry, 544 Westchester Avenue. About a week ago, it is stated, he sold out the business to Harry Ball and M. Semmel for $6,000.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Edward E. Pohl, 230 East Seventy-ninth Street, formerly an importer of raw silk; Edward Friedman, trading as Ed Friedman & Co., manufacturers of furs, 21 West Seventeenth Street; Franklin D. Mack, consulting engineer, 346 Broadway; Robert T. Lyons, builder, Yonkers; Burr W. McIntosh, photographer, 42 West Fifty-seventh Street; Frank Fischer, painting contractor; Pollack & Greenberg, cloaks, 24 Division Street; Simon T. Willax, Jr., merchant tailor, 63 Fifth Avenue; Anna T. Willax, his wife; Harry Del Mar, boiler maker, 780 Elton Avenue; Jacob Weissberger, shoes, 248 Bleecker Street; Samuel E. Bleyer, salesman, 519 East 143d Street; Ivan Isenberg, salesman, 1,225 Vyse Avenue.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Florence I. Reynolds of Albany filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court. She asks the court to relieve her of $8,031 indebtedness. Under the will of her father Mrs. Reynolds has a yearly income of $5,000 to $4,000. She states that no part of the income is now due.

UTICA, N. Y., April 2.—Glen L. Ketcham of the Adirondack Dairy Company, Malone, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with debts of $10,576 and assets of $187.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—Maurice W. Buckley, a salesman, 8,263 North Hamlin Avenue, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $36,761, assets none.

Marguerite Springer Oliver, known as the "Onion Queen," involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Mercer Davis and others, with claims aggregating $23,995. Frank McKey was appointed receiver.

BOSTON, April 2.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today for the Dalby Rib Knitting Company of East Douglas. The liabilities are placed at $44,323, all unsecured. The assets are valued at $15,500, of which $5,000 is due in rent. The heaviest creditor is Wendell Williams of Milford, $84,841, comprising six notes and interest.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Harry Bachner, tailor, 22 Winter Street, Boston. His liabilities are $49,082 and his assets $12,842.

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court this afternoon by Michael K. Gleason, a hotel keeper of Warren, Penn. His liabilities were given as $26,085.17 and his assets as $21,840. The liabilities consisted of secured claims totaling $22,569.03, including a $15,000 mortgage held by Fred Koehler & Co. of Erie, and judgments, totaling $6,669.03, secured by individuals and firms in Western Pennsylvania. The assets included real estate valued at $15,000 and household goods valued at $6,040.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bloch, David—City of N. Y. $120.01
Davies, David A.—same. 129.01
Eagle Provision Co.—same. 129.01
Kelly, James A.—same. 129.01
Novick, Israel—same. 129.01
McKeever Co.—same. 129.01
Meyeritzsky, Nattie or Natham—same. 129.01
Magnus, Percy C.—same. 129.01
Mohr Automobile Co.—same. 129.01
N. Y. Metallizing Co.—same. 129.01
N. Y. & Panama Wrecking & Construction Co., Inc.—same. 129.01
Ormond Motor Car Co.—same. 129.01
Putnam, Edward T.—same. 129.01
Rosetti, Anthony—same. 129.01
Stevenson Lumber Co.—same. 129.01
S. Klausner & Son—same. 129.01
Stern, Benjamin—same. 129.01
Silcock, Thomas A.—same. 129.01
Tempany Hewlett Co—same. 129.01
Union Mill & Lumber Co.—same. 129.01
United Uniform Co.—same. 129.01
Van Buren Amusement Co.—same. 129.01
W. B. Lake Construction & Supply Co.—same. 129.01
W. L. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.—same. 129.01
A. W. Harris & Co., Inc.—Pure Oil Co. 346.99
Auerbach, Jeanette A.—I. H. Hanauer. 102.50
A. E. R. Realty Co.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 131.17
Bean, Effie S.—P. W. Prime et al. 183.57
Blum, David B.—Star Cap Co. 157.89
Boyd, Benjamin Z.—T. M. Quinn. 255.26
Same—J. G. Goepfert. 122.10
Battery Place Commercial Corp.—E. Le Bosse 606.91
Canizzo, Elivico—C. L. Cleveland. 120.37
Cantor, Saul—S. Jacobs et al. 480.41
Carey Printing Co., Inc.—Murtaugh Christine ..... Cosmopolitan Bank 4,039.26
Elevator Co. 588.55
Charles Emerson Cook, Inc.—Dipple Opera Comique Co., Inc. 159.67
City of N. Y.—D. Rossney. 1,500.00
Carey, Peter J.—Brunswick Balke Collender Co. of N. Y. 183.63
Epstein, Sholom—W. Kosilkow. 214.50
Elliott, Wm. A.—J. H. Porter. 148.01
Esler, Rebecca, & Lemist—Fifty-ninth St. Real Estate Co. 292.95
Four Hundred and Sixty-one Eighth Av. Co., Inc., Edw. L. Larkin, John A. Larkin & George Herrmann—J. E. Owens 551.49
Finnegan, Patrick B.—Seller Rogers Brown Co., Inc. 803.07
Feinstein, Philip — Charles Herman Realty Co. 65.50
Four Hundred & Sixty-one Eighth Av. Co.—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. 421.40
Guzzetta, Joseph, & Antonio Polisena—State Industrial Commission of the State of N. Y. 135.07
Greenberg, Abraham—D. Stevenson et al. 198.51
Grist, Harry—C. Friedman et al. 115.03
Guerino, Salvatore, & Eddie Oliva—People, &c. 500.00
Hennessey, Margaret S.—J. A. Fagnant et al. 140.11
Independent Film Corp. & Harry A. Sherman—Clara Kimball Young Film Corp. 493.19
Hover, Philip I.—S. H. Miner. 849.49
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—K. Colson 838.70
Interstate Chemical Corp., Wm. B. Chisholm, Chas. S. Bryant, Frederick B. Tillman, Sidell Tilghman—J. B. Duke, costs 159.90
Ichkowitz, Fannie—David Stevenson Brewing Co. 108.33
Kent, Mae—E. F. Wilson. 465.64
Learnard, Geo. E.—Wm. H. Hanan. 17,600.25
Lewis, Helen N.—John Wanamaker, New York. 265.84
Levy, Joseph—C. O'Connor. 2,042.42
Dyke, Richard C.—Pure Oil Co. 1,030.07
Lievenday, Dora—Nason Mfg. Co. 726.41
Mittenthal Film Co.—Erbograph Co. 698.75
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—E. J. Malstre 526.90
Muchinsky, Annie—W. N. Y. Stephens, costs 113.41
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—C. Deplanche 787.92
McDermott & Hanigan, Inc.—Edw. F. Buhler Co. 407.58
Marshall, John K.—M. Heilbrun. 237.79
Merriam, Chas. T.—C. F. Eldredge. 117.76
Moller, Charles—O. Avenue, with credi, ors at 25 cents on the dollar. 230.21
Miller, Julia, and Jacob Miller, ex'rs.—Hyde Park Flint Co., costs. 111.28
Mitchell, Garret V.—Whitney Duplicating Check Co. 234.52
North River Ins. Co. of the City of N. Y.—H. F. Bertine. 2,258.06
Oppenheim, Annie—Inter Rapid Transit Co., costs 121.28
Portnov, Samuel—B. Palevsky. 261.03
Potoshinkoff, William—I. Keller. 835.40
Quinn, Terrence—A. Mackrell. 5,040.75
Parkinson, William, and William Roome—D. Mayer, chattels and costs ..... 283.55 or 758.55
Pollatschek, Jacques—S. Herzog. 891.43
Rosendorf, Samuel—E. J. Downer et al. 624.61
Runge, Minnie—D. M. Schadder. 107.01
Rice, Andy—W. N. Stephenson, costs. 112.14
Rogers, L. Harding, Jr. — Market and Fulton National Bank. 115.21
Ricaurte, J. Ramirez—O. Jorgensen. 104.90
Same—C. Jorgensen et al. 104.95
Stern, Sol—J. Shapiro. 106.31
Schwadle, Jacob B.—A. Radin. 165.34
Shepard, Augustus D.—M. Meyer. 724.77
Suss, Stephen — Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co. 107.88
Stein, Anna—B. Feifer. 2,778.42
Sol B. Sofield Co., Inc.—Norbert H. Forst & Co. 174.41
S. G. V. Co., Inc.—E. Childs. 138.76
Seldin, Samuel—B. Bernstein. 125.41
Triangle Market, Inc.—S. L. Storer & Co 103.86
Ulrich, Henry A.—J. L. B. Wiener. 117.41
Virginia Zinc and Chemical Corporation—B. J. Goldstein. 205.66
Weingmann, Christine — Cosmopolitan Bank 4,039.26
Weinstein, Louis J.—F. S. Welden, costs 153.44
Weingarten, Samuel—John Lucas & Co., Inc 293.01
Young Men's Democratic Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District of the County of New York, Inc., and Max Greenberg—B. M. Jacobson. 577.16

In Bronx County.

Alameda Bldg. Cost. Co.—City of N. Y. $272.00
Alomio, Paolo—S. Eckstein. 173.22
Bell Clock and Sign Co.—A. Amsel. 30.22
Bauer, Otto E. and Otto—G. Hales Mfg. Co., Inc. 176.53
Brenner, Max—H. H. Jackson. 760.53
Byrne, Thomas J.—Cosmopolitan Bank. 3,161.66
Bannon, Patrick—Indiana Flooring Co. 87.70
Darling, Fannie C. and Richard S.—W. McConbie 348.68
Same—Same 348.68
Epter, Benjamin—First National Bank of Wellsboro, Penn. 352.18
Same—Same 980.22
Howley, Thomas P.—J. Kunkel. 1,717.13
Kaltmann, Adam—M. Heiderman. 176.00
Lynch, Michael J.—M. Lynch. 102.63
Leventhal, Wolf, as admr.—R. Rothschild et al. 110.96
Maurer, Ludwig—T. R. Thorn & Co., Inc. 179.47
McEvoy and Koester Const. Co., Inc.—Same 848.67
Mewinger, Albert P.—H. S. Clark. 479.73
Petermann, Robert J.—W. K. Petermann 115.72
Rodenhop, Carl—Guaranteed Awning Co., Inc. 78.51
Reliance Motor and Garage Co.—City of N. Y. 27.00
Rich, Mabel E.—Bradley-Mahony Co., Inc. 736.58
Savoy Const. Co., Inc.—Cosmopolitan Bank 270.71
Sheridan, Walter J.—City of N. Y. 27.00
Sass, Max—Fay Manufacturing Co. 187.01
Trotta, Joseph—T. E. Clocke et al. 61.90
Weiner, Mamie—A. J. Fiffer. 215.22
Waronen, Ida, as admx.—A. McMullen Co. 77.08
Zarland Realty Co.—City of N. Y. 12.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

M. Witmark & Sons—W. F. Peters et al., Nov. 13, 1914. ..... $541.20
Niederman, Albert—A. Rauch, March 5, 1917. ..... 185.88
Phelps, William R., and David M. Perry—D. C. McQuade, Nov. 28, 1913. ..... 241.70
O'Brien, Edward M.—W. S. Turner, Feb. 1, 1917, vacated. 170.39
Shapiro, Sam, and Henry Hoffman—R. J. Jones, Sept. 14, 1914, vacated. 111.86
Apmann, Herman, Jr.—E. J. Markey, Apr. 5, 1916. ..... 348.12
Noll, Charles H.—S. Taube, March 15, 1916 ..... 495.98

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New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., ex. Sun., 2 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, lv. Pier 27, E. R., daily, except Sunday, 3:00 P. M.

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Peoples Line for Albany, Citizens Line for Troy, leave Pier 32 N. R., ft. Canal St., 4 P. M.; W. 132 St. 6:30 P. M. daily. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000.

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DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK.

SEIZED LINER ARRIVES HERE

Tras Os Montes, Formerly the Buelow, Under Portuguese Flag.

The Tras Os Montes, formerly the North German Lloyd steamship Buelow, which was seized in Lisbon when Portugal began war on Germany, arrived in New York yesterday flying the Portuguese flag and under charter to the Quebec Steamship Company to run between New York and Bermuda. The Polandia and several other steamships formerly owned by the Woerman Line of Hamburg, which are now a part of the fleet of Cunard freighters, have been to New York at various times during the last two years, but the Tras Os Montes is the first of the captured passenger liners to arrive.

It is understood that the Portuguese Government turned the steamship over to the British Admiralty, from whom she was obained by Furness, Withy & Co., owners of the Quebec Company.

The Tras Os Montes is commanded by Captain J. W. McKenzie, formerly of the Bermudian, who went to England three months ago to bring her over. She is a steel twin screw vessel of 9,028 gross tonnage, built in Geestemunde, Germany, in 1906, for the passenger and freight trade to China and Japan from Bremen by way of the Suez Canal, and has a speed of fourteen knots. The liner is 462 feet 3 inches long, 57 feet 6 inches beam, and 36 feet depth of hold.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Funsten Brothers & Co. of St. Louis announce that at the request of a great many buyers, who would like to have more time to examine the merchandise to be offered at their coming Spring auction in that city, the sale will begin on April 18. The opening was previously announced as April 16.

Walter Unger, formerly connected with Baer & Uhlenthal and Alfred Smith, resident buyers, is now associated with James T. Leonard & Co., 353 Fourth Avenue, as buyer of white goods.

A directors' meeting of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held on Tuesday next at 404 Fourth Avenue.

The dress goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union will meet at 452 Fourth Avenue next Tuesday.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises, 5:28 | Sun sets, 6:23 | Moon sets, 3:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:59	5:08	11:04	11:24
Governors Island	5:25	5:34	11:45	12:00
Hell Gate	7:31	7:33	1:38	1:56

Arrived—Monday, April 2.

SS Carpathia, Liverpool, March 12.
SS Tenadores, Havana, March 29.
SS Momus, New Orleans, March 27.
SS Tuddali, Gibraltar, March 2.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, March 27.
SS Mexico, Havana, March 29.
SS Tras os Montes, Bahia, March 21.
SS Pennsylvanian, Boston, March 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Borglum	Buenos Aires	Feb. 2
Wallace	Havre	Mar. 17
Monis	Curacao	Mar. 17
Ausable	Santos	Mar. 4
Grosholm	Ferrol	Mar. 2
Rosenhoj	Victoria	Mar. 2
Vagland	Santos	Mar. 13
Coloto	Cristobal	Mar. 28
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 31
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 33
Mayvanillo	Nassau	Mar. 25
El Oriente	Galveston	Mar. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Bermudian	Bermuda	April 2
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Mar. 30
Mohawk	Ja keonville	April 2
El Sud	Galves.on	Mar. 29

DUE THURSDAY.

Santa Marta	Kingston	Mar. 31
Sao Paulo	Para	Mar. 23
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 2
Zulia	Mayaguez	Mar. 27
Con.us	New Orleans	Mar. 31

DUE FRIDAY

Catherine Cuneo	Baracoa	April 2
City of Augusta	Savannah	April 1
Afterstone	Bordeaux	Mar. 17
Twilite	Santos	Mar. 12
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

Trafalgar	Santos	Mar. 17
Clematis	Bordeaux	Mar. 20
Runa	Manzanillo	Mar. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 4

DUE SUNDAY.

Dipton	Genoa	Mar. 17
Harry Luckenbach	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 13
Norman Pratt	Havre	Mar. 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 5

DUE MONDAY.

Carolina	San Juan	April 4
Morro Castle	Havana	April 3
Comanche	Jacksonville	April 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iowan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oregonian, Rio Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Drammensfjord, Christiania		2:00 P.M.
Millinocket, Arroyo		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Allianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Panaman, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Nordstiernen, Santiago		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Danube, Kingston	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prazos, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Paloma, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

South and Central America Mails.

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Ciudad Bolivar, via Grenada and Trinidad, at 7 A. M.—Mayaro.....April 3
St. Lucia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via St. Lucia, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Argentina.....April 3
South Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Rio Janeiro and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan.....April 3
North Brazil, Piauhy, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Fernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, at 12 M.—Acre.....April 3
Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, Canal Zone and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Carrillo.....April 4
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Philadelphia.....April 4
Turks Island and Dominican Republic (La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.)—Chippewa.....April 4
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Pennsylvanian.....April 5
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) Yucatan, and Campeche, (Cuba and other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Nassau, Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.—Mexico.....April 5
Cuba, via Havana, at 10 A. M.—Esperanza.....April 5
Guadeloupe and Martinique, at 11 A. M.—Fagersand.....April 5
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Alliance.....April 5
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga.....April 7
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos.....April 7
Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca, Narino, and Magdalena Departments, (Cuba, Canal Zone, and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Santiago, Kingston, Cristobal, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 9 A. M.—Danube.....April 7
Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martins, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, and Guiana, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian.....April 7
Jamaica, via Kingston, (Cuba, via Santiago, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10 A. M.—Manchioneal.....April 7
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Tenadores.....April 7

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Manoa..April 5
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....April 6
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....April 7
Hawaii, Shanghai City and specially addressed mail for other parts of China, Japan, and Korea, (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....April 7
Japan, Korea, and China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Manila Maru.....April 8
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tatuhyhus.....April 10
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....April 13

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 1; Shanghai, March 3; Yokohama, March 10, and Honolulu, March 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Venezuela, were dispatched east on March 31, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, April 4.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CANTON FLANNEL.—Case 8 ounce, preferably mill ends. Write J. D. Plant, New Haven, Conn.

CHINCHILLA.—White, Almy's, $1.00 net; Whitman's poplin, black, navy, 767, $1.12½ net. Phone Madison Square 2815.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers will place orders on silk and silverbloom coats and suits. Call with samples, eleventh floor, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Prominent jobbing concern now looking at infants', intermediate, children's, and juniors' Fall coats. Write H. O., 100 Times.

COATS.—Contractors, what have you to close in coats, suits for spot cash? 7th floor, 48 West 25th. Farragut 2397.

COATS.—Large jobbing house looking at women's pile fabrics and cloth coats. For appointment write C M 105 Times.

COATS.—Jobber will pay cash for misses' and ladies' coats. Farragut 3074.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Good 3-thread quality flesh wanted for cash; preferably 72 pick. 24 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—We are placing stock orders on georgette novelty silk, foulard linen and wash dresses; will look at samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash any quantity high-grade silk or wash dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk, cotton, and sport dresses, 116-118 West 29th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at wash dresses. Call with samples, 36-38 West 25th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders, cotton, silk dresses, 134 West 26th, 12th floor.

MACHINES.—Will buy 95-1 machine, also Singer buttonhole, self trimmer. Bratter, 22 West 15th. Phone Chelsea 6627.

MACHINES wanted, zigzag class 107W1, and Durkopf scalloper; must be good condition. Phone Spring 1226.

MACHINE.—Singer 61 W. 26; pay big price. Levi Bros., 120 Wooster.

MEASURING MACHINE.—Cloth measuring machine wanted, second hand, for cash. Telephone Farragut 554.

MERCHANDISE.—Buttons to woolens, $100 to $1,000 cash for general merchandise; remarkable. 62 West 14th. Chelsea 9520.

MIXTURE.—Will buy any quantity lightweights and heavyweights, all makes, new or old style; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St.

PAISLEYS.—Will buy tussah silk and cotton paisleys in quantities. Phone 3867 Mad. Sq.

PAISLEYS.—Open to buy at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

PIECE GOODS.—Will pay cash for F. & H. broadcloths, kerseys, and 544 velours. Deutsch-Rosenthal Co., 27 West 24th.

PLUSHES, 0936, American serge, velours; want any quantity. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

PLUSH wanted, all kinds, for spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

PLUSH.—Salts Esquimette, Peco, and Chase Bear. T. A. 35 Times.

PLUSH.—Will buy. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St. Chelsea 269.

POPLIN.—Gold silk poplin and 15002 rose velour; also high shades in wool poplin. Wilson Manufacturing Co., 127 Madison Av.

POPLINS.—Open for apple and gold poplin, heavy weight, spot cash. Phone Madison Square 7040.

POPLINS.—Heavyweight, tan and other high shades, for cash. Farragut 554.

POPLINS, high shades, spot cash. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th.

POPLIN.—American poplin, U. S. serge, for cash. Cohn, Greeley 833.

POPLINS.—Open to buy 300 pieces silk poplin, all shades. S. Simon, 137 West 27th.

SERGE, 0936; Whitman's 1210 wine, Quality 9; plushes, Chase's squirrel. Madison Square 6777.

SUITS.—Jobber ready to place orders on Palm Beach suits. 19 West 21st St., 12th floor, Room 204. 8:30 A.M.

SUITS.—Open for quantity tailor-made and pleated. 11 East 31st, first floor.

TAFFETA, stripes, wanted cheap. J. Stern, 524 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

VELOURS.—American, Stevens, Holden-Leonard, A. G. Meyer, Arthur Joel, Metcalf Bros. velours, all shades, or similar. Greeley 4377.

VELOURS, Poplins; open to buy high colors in velours and wool poplins. Phone Spring 9630.

VELOURS, 75 pieces, in high shades, for cash. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

VELOURS AND POPLINS, large quantities; all high shades. Chelsea 2763.

VELOURS.—Open for rose and copen. Chelsea 9917.

Offerings to Buyers

CHEVIOT.—Lymonsville in gold at opening price. Chelsea 4077.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack for immediate delivery; also tailor made and taffeta. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—3,000 to close out, including American woolen, poplin; coat, 45 in. long, large collar; at $4.50. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Wonderful seller in silk and satin, velour and serge coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—American woolen, poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—High-grade silk suits and coats for immediate delivery. Louis Finser & Co., 22 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 Spring styles to close out at 1/3 price. Demand Cloak and Suit Co., 14 West 31st.

COATS.—Job 500 ladies' and misses' Spring coats; will close out at a sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—High shades poplins and velours, on racks; serges and mixtures, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—See our chicken velour coats, $7.25; immediate delivery; others, $3.75-$9. Advance Cloak Co., 136 West 25th.

COATS.—500, all sizes and all shades, at job prices. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

COATS.—Job 200 coats, in all high shades, to close out at price. Mahler Bros., 32 West 20th.

COATS, serges, poplins, velours, all wool, leading shades, $5.50 up. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

COATS, serges, poplins, velours, all wool, leading shades, $3.75 up. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

COATS, suits, high shades, Spring stock, without reserve, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 serge and poplin coats, $3.50, for immediate delivery. Neuman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Ladies' mixtures, check coats, to close out, $2.50 up. Neuman, 15 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—3,000 on racks; immediate delivery. L. Schwartz & Son, 38 W. 28th.

COATS, suits, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery. Elar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Misses', children's coats; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; also jobs. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—2,000 poplins, velours on our racks. R. Smith & Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS, Suits, $5.75 up, for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Up-to-date styles; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,353 B'way.

COATS.—Serges and poplins, close out cheap. Colonial Cloak Co., 34 East 12th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; fine tailored. Abraham Leff, 127 West 25th.

COATS, suits, and sport coats to close out very cheap. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS, suits, closing out; $2.75 up. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dorfman Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—All materials for immediate delivery. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th.

CORDUROY birds, all shades, at lowest prices. Chelsea 9917.

COTTONS. — Lorraine; also Cortex, voiles, tissues, &c., for prompt delivery below opening price. Madison Square 8788.

CREPE METEORS, silk, wool poplins, crepe de chine, all grades. Immediate delivery. Marks & Sesner, 354 4th Av. 6380 Mad. Sq.

CREPE DE CHINE.—50 pieces flesh, 87½-75c cash; thin quality. Mad. Sq. 1997.

DRESSES.—200 high-grade crepe de chine and taffetas at reduced prices. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th St. Farragut 3093.

DRESSES.—75 serge dresses, good styles, very cheap. Schiff & Kornbluth, 36 West 22d.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles, all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—High-grade dresses to close out as job. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—300 silk, close out for price. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—60 silk dresses to close out at a price. Gainsboro Costume Co., 27 West 24th.

DRESSES, silk, high-class merchandise at a price; 20 West 27th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Job on evening silk, georgettes, cheap for cash. Phone Madison Square 2570.

EMBROIDERIES.—45-inch sport royal for immediate delivery. J. P. Murray & Co., 277 5th Av.

GABARDINES AND SERGES.—All colors; also white; low prices. Farragut 2368.

GEORGETTE, white, domestic, good quality, cheap. 137 West 25th, tenth floor. Farragut 9501.

Offerings to Buyers

JERSEY CLOTH, best quality, all worsted, all new shades, for immediate delivery out of stock. Shawmut Woolen Mills, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 5401.

JERSEY CLOTH, all wool, best quality, in all shades; immediate delivery. Samson Mendelsohn Co., 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

KHAKI KOOL.—Mallinson's; also Bahnsens, tan poric, Gottlieb Bros., Mad. Sq. 4990.

PAISLEY LININGS at ½ price. Call up Gramercy 1313.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag 8158 in gold, Colonial Cloak & Suit Co., 34 East 12th St.

SERGES.—French in all colors at opening price; also Empire Worsted Mills Range 1100. Call up Gramercy 1313.

SERGE.—Will sell No. 510 Garfield serge at old market price; all colors. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

SERGES.—Andrews 1464; tan, green, $1.30 net. Stevens, black, $1.25 net. Chelsea 1838.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, Copen., tan, apple, $1.22½; Jerseys, all colors. Farragut 9812.

SERGES.—Botany 11433 Julliards, 54221 Pacific W. F. X.; all colors. Farragut 3816.

SILKS, taffetas, peau de cygnes, crepe de chines, and georgettes below market price. H. D. Greenfield, 1,133 Broadway.

SILK.—Job lot of silk consisting of georgette crepe, taffeta. 21 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring best quality; black and white; lowest prices yet quoted to dealers or exporters. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone Sloss Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—finest quality; all sizes; brass, nickel, and japanned; largest output for export. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 Broadway. Suite 635. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best quality spring fasteners, all sizes, white and black, for domestic or export trade; price right. Phone Madison Square 7747.

SPORT POPLIN, printed silk, and wool crepe meteor, taffetas; all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 3441-6.

SUITS on hand for immediate delivery; tailored, braid bound, and other up-to-the-minute styles, $12.50 and up. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

SUITS.—500 tailor-made braid-bound suits; $12.75 to $22.50; for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS.—Quick deliveries on suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-35 West 20th.

SUITS, coats for immediate delivery at low prices. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

TAFFETAS.—Sacrifice 3 pieces striped taffetas; best quality. Krisel, 88 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

TAFFETAS.—All shades, for immediate delivery, 80c. Commercial Cloak Co., 19 East 24th St.

THISTLEDOWN; American, 0306, all shades, below cost. Gramercy 4189.

TUSSAHS.—Plain, striped, and figured tussahs. Phone Chelsea 1806.

TUSSAH.—Relling & Schoen's, all shades, $2 regular. 5 Madison Square 1265.

VELOUR COATS and other materials in all high shades for immediate delivery. World Cloak and Suit Co., 35 West 31st St.

VELOURS, F. & H., $1.75 net; Stevens, 2768, all colors, $1.30. Madison Square 3940.

WOOLENS.—Pacific and Hamilton mills' serges, all wool and cotton warp, 56-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch, at the price; also other serges and poplins. Gramercy 225.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4.46¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4.46¾

The quotations are for six months' paper.

How Bonuses Hurt Business.

An incident was related yesterday to show the damage that can be done by the use in retail dry goods stores of systems for paying sales persons bonuses in the shape of commissions on sales over the quota required to pay their salary on a given percentage basis. In this case it was found that certain girls in the millinery department would start to wait on a customer, and then leave her rather abruptly to serve another. Further attention was then paid to the first customer. An investigation was begun on the quiet, and it was found that these girls would show the high-priced hats first, which was good salesmanship, but that after a certain point was reached in coming down the scale of prices they suddenly lost interest. They turned then to other customers in the hope of landing a "big fish" and fattening their sales books thereby. This was checked at once, on discovery, for obvious reasons.

Cape and Coat Styles.

The situation in the women's wear trade in regard to cape and coat styles for Summer wear is getting rather mixed up. Some believe the cape may oust the coat entirely, while there are others who contend that for the more conservative trade the coat will be preferred. Some of the manufacturers are getting around the uncertainty of the situation by making combinations that provide both the cape and coat. At present it is said the fur cape and more expensive garments of this type are leading their class, the coat is receiving the more conservative demand, and the popular houses are selling fabric capes.

Suits After Easter.

The women's suit manufacturers expect to be busy until warm weather starts in. Usually the suit business is over with Easter, and orders after that time are taken at price concessions. What makes the manufacturers believe that the demand will be sustained over a longer period this season is that the out-of-town trade has yet to be looked after. In some of the cities outside

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C.) This character means cross or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 4?3, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bogert‹South Pac Co.
B & O RR‹W Union Tel Co.
Conklin & Foss Co‹Chas T C Blakeslee.
Smith Shipping Co‹SS Robt M Thompson.
Am Transp Co‹Schr A W Snow.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Blum & Kocin, Inc‹Bonar-Phelps Co.
T A Wilson & Co‹Hudson Prod Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US‹Nine Barrels of Aetna Ins Co.
Ruttles‹NY C RR.
Farley‹Carey Show Print Co.
Lumekoge‹Erie RR.
Bryan‹Am Eng SS.
Slinir‹Erie RR.
Wm A Higgins & Co‹Aetna Ins Co.
Czany‹Mitchell.
Trunk‹Heavy Haul Co

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty. Case on—Jordan‹Cornell.

Pamphille‹Mennon.
Michael et al‹Esrom.
Hastorf‹Michel Brew.
Ely‹Fleming.
Jensen‹ZealandIa.

Campbell‹N Y, N H & H RR.
Brainerd, S & H Quar Co‹Brice.
Sully‹Gen Cot See Co.
Wagner Spec Co‹Manning, Maxw & Moore
Gardner‹Du Pont.
Taylor‹S Karpen Bros.
Donahue‹D, L & W.
Muraski‹Penn RR.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Cary Brick‹Fidelity & Casualty Co.
D'Amato‹Eikema.
Union Estates‹Adlon Construction Co.
Bank of the Metropolis ‹McLeish.
Goldstein‹Cullman Co
Haines‹12 Ward Bank
Hill‹CNY.
Grafton‹Ball.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Feo‹Palletior.
Thorman‹United Merchants R & I.
Blitman‹Loeb.
Ormb‹Hilltop Automobile Station.
Shaw‹Ansaldi Co.
Dunbar‹CNY.
Bull‹Sturton.
Be CNY‹Serega Av.)
Dalrymple‹Schwartz.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Cohalan, and Delehanty, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not then disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Goulder‹CNY (2.)
Hamilton H Salmon & Co‹Blackstone Mfg. Cross‹Kilborn.
Newfield‹Schleissel (2.)
Lafayette Baths & Hotel‹Woods.
McKee‹Bingham.
McLellan‹Whitner.
Kaplan‹Weinstein.
Neumuller‹Neumuller.
Carpenter‹Carpenter.
Adamson‹Miller.
Smith‹Moersfelder.
Silberbauer‹Wisconsin Rolph‹Mack.
Peterson‹S D Davis Const Co (2.)
Oddo‹Nat Auto Radiator & Lamp Works.
Infante‹Levy.
Crawley‹Bentham.
Bronner‹Peterson.
Bond‹Adlon Const Co.
Weil‹Bartsch.
Glasser‹Steiner.
Rovegno‹Asphalt Const Co.
Levine‹Roth.
Fuld‹Miller.
Busch‹Bank of U S.
Yellow Taxi Co‹Hofbauer.
Same‹Armand.
Shirk‹Mowlilla.
Flack‹Flack.
Weil‹Ravitch.
Peacock‹Peabody.
Maas‹William Hughes & Co, Inc.
Geoghgan‹Trapani.
Savage‹Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
Coney‹Coney.
Caricato‹Caricato.
Alexander‹Travis.
Benham & Boyesen, Inc‹Richard
Lowenthal‹Lowenthal.
Pimenti‹Katz (2.)
McGrath‹Heaney.
Levis‹N Y Disposal.
Leonard‹Baumgarten.
Hinrich‹Levine.
Cullen‹Cohalan.
Connolly‹Williams.
Donayne‹Schleenter.
Ewing‹CNY.
Mackenzie‹Coal & Iron Nat Bank.
Burke‹Lemmon.
Hinen‹Schwing.
CNY‹Lyons.
Hatton‹Cook.
Dillon‹Armour & Co.
Parrott‹Cook.
Re Redwood Dress.
Schoemann‹Schoemann.
Hudson Operating Co, Inc‹Ross.
Brooks‹Edgar Bloxham, Inc.
Reco‹Mentini.
Meyer‹Rongy.
Hunter‹Salzman (2.)
Re Monsees‹Rodman.
PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Re East 180th St.
Briskin‹Karsch.
Frankenberg‹Perlman.
Empire Kaoline Co‹Frank.
Delevante‹Delevante.
Sullivan‹Cent Dairy.
Hafel‹Maurer.
Riley‹Riley.
Mayer‹Hayes.
Moller‹Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
Preferred causes:
Dilchevsky‹Mancuso.
Re Simon‹Duchesne.
Re Sieson‹Barbuleany.
General calendar.
Cass‹Goodwin‹Smith.
Clermont Iron Works‹Blucher Bldg Corp.
McCreery Realty Corp‹Sadowsky (2.)
Stern‹Stern.
Damiano‹Damiano.
Tarshis‹Tarshis.
Axler‹Axler.
Cutler Iron Wks‹ Seamens Bank for Sav.
Brown‹Barnardini.
Scott Francaudes Films‹Pilm Holding.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Reegs, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part A. M.
M. Fiegel & Bros, Inc‹J. Maurer, Inc.

II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 Stelzman‹Wagaraw Silk Dyeing Co. Clean.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Ina—Kennedy‹West.
Kasanow‹O'Kin.
C Froelich‹Bally.
P Frohlich‹same.
G Taube‹Power.
T Taube‹same.
Blume‹Nas El RR.
Montague‹Mindlin.
Block‹Bernstein.
Rocco‹Bklyn & N R RR.
Elman‹N Y Cons RR.
Maher‹N Y Rys.
Heyman‹Emery.
Ellis‹N Y Rys.
Relinfante‹Cresser.
Rogan‹Stilwell.
Fromowitz‹Fifth Av Coach Co.
Waters‹NY Cons RR.
Zuckerman‹Nassau Elec RR.
Venable‹Boulevard Renting Co.
F Trotz‹Trattner.
J Turock‹same.
Garrett‹Solomon.
Zebreck‹N J & N Y RR.
Ebenholtz‹N. Y. Rys. and Beaver.
Welensky‹Bresilin.
Solomon‹NY Cons RR
Oberhard‹Parcel Post Del Co.
Gelbtuch‹Geroulmo.
Schaohman‹Devlin.
Utan‹Grand Corrugated Paper Co.
Rosenberg‹Goodman.
Rosengarten‹D, L & W RR.
Pines‹N Y Rys.
Iodice‹Post.
Adams‹Dows.
Addison‹Wolz.
J Hart and E J Hart‹Connolly‹N Y Rys.
Kelly‹Hewitt.
Vogel‹Selena Realty Co., Inc.
Crawford‹Carman.
Ryan‹Epstein.
Frank‹Meyer.
J Donnelly‹Bimberg.
E Donnelly‹same.
Meurers‹Slade.
Kliseal‹N Y Rys.
Fowler‹Alvarez.
Mutzig‹James Everard's Breweries.
L Ackerman‹Fifth Av Coach Co.
R Ackerman‹same.
Lamb‹Third Av RR.
J J McGrew‹Empire Carrying Corp.
Martin‹CNY.
Wilhelm‹West Elec RR.
Castringo‹Jack's.
Sommer‹N Y Rys.
Schwartz‹Schaper.
Carney‹Z.
Brown‹Commil Adv Assn.
P Schmidt‹Cassara (2)
F Schmidt‹same.
Rusco‹Cohen.
Calla‹Rondonino.
Claudin‹Avondet.
De Witt‹Lichtenstein.
Hansen‹I R T Co.
McBride‹N Y Rys.
Abrahams‹I R T Co.
Frankel‹N Y Edison Co.
Weber‹United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fisch‹Middenberg.

PART IV.—Search Term Continued—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. in Trial Term, Part VIII. room. Case on—Stella‹Matthewson.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Carillot‹Bauman.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lamana‹Tschman.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nolan‹Knoche.

PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.
Enright‹N Y Times.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Newman‹McGovern.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Malden Lane Realty Co‹A J Hudson.
Conklin‹Daniell, Jr.
Cragin‹Berkeley.
International Agricultural Corp‹Same.
Silman‹Morris.
Baum‹Barthel.
Marcus‹Colman.
Valentine‹Hilderbrand
Ascheim‹Bielfeld & Spahn Co.
Sound Reproduction Co‹Union Specialty & Plating Co.
Grey‹Triumph Film.
Dirdiriian‹Gitler.
Cohen‹Fur Co.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—(March Term Continued.)—Newburger, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, 10 A. M.
Case on—Quincy‹Emery.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Harry Wiener.
Herman Jaffe.
Giuseppe Garramone.
William Brennan, (4.)
Gladys Frazin, inf.
Walter Berg.
Lemuel Littlefield.
Annie C Beadleston.
Moriah M Walsh, &c.
Almira M Ascello.
Margaret Perlman.
Harriet St B Roberts.
Edward E Miller.
George E Duncan.
Catharine A C Comstock.
Frances A Courtright.
Nellie S H Farmer, &c.
Alfred W Ireland.
Mary Glasser.
Margaret Reynolds.
Annie Fwyer.
C Alfred Littlefield.
John Schmitzberger.
John Scholz.
May O Dodge.
Ethel M Warner.
John C Gray.
Samuel Harris, &c.
Margaretta Drexler.
Anthony M Lade.
George A MacRossle.
Nicola Marro.

Will admitted to probate:
Mary A Terwillo.
Fanny Thorp.
Joseph W Sturtevant.
Adolphus W Green.
Linwood G Whitney.
Thomas Shells.
Anna R Sewall.
Naro M Reynolds.
Jonathan Sullian.
James Scallan.
Lucia Friedlander, 2d.
Benjamin Sutory.
Samuel Hirschfeld.
Alexander Zeitlin.
Anna L Ricketts.
Matthew Cunningham.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART II.—Finnegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Callahan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Woods Extravaganza Co‹Mack—Hon E Henry Lacombe. Re Davidson—John D. Caruthers.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Kischer‹Alexander—Francis S McAvoy.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Re Drake —Geo F Harriman—Arthur Ofner.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Francis Huber‹Fred A Damico—Nicholas F Walsh. Martonbert Realty Co‹Edward McCann—Richard Barter. Allan L Sutton‹Rosina Guzzetta—A Mitchell Leslie. Lawyers Mtg Co‹Elizabeth I Sachs—Arthur Ofner.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—M Josephine Ely‹Adam Moran—Albert Sanders. Germania Life Ins Co‹James C. Picken—Arthur Gliegerich.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—John H Hayward‹Catherine J C McPaul et al—Malcolm M Hayward.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Woll‹Bauer.
Holzapfels Am Compe Co‹Cappielle.
Casey‹Galiani.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Dyer‹Phelan.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Kaufman‹Werfel.
Hirsch‹Fidanza.
Grimm‹Simpkins.
Joseph‹Joseph.
O'Connell‹F R T.
Hogan‹Ehrlich.
Meyerhoff‹Union Ry, RR.
Kerndl‹same.
Mavica‹Union Ry.
Schwartz‹3d Av RR.
Levine‹Chase.
Miller‹Decca‹Daniels.
Wasserman‹Davidson.
Furlong & Furlong‹R Carvel Co.
Levine‹Benenson.
Weinberg‹CNY.
Donnelly‹Fredin.
Roth‹Cent Un Gas.
Cunningham‹Mallett.
Zucker‹Zarenkowitz.
Kues‹Foran Fdy & M.
Green‹F Falk Co.
Goldstein‹Bernstein.
Peters‹Peters.
Engel‹Rethling.
Buzzini‹CNY.
Weber‹Bloom.
Verschleiser‹Crespi.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Cases on:
Jacobs‹CNY.
Sullivan‹same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will:
Samuel G Dayton.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Saalfeld‹Buxbaum.
Schoemmell‹Newman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Southard‹Jackson.
Aherns‹Leftstein.
Kern‹C B H RR.
VII of Pekskill‹Putnam Traction Co.
Webster‹Richmond Power Co.
Sacripante‹Phila & Rdg Coal Co.
Jorgansborg‹Lumber Operating Co.
Levy‹Horowitz.
Waistkoski‹Phila & Rdg Coal Co.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Kiernan‹Kiernan.
Horling‹Horling.
Walter‹Walter.
Sherman‹Sherman.
O'Donnell‹O'Donnell.
Harkness‹Sheepshead Bay Speedway.
Ruggles‹Burbank.
Ciaccia‹Ricciardo.
Pines‹Heasley.
Mortgage Co‹H RR.
Thomas‹same.
Katzman‹N Y Cons RR.
City‹Pressler.
Eyre‹Sarkisian.
A D Granger Co‹Universal Machinery Supply Co.
Buel‹N Y Rys.
Crawford‹same.
Franco‹same.
Simon‹Hess.
Kellet‹same.
Pinas‹same.
Flynn‹B H RR.
Re Shirk (Kelly-Lane)

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Manning, J. —At 10 A. M.

Berri‹Ry Associates (demurrer.)
Weber‹Koehler.
Unser‹Wilson.
Beling‹Beling.
Reilly‹Sup Council C O F.
Herskovitz‹Herskovitz
Logindice‹Como.
Artig‹Artig.
Thos Woods & Sons‹Enterprise Brew.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:
Kesselman‹Feuss.
Blair‹Blair.
McCullough‹McCullough.
Mounsey‹Pape.
Haller‹Haller.
Hoschek‹Krunemaker.
Mitchell‹Mitchell.
Curry‹Consolidated Rty.
Tebo Yacht Basin Co‹Bushey & Sons.
Star Towel Supply Co‹Wright.
Brenner‹Brenner.
Maxwell‹Scoville.
Mandeville‹Sanatorium.
Melvin‹Melvin.
Schnurle‹Meier.
Jacobs‹Oskeroff.
North‹Quaile.

Highest number reached on the regular call 4099.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Callaghan, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.

The name of counsel to try the case must be handed to the Calendar Clerk when the case is reached. Cases not so marked will be held or passed for engagement of counsel whose name is not so left with the clerk.

Miller‹Ginsberg.
Swift‹Obermeyer & Liebmann et al.
Cohen‹Dembicer Bldg.
Allen‹Eller.
La Barbara‹B H R R.
Dollard‹Gallagher.
Jacobs‹Jensen.
Roberts‹Nassau R R.
Ginsberg‹N Y Con RR.
Cedarholm‹Nas RR.
Stern‹N Y Rys.
Machen‹Fraas.
Medical Loose & Co.
Hopps‹Biscay.
Varone‹Nassau RR.
Falencki‹Perkins.
Kramer‹Nassau Farms
Halberg‹Pearson.
Van Pelt‹Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Nichtman‹Nassau RR
Lamuto‹Wallant.
Clarke‹Meckter.
Melstein‹Nassau R R.
Brainard‹Firemen's Fund Ins Co.
Flanagan‹Nassau R R
Constant‹N Y Rys Co.
Evans‹Compton et al.
Tansey‹B Q Co & Sub, R R.
Bakke‹Ohl.
Broock‹N Y Con R R.
Baillet‹Borrick et al.
Stange‹Goldfish.
Quilty‹Gibbons et al.
Hobart‹Schwinn.
Huott‹Wood.
Nicholson‹Gibson & Donhan Co.
Sutera‹Anchor Line.
Eisenbiegler‹Eisenbeigler.
Risch & ano‹CNY et al.
Dyas‹Normal Land
Gibbs‹Tickle.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9205.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Will admitted to probate:
Elizabeth O'Donnell.
Peter McKeever.
John Bassemier.
Bertha Grill.
Fiorvinati Dictsmenti.

Accounting of:
Catherine Meyers.

Bernhard Messbrugger.
Florence Bynner.
Richard A Rendish.
John Casey.
David H Brown.
Edmund Bingberg.

Estate of:
Morris Michaeloff.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J. — Calendar called in Part IV.

Inq‹Solinsky‹Schloss.
Fornichello‹Nas E RR
Lynch‹N Y Cons RR.
Borenstein‹Mendeleritz.
Claraica‹Nas El RR.
La Greca‹Bkn H RR.
Durr‹Peloso Piano Co.
Liftin‹Well.
Goldstein‹Marquardt.
Kilcoyne‹C I & B RR
Morganstern‹Nassau Electric RR.
Hamilton‹C I & B RR

Cronin‹Fischer.
Kemp‹C I & B RR.
Salkind‹Kaplan.
Morell‹Weiss.
Levitt‹Burroughs Bldg & Material Co.
Smargonsky‹B H RR.
Alderson‹Otis.
Sidberg‹B H RR.
Heiser‹NY Cons RR.
Lawless‹Olsen.
Marcante‹Lomgmore.
Ponseglione‹B H RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on—Storm King Paper Co‹Firth Carpet Co.
Day‹Murdoch.
Reynolds‹Reynolds.
Calhoun‹White Plains Theatre Corp.
City of Yonkers‹Yonkers Elec Light & Power Co.

Highest number reached on call, 307.

Hamilton‹Robinson.
Lohman‹Skidmore.
Cancro‹Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co
Young Bros Lumber Co‹Co of Westchester.
Weisbecker‹Welz & Zerweck.
Pressel‹Little.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

One of the largest deals in many months in the Bronx was closed yesterday in the purchase by a moving-picture studio syndicate of the greater part of the block bounded by Westchester, Trinity, and Cauldwell Avenues and 149th Street. The tract comprises about forty-six lots. The entire plot is covered with rock rising about forty feet above grade. The buyers were represented by Max Henry Ring, as attorney, and Albert Teitel. The sellers were Alfred H. Howe, William M. Albertl, and others. On the plot are two old houses, one of which is the Howe family homestead, erected over fifty years ago, and still occupied by members of the family.

The property has a frontage of 527 feet on Trinity Avenue, 355.8 on Cauldwell Avenue, 206.7 on Terrace Place South, and 279 on Terrace Place North. It was bought for about $195,000, but nearly $2,000,000, it is said, will be involved in the entire investment, as plans have been prepared for erecting at once four large studio and laboratory buildings, each 128 by 156, and about 45 feet in height. In connection with the plant will be a theatre, swimming pool, and automobile sheds. The studio structures will be rented to producing moving-picture syndicates.

The property is near the busy 149th Street centre at Third Avenue, in the Bronx. It is within a block of the Jackson Avenue subway station and just north of St. Mary's Park. The cost of the projected buildings is estimated at $1,291,000.

Achilles R. Scharsmith was the broker in the transaction.

$350,000 Woolworth Fifth Avenue Building.

Plans were filed yesterday for the F. W. Woolworth Fifth Avenue store which will replace the old buildings at 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue and 1 East Fortieth Street, surrounding the northeast corner of those thoroughfares. The property has been leased for a long term by the Woolworth Company from the owners, T. F. Rossell and Josephine H. Cogseshall. The building will be seven stories in height, and is estimated to cost $350,000 by the architects, Jardine, Hill & Murdock.

Private Dwellings Sold.

The four-story dwelling at 113 East Thirty-sixth Street, in the Murray Hill zone, between Park and Lexington Avenues, has been sold for the estate of Loyal Farragut by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for Albert J. Erdmann the four-story high stoop dwelling 124 West Seventy-eighth Street, on a lot 16 by 55 by 97.10, to a client for occupancy.

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James has transferred title in his old residence at 92 Park Avenue, where he has lived since 1909, to Cleveland E. Dodge. The transfer was made for a nominal consideration, and involves a five-story brownstone dwelling and plot having a frontage of 31.1 by 80, just south of Fortieth Street, in the Murray Hill restricted zone.

Julius Friend, Inc., sold for S. Charles Welsh the four-story dwelling 27 West Eighty-first Street, including the rear building fronting on Eighty-second Street, 25 by 204.4.

Two Harlem Deals.

Mabel E. Hurd purchased for investment from Frederick Brown, operator, 2,189 Third Avenue, a three-story frame building, on a lot 23.10 by 80, located between 119th and 120th Streets. George W. Brettell negotiated the sale.

C. Abbott Knowles & Co., Inc., and A. G. Davis sold to a client of G. E. Norman the six-story tenement, on plot 50 by 75, at 2,319 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of 136th Street, for the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation.

Takes Title to Harlem Flats.

The Kean Manhattan Corporation, George Kean President, has taken title to premises 518 and 522 West 134th Street, two six-story apartment houses, on a plot 87 by 100. The transaction involves $100,000.

This property was recently taken over by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company at foreclosure.

Bronx Sales.

The Cedar Construction Company, Inc., sold to Henry Glassman 774 Prospect Avenue, to Ernst Beckmann 615 East 141st Street, and to Charles Kervan 888 Southern Boulevard. The property consists of five-story new-law tenements.

Brooklyn.

James Watters has sold for Catherine Garmey to a client for occupancy the dwelling at 2?? Seventy-sixth Street, lot 50 by 109.4, in the Bay Ridge section.

Martin A. Ansbro has sold the two-family house at 330 Sixtieth Street, for the Farmers' Garage, Inc., of Plainfield, N. J.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Martin Kruse the two-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 100, at 165 Heyward Street, to Daskell & Fishman.

The two-story house at 343 Seventy-second Street has been sold by E. J. Hollahan for Frank & Buckridge.

Staten Island.

W. S. E. Eddie has sold for Bertram G. Hall his home on Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, to Edward Smith.

New Jersey.

Gaston and George Menier of Paris, France, bought from Joseph J. Garibaldi a plot 153 by 100 on the southeast corner of Clinton and Twelfth Streets, Hoboken, as a site for a factory.

Benjamin, St. Gorlon sold to Harry C. Moore 2,889 and 2,871 Boulevard, near the Summit Avenue tube station, Jersey City, a four-story brick twenty-four family apartment house, on a plot 50 by 95.

Louis Kamm has sold at Newark for William Hahn a large tract on the north side of Central Avenue, near the new Lackawanna elevation, to the Purity Cross, Inc., which is erecting a model plant for the manufacture of its food products.

Westchester County.

Arthur Weyl & Co. sold for Benjamin F. Cromwell to T. P. Flaherty for occupancy the dwelling with extensive grounds on Fairfield Road, Ludlow Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc. sold for Erik Olson his country place at Pleasantville consisting of about two acres of ground, with a nine-room stucco house, to Carl G. Johansson of Arlington, who will take immediate possession.

Buyer of the Welles Building.

Felix Isman is the buyer of the Welles Building, a nine-story structure at 14 to 20 Broadway, extending through to 5 and 7 Beaver Street, reported sold by the Hunnewell estate of Boston last week.

Madison Square Hotels Leased.

David H. Knott, representing a new corporation, has leased from the Phelps Stokes Estates the Madison Square Apartments and the Madison Square Hotel, adjoining on either side the Manhattan Club, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and the three connecting former dwellings, at 45 to 49 East Twenty-fifth Street, next to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, used as annexes of the larger hostelries.

The properties have been held at $70,000, and were leased for a long term of years through William A. White & Sons.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Horace S. Ely & Co., as agents, to Mrs. Juliette Innes Ellsworth, the three-story dwelling at 145 East Sixty-second Street.

Ames & Co. have rented for Mrs. Amanda Williams the dwelling at 129 East Twenty-seventh Street to A. Krikorian, for Potterton Brothers the dwelling at 220 West Twenty-eighth Street to W. H. Bland, and for Mrs. B. Allen the dwelling at 323 West Thirty-third Street to Mrs. Helen Cooke.

George W. Mercer & Son have leased for the estate of George T. Stewart the dwelling at 271 West Twenty-second Street to Frances Schultz.

Pepe & Brechner have leased for the Davann Company the dwelling at 17 West Ninth Street to Mrs. Hefflin for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $15,000. It will be rented for studio apartments.

Commercial Leases.

Harris & Vaughan and Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for Goldsmith Brothers to the Regal Shoe Company for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $100,000, the entire six-story building at 81 Nassau Street, between Fulton and John Streets. There has been unusual activity within the last two months on the two blocks from Fulton Street to Maiden Lane, owing to the contemplated Nassau Street subway. Goldsmith Brothers recently purchased this property, together with 79 adjoining.

William A. White & Sons have leased to the Machinery Merchants, Inc., the store at 168 Centre Street.

The Land Estates, associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, has leased to Nils Nilson the building at 2,226 Seventh Avenue for a motor cycle shop.

William H. Whiting & Co. leased the entire building 109 Fulton Street to John H. Andrews; also the building at 183 Washington Street to Joseph Bleier.

William A. White & Sons leased the store in the building 250 and 252 West Twenty-seventh Street to Frederick H. Brantigan for storage warehouse purposes.

Westchester Realty Associates Hold First Meeting.

The Westchester Realty Associates, recently organized by several of the largest owners of real estate in Westchester County, or concerns representing owners, held its first formal meeting in New Rochelle yesterday. The aim of the organization is to secure closer co-operation and a better working basis, not only among the members but also with brokers throughout the county and in New York City.

The following officers of the Westchester Realty Associates are Edwin W. Fiske Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Joseph Lambden & Co., Inc., Pelham, New Rochelle, and White Plains, N. Y.; E. B. Dowley, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.; J. D. McCann, New Rochelle and Scarsdale, N. Y.; Millbrook Company, Mount Vernon, Pelham, New Rochelle, Scarsdale, and White Plains. They represent holdings valued at about $15,000,000. The meeting yesterday was attended by all of the Associates and a number of others interested in Westchester real estate development. E. W. Tynan of the Millbrook Company, who is President of the Associates, presided, and remarks were made by L. S. Miller, President of the New York, Westchester, and Boston Railway; Collin Armstrong, President of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce and others.

Realty Notes.

A. V. Amy & Co. have moved their real estate offices to the Woolworth Building.

William A. White & Son negotiated the sale of 200 Madison Avenue, held at $160,000, for the estate of Charles G. Moller.

The option to purchase the Columbia University Club property at 18 Gramercy Park, given to Charles W. Buckham and others, has been extended to April 14. The syndicate is negotiating plans to erect a studio construction.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cathedral Parkway, 210, e s, 200 ft w of Amst Av, 100x70.11, 12-sty Cortlandt Apartment house; J B Martindale and J H Poor, as receivers, agt W T Evans et al; Massachusetts Mortgage; referee; due, $37,817.03; taxes, &c., $6,200; prior mortgage, $225,000; to Henry H. Martin for $275,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

95th St, 821 E, n s, 275 e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8, 5-sty tenement; Herman Kappes, agt M D Lyons et al; G H Hyde, atty; due, $14,859.84; taxes, &c., $242.40; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

11th Av, s e corner of 50th St, for a one-story garage, 99.10x150; Columbia Realty Co., 30 West 61st St., owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Union Square, architects; cost, $25,000.

Broadway, 5,021 and 5,023, for a two-story garage, 50x100; Brickners Auto Supply Co., Inc., 5,065 Broadway, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 509 Willis Av, architects; cost, $18,000.

5th Av, 463 to 469, and 40th St, 1 East, for an eight-sty store and loft, 66x122.0x irregular x27.6; Fifth Avenue Realty Co., 1 J. H. Coggeshall, 542 5th Av., owners; Jardine, Hill & Murdock, 50 East 42d St., architects; cost, $350,000.

Park Av, s e cor of 187th St., for a one-story brick garage, 50x30; Auguste Weckworth, 4,394 Park Av, owner; Joseph Mueller, 4,361 3d Av, architect; cost, $2,400.

Bronx River Av, s e, 200 ft w of Ruesing Av, for a one-story frame amusement device, 44 x84; Clason Point Park, Inc., on premises, owner; Louis Bernl, 216 West 20th St, lessee; Anton Pirnet, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

230th St, s s, 375 ft w of Oneida Av, for a one-and-a-half-story frame garage, 20x19; Charles D. Shaw, 66 East 230th St, owner; Harold W. Beder, 70 East 230th St, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Pearl St, 102 and 106; Old Slip, 3 to 15, and Water St, 62 to 72, to a six-story office building; Alexander Hamilton Institute, 11 Hanover Square, owner; J. W. O'Connor, 3 West 29th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

53d St, 49 East, to a four-and-one-half-story dwelling; Jr. W. Herrick, 49 East 53d St, owner; H. C. Pelton, 35 West 39th St, architect; Cost, $5,000.

John St, 16 and 18, and Platt St, 29 to 33, and William St, 130 to 136, to a thirteen-story office building; Phelps Stokes Estates, Inc., 100 William St, owner; I. N. Phelps Stokes, 100 William St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 208th St, runs e 124.11x s 99.11x w 24.11x n 25x w 100 to avenue x n 74.11 to beginning; Loton H. Slawson to Calicott Construction Co., 179 Madison Av; mtg $25,000; March 29; attorneys, Gregg & McG., 141 Broadway.....$1

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 170th St, 100x 100; Minaret Building Co, to Delta Holding Corpn, 217 Broadway, mtge $135,000 and all liens, March 28; attorney, Julius H. Ziesel. 217 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, 1,568-70, s e corner of 47th St, 40.8x80; Peter D. Kiernan and Peter De Lacy to Lloyd Realty Co., 44 W 18th St, all liens, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$450,000

GREAT JONES ST, 38, s s, 261.8 ft w of Bowery, 27.10x irreg; Wallin H. Stevens to Waltin W. Tyler, Brooklyn, mtg $73,000, Feb. 11, 1904; attorneys, Wood, C. & S., 68 Wall St.....$1

MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 100x86.6x irregular; Irving L. Ernst to Herzig-Ernst Realty Co., 170 Broadway, quitclaim, all liens; attorney, Irving L. Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, w s, 117 ft n of 39th St, 31.1x80; Arthur C. James to Cleveland E. Dodge, 90 Park Av, all liens, March 15; attorney, Edmund Coffin, 34 Pine St.....$100

PLEASANT AV, w s, 67.1 ft s of 115th St, 18.6x75; Frank E. Rafel to Helfa and Philip De Vito, 52 W 118th St, March 29; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

WILLETT ST, 82, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, foreclosure March 27; Thomas A. McGrath, referee, to Henriette S. Orth, 140 East 91st St, March 31; attorney, Raymond J. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$17,000

8TH AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 118th St, 25.6x75; Anna Ferdinand et al, heirs, &c., of Ely Hosbach, to Anna Hosbein, Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, quitclaim, March 30; attorney, H. H. Hobbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$1

8TH AV, w s, 51.11 ft s of 124th St, 25x75; Hermann Hosbein to Harold L. Evans, 1,470 Broadway, mtg $21,500, c. a. g.; attorney, Robert E. Strong, 1,476 Broadway.$1

16TH ST, 51 West, n s, 115 ft e of 6th Av, 20x92; Hurtra Realty Co. to Hunter Realty Co., 217 West 110th St, March 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

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Send for list of modern brick homes, 6 to 10 rooms, for sale on rent-money terms.

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4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue stations. Ripe for improvement with stores and apartment houses. Price about one-third of the Bronx. Will divide to suit. Great opportunity for builders.

2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.

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on the north shore of Long Island; all-year home of ten rooms and two baths; hot water heat, gas, water, electricity, sewer, etc.; open fireplaces; living and dining rooms, spacious porches; 27 minutes from centre of city; one block to station; 3 minutes to private bathing beach; clubhouse, dock anchorage, etc. Price, terms, etc., sent on request. Owner, Box 277 Downtown.

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New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco finish; EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
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Price $6,000.

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SALE, $50,000.
TO BE SETTLED. RENT, $3,500

Attractively situated; best section Scarsdale; dwelling, 16 rooms, 5 baths; thoroughly modern cottage, garage, attractive grounds, lawns, shade trees; splendid views.

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Bungalows & Cottages, near the water,

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FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

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FOR RENT at $100 monthly or For Sale at $15,000, splendid new tapestry brick cottage, 8 large rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated and complete in every respect; garage; large lot commanding unsurpassed view. L. H. TASKER, 154 Nassau St., New York.

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Colonial House, 9 rooms, all improvements; corner plot 100x150, overlooking Lake section; $6,700.

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Reduce the high cost of living by purchasing 22 lots 45,000 square feet at $12.50 per lot, which sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing; excellent soil for fruit, berries, and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N.Y. City.

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just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living rooms full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes fro mcity; owner's loss—your profit; sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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High and dry, where you can make a little fortune; very good investment, near station, trolley, school, and churches; bathing beach; steamboat to and from New York. Buy quick. Only a limited amount of lots left.

$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY.
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A rare opportunity to purchase an all-year-round home, with all modern improvements, within easy commuting distance, excellent boating, bathing, and fishing. Enough ground for garden and garage. Terms to suit. Address H. B., Box 48 Times.

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Good, 5-room house, land for vegetables, chickens, etc.; town of 10,000; ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, etc.; near trolley and depot; small amount down and $12 monthly. Write for tickets to visit. B., "Small Farm," 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Fine 145-acre farm; 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound; beach, bluff, views; mostly cultivated; double road frontage main highway; $150 acre. Bargains everywhere.
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Amityville, on Great South Bay, 6-room cottage, ready for occupancy; large plot with direct waterfront; price $3,300; liberal terms. KOSTER, CORNEHLSEN CO., 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, including garage; cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation, schools, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative-built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

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IF YOU HAVE $200,

are socially eligible for membership in Country Club, can pay $50 a month for 4 months and then easy monthly payments like rent, you can own this Craftsman house now building, ready to occupy May 1st; 6 rooms, bath and sleeping porch; near Club House and Golf Course; only 8 houses on these terms.

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A 16-room house, large and roomy; all city improvements; running water, electric light, sewer to tidewater; large grounds, trees and shrubs; beautifully situated, Cranford, N. J.; 40 minutes from New York; trains daily; can be bought on your own terms if will suit parties meaning business to investigate; others not wanted. Address GURNEY, 7 Pine St., New York City.

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Owing to removal to California must sell handsome 10-room house, 2 baths; beautifully finished and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out; good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, &c. Terms to suit. Full particulars.

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$11,000 Beautiful Colonial Residence, excellent location; centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; every appointment. MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

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Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,600; reasonable terms.

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Very attractive light suite with several private offices, directors' room, etc. Possession May 1st. Ideal offices for law firm or any business desiring to be in the financial district—only a block from Wall Street. Brokers protected.

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House of 8 rooms, bath, hot water heat, gas, water, electricity, sewer, sidewalks, curbs, etc.; located on large plot; short distance to station and restricted bathing beach; dock anchorage, etc.; 27 minutes to centre of city; $500 cash, balance easy payments; good title. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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$100 Per Acre!

This offering is extraordinary! A large Farm Tract, close to village and station; elevation; fine outlook; easy commuting distance; can be had on attractive terms; its possibilities for profit are exceptional. Write or see me about it.

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Beautiful house, fully furnished; garage, barns, icehouse; about 450 acres; can be divided; no exchange; brokers protected. W. A. A. Brown, owner, 345 West 88th St. N. Y.

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Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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RIKER BUILDING,
OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA.
FOURTH LOFT, 50x114.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Also small Office on eighth floor.
Brokers Protected.
INQUIRE ROOM 801

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WITH FINE LIGHT.
7,500 sq. ft. to Floor.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av.
Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or your own broker.

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Near Astor Place. 4th and 5th (top)

LOFTS—50 x 80.

Heat; freight and passenger elevators; fireproof building. Immediate possession.

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5,500 sq. ft. Offices & Showroom
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11th Fl. Front—24 Windows
Will rent all or part.
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Light Four Sides.

SUPT., or EUGENSON REALTY CO.,
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attractive show windows; space 25x90.
Suitable Retail Specialty Business or high-class wholesale.

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Rare Opportunity for Drug Store

In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.
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Modern Elevator Apts.

8 Large, all outside rooms, 2-3 baths. $1,600 to $1,800.

430 W Facing Columbia University Grounds 116th St.

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352 WEST 117TH ST.

Near park; close to transit; six and seven rooms; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

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REASONABLE RENTALS.
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Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments,
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3 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

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An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased $200 per month.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
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341 West 45th St. JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Now renting, new elevator building.
Housekeeping, furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, with shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes, choicest furniture, highest references indispensable; $50 up, monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

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A first-class floor apartment in the Van Cortlandt, N. W. cor. Park Ave. and 96th St. 7 rooms, 2 baths; $100 per month.
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO.,
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DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

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MORTGAGE MONEY AVAILABLE.
We have considerable amount of money to loan on mortgages; most reasonable rates. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

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Wanted.—$26,000 first mortgage on 400 city lots. Owner, 62 West 51st.

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INEXPENSIVE AND EFFICIENT SERVICE.
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Sell half price original cost.
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in country and city property for sale; ask for particulars. Call, write, or phone
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY COMPANY,
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54 St., Mark's Place, near 2d Av.—4-story single flat; price and terms reasonable. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St., city.

Three-story brownstone, 90s, between Madison, Park; sell small amount above mortgage; splendid condition; quick action. O 18 Times.

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City Island waterfront; all-year-round residences, country and city advantages; Borough of Bronx, New York City; $3,250 to $12,000; small payments down. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

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$200 cash, $6 monthly, buys 6-room house, 27 minutes to city; near station; trolley to N. Y. within ½ block; plot suitable chicken and vegetable raising; price, $1,650; clear title. Call, write Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Brklyn.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Brooklyn, 24 acres valuable waterfront; Jamaica, 23 acres; will sacrifice $10,000 below cost; grandest opportunity for builders and investors. Owner, 62 West 51st, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$7,500, WORTH $10,000.—In Forest Parkway; select section of Woodhaven; 12-room cottage, 3 lots; mortgage to suit. ERDTMANN, 1,612 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

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Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, 21 Park Row. Cortlandt 4205.

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RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and upward. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

A big chance for an unusual residence in the Wykagyl section of New Rochelle at an unusual price; house has 11 rooms, about ¾ acre of land, garage; must be sold regardless of price. Shaw & Hine, opp. station, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON.
FULL LIST OF HOUSES.
With and without garages; some furnished; rents moderate for advantages offered. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—The most beautiful suburb on the Hudson; suitable all-year home; streets macadamized and sewered; easy commuting distance; plots low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely furnished; open brick fireplace, panelled walls, beamed ceiling, steam heat, water, gas, &c., connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen, large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches nearby; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $300 down; $20 monthly. For further information, write "Bungalow Owner," Box 280 Times Downtown.

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COUNTRY HOME AND FARM.
Fine, high, healthy section Long Island, 60 miles New York, 50 acres; comfortable house, outbuildings; abundance fruit; positive bargain $6,500 if sold within 30 days; very easy terms.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d St.), N. Y.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up, and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

North Freeport.—New house, seven rooms; water, gas, furnace; fruit and shade trees; chicken coop; sacrifice $2,600; $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Plot 50x100, all improvements; near station; good commuting; price $300; monthly payments; title guaranteed. W. B. MacLain, 27 West 34th St.

Long Beach.—Five lots, 100x100, corner Riverside Boulevard, offered at sacrifice; $4,500, part cash; balance easy terms. H 462 Times Annex.

6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm hour out, in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, Box 274 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Baldwin Lane, New York. Tel. 1598 John.

Fine modern dwelling, commanding beautiful view; plot 75x105; large living room, panelled dining room, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, tile bath; decorated; hardwood trim; hot-water heat, gas, electricity; 4 minutes from station; half hour out on Erie; $4,500, on easy terms; great bargain. William Butscher, 21 Park Row.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows; six rooms, bath, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; restricted section; small payment down, balance like rent. I have also a few choice building plots on improved streets very cheap; will finance building for purchasers. Wm. Butcher, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

TO SUBURBAN HOMESEEKERS.
RIDGEWOOD.
"The Garden Spot of New Jersey," will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet giving full information.
Secretary, Business Men's Association, Ridgewood, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.
Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; rental $1,000 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

BUILD THAT HOME IN CALDWELL, N. J. I have a site for it on highest ridge in Essex County; 244 feet on the avenue; $23 cash a front foot. For particulars address Owner, P. O. Box 1005, New York.

Ideal home, on fine plot of ground, $4,200; 7 rooms, hot water heat, gas, electricity, tiled bath room, &c.; all the very latest improvements; easy terms; 25 minutes from New York. For particulars address Owner, Box 54, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A neat village farm in Ridgewood; 1 acre; attractive house, 6 rooms, bath, steam, electricity; garage, greenery; much fruit; macadam street; refined neighborhood; price $4,500. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—New residence, 11 rooms, 4 baths, big living room, sleeping porch, solarium, garage; immediate possession; $120 per month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company, Montclair, N. J.

Farm for a farmer; 97 acres, with 36 in alfalfa; apple orchard; fine buildings and water; near station and trolley; $8,500; includes 14 head of stock, poultry, machinery, and everything. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Lake Champlain.—For sale or rent, cottage, 6 rooms, furnished; south of Essex; ideal location; near water, beach. E. W. Leaning, 58 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.—Farm of 23 acres, finely located, on west side of Enfield St., Enfield, Conn.; Station No. 148 on Hartford and Springfield trolley line, 18 miles north of Hartford, 8 miles south of Springfield; 12-room house and barn, with slate roofs; good tobacco shed; fine artesian well, cisterns, and city water; electric lighting and city gas mains in street; about 100 fruit trees, grapes, and berries. Call or write Isaac A. Allen, Jr., Admr., 904 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

For Sale.—Nice farm on Torrington Heights, Conn.; 50 acres good land, good 2-family house, 12 rooms; barn, cemented stanchion stables; chicken house, corn crib, iron smoke house, 150 apple trees, wood, and timber; fine location; very sightly and healthy; price, $4,250. T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

139 acres in valley of Virginia, on Shenandoah River, adjoining Bear Lithia Springs property, near Elkton, Va.; fertile land; on public road; good dwelling on upland, overlooking river; splendid view. Address Mrs. Walter Hall, Elkton, Va.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Unencumbered modern home, about eight rooms, 30 minutes 42d St.; will give fully paid common and 6 per cent. preferred stock in successful electric manufacturing corporation, not listed on Exchange yet. Phone Rector 4148. Mr. Shafer. Principals only.

Wanted.—Private residence, between 44th, 59th, 6th, Lexington; owner must state location, size, condition, and price; this must be actual bargain. X 349 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Place.

51 West 39th St.—Street store and floor above, together or separately, 22x65; large show window; owner on premises. Cross & Brown Co., Agents.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 6094 Rector.

Attention!—Woodworking factory to let, 6,750 square feet, extra lot and stable; rent only $185 per month; also woodworking machinery for sale. George Price, 391 East 149th St.

Store, Broadway, between 42d and 50th Sts., light, suitable for millinery; state full particulars and price. O 237 Times Downtown.

Beautiful parlor floor to sublet; suitable physician or dentist; reasonable. 102 West 77th.

Handsomely furnished private office, with service. Suite 307, 51 East 42d St.

Attractive, light double office; two entrances; palatial building; $30. 110 West 40th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

22 EAST 42D ST.,
Between 5th and Madison Avs.,
STORE AND BASEMENT
AND
OFFICE FLOORS.
For renting particulars apply to
A. H. MATHEWS, AGENT,
181 BROADWAY.

Parlor floor in private house, near 125th St. and Lenox Av. subway station, suitable for doctor, dentist; possession May 1; has been occupied by doctor for past 5 years. Apply Advertiser, 30 East 42d St., Room 625.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 18 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.

$75.—Large, light lofts, each 2,500 square feet; only 2 left; 1st and 2d floor; 16 windows, steam heat, elevator; centrally located for good help. 407-409 East 70th. Agent Sigmund Lewy, 1,064 Lexington Av.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Colonial house, facing Lake New Hampshire; fishing, boating, bathing; 16 rooms, well furnished; modern improvements; 16 acres; magnificent trees; enchanting country; large porches, fireplaces, garage, stable; would sell, M 6 Times.

17TH ST., 144 EAST.—To rent, furnished, four rooms and bath; with telephone; $12 a week; references exchanged. Call by appointment. Stuyvesant 2841.

Absolutely modern eight-room furnished residence within one hour city; rent, about $85; prefer location on water; replying, give full details. B 308 Times Downtown.

Furnished cottage, nine rooms, ten minutes' walk from station; rent $75 a month. Telephone Scarsdale 224-J. Sands.

Wanted.

WANTED, COUNTRY HOME
FOR THE SUMMER
ON LONG ISLAND
Must have at least 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, within 50 minutes of New York.
J. W., 226 West 42d St.

THREE BUSINESS WOMEN wish furnished bungalow, near water, within commuting distance of New York, for Summer months. G 294 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; unusual opportunity; rental $5,000 yearly. Leroy Coventry, agent, 58 West 72d.

City—Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

21ST ST., between 6th and 7th Avs.....$1,200
22D St., between 6th and 7th Avs..... 1,800
22D St., near 9th Av..... 1,400
27TH St., between 7th and 8th Avs..... 1,200
28TH ST., between 7th and 8th Avs..... 1,200
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

162D, 550 WEST, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

West End Av., near 86th St Subway.—Four-story dwelling; excellent condition; $2,200. Leroy Coventry, 58 West 72d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, Corner Park Av.—Seven-room apartment; southern exposure; elevator service; May 1 to Oct. 1. Telephone Lenox 9436.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4883.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.—Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 780., (Near 66th St.)—Two elegant rooms; bath, elevator; fireproof building; suitable for bachelor; rental, $50 monthly.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet 2 rooms, newly decorated; wonderfully attractive; great bargain; complete service.

STUDIO.—Seven rooms; near Gramercy Park; Summer; $125 month. Telephone Stuyvesant 9855.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section.—Attractively furnished 6-room apartment. Fal-co, 505 5th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet, apartment, neatly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $225 monthly, $2,400 year.

73D, 48 WEST.—Seven completely furnished outside light rooms; immediate possession. Columbus 4033.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful two-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

97TH, (West of Broadway.)—Elevator; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Particulars 745 West End Av. (97th.) Phone Riverside 8098.

97TH, 310 WEST.—Six spacious rooms, elevator, furnished, $85; big bargain.

101ST, 229 WEST.—Attractively, completely furnished housekeeping, corner Broadway; 5 rooms, $125.

109TH, 300 WEST. — Elegantly furnished room, (apartment.) Nistler.

111TH, 611 WEST, (door from Riverside Drive.)—Comfortably furnished six-room and bath apartment; linen, silver; immediate possession to Oct. 1; $60 month. Apartment 41. Phone Morningside 4740.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private dwelling; may be had single or en suite.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Finely furnished 5-room apartment, excellent neighborhood; references; $150 monthly; May 15-Oct. 1. Apartment 52.

113TH, 533 WEST. — Elegantly, fully furnished five-room front apartment. Apt. 41.

174TH, 590 WEST.—To sublet from May 1st to October 1st, delightful 4 rooms, well furnished; reasonable to responsible party. Apt. 3. Telephone Audubon 3520.

APARTMENTS, 2, 4, and 5 rooms, furnished with extraordinary care and taste; complete in every detail; high-class house. Inquire office, 507 West 113th St.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St., Room 106.

BROADWAY, 3,647, (150th.) — High-class apartment; southern exposure; May to October. Robinson.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished, separate or en suite; all facing Central Park. Dreihmer, 2 West 103d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED APARTMENT, 9 rooms, on West End Av., in the Eighties, from June 1 to Oct. 1; 3 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; all out

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS—USED CARS—BARGAINS.
Ford 1917 Touring Car; Electric Starter.
Cadillac 1916 8-Cyl. Touring Car.
Scripps-Booth Runabout.
Dodge Touring Car; Like New.
Olds 1916 Touring Car.
Oakland 1916 Runabout; Like New.
Ford 1917 Sedan; Electric Starter; fully equipped.

These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused. BROADWAY USED CAR CO., 1,930 B'way.

BARGAINS.
'16 Stutz Speedster '16 Maxw'l Victo'a top
'16 Stutz Runabout '15 Isotta Town Car
'16 National Twin Six Packard Speedste.'
'16 Chalmers Roadster S. G. V. Special,5-pass.
Others. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,604 Broadway. Phone Circle 3240.

B-CARS, TRUCKS, ONE MAN TOPS.
Pierces, Cadillacs, Chandlers, Buicks, Others.
Springfield, Limo., Landaulet Bodies; Cheap.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 6th Floor.

BUICK 1916 Sedan; excellent condition; forced to sell at once at sacrifice. Telephone 755 Elizabeth for quick action.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER AND JACOD, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT 1915 FLEETWOOD TOURING.
FERGUSON 4-PASS. "SPORT."
PIERCE ARROW "38" TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger limousine and touring body. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumils.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,300; will sacrifice $300. Bryant 5392. Rumils.

CHALMERS Landaulet for sale, in good condition; any reasonable offer accepted. Apply Duford Garage, 127 East 53d St.

CHANDLER touring, model 16, slip-covers, also Winter top; splendid condition; no dealers. Write M. T., 1,200 Broadway, 7th floor, or phone Madison Square 5735.

A 1916 COLE 8 TOURING, $850.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new, equipped with electric starter, lights, victoria top, wire wheels, extra wire wheel, etc. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

ELECTRIC USED CARS.
Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.
Baker Coupe (new) $750.00
Baker & Lang Town Car 1,750.00
Baker Five-passenger Brougham 1,200.00
Hupp Yeats Coupe 375.00
Detroit Coupe 575.00
Telephone or write for demonstration.
BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION,
17 Central Park West.
Phone 2830 Columbus.

THE ELECTRIC GARAGE,
at 62d St., facing Central Park West, assumes all care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing, and polishing—ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH.

For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door completed for daily.

FORD town car, just like new; aluminum running boards, Crown fenders, White wire wheels; Al shape; privately owned; used very little; bargain for immediate sale. Elizabeth Auto Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

FORD touring cars, runabouts, and commercial cars taken in trade; one look will convince you of the absolute bargains that we offer. X 330 Times Annex.

FORD.—Complete, self-starter, new Bosch magneto; shock absorber; demountable rims, good condition. Real Estate, 250 West 108th St.

FORD TOP ENVELOPES, BRAND NEW, $1. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

FRANKLIN Agency.—Have a few late models, all private owners. If you are looking for a good used Franklin get in touch with us at once. Elizabeth Automobile Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

HUDSON, 1916, 6-40, 7 passenger touring car, newly painted; slip covers; car has only had summer and early Fall, and is mechanically perfect; must be seen to be appreciated; price, $850. Address J. C. Nordeman, 87 Worth St. Phone Franklin 3140.

HURLBURT, 1½ ton, with open express body; as good as new; very reasonable. Apply, for particulars and demonstration, Boltin, Miller & Boltin, 7 and 9 East 20th.

LOCOMOBILE "48" runabout, self-starter, electric lights, Westinghouse air springs; perfect condition; $2,100. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MERCER 4-PASSENGER,
Electric starter, electric lights, demountable rims, 6 Silvertown cord tires, slip covers, and a special low top, beautifully painted, and mechanically perfect; can be seen and demonstrated day or evening. Geo. Hendricks, owner 239 St. Mark's Av., near Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

Mercer '16 Touring. Overland '16 Chummy.
Stutz '15 Bearcat. Mercer '12 Raceabout.
Stutz '15 Chummy. Hudson '14 Cabriolet.

SLOCUM, 1,700 BROADWAY, 3D FLOOR.

MITCHELL 1914 seven-passenger touring car, electric self-starter and lighting system; just rebuilt; beautifully painted; original cost $2,700; can be bought at sacrifice. Schmidt, 154 West 124th. Morn. 175.

MITCHELL, 1916, TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton's car, 150 West 55th St.

NATIONAL, 1916, 6-passenger touring car; all weather top. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1916, Newport runabout; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OAKLAND 1914 touring car, self-starter, electric lights; just painted; one-hauled. Schmidt, 154 West 124th. Phone Morningside 175.

OVERLAND 1916 seven-passenger touring car; 1915 Stearns Knight touring with wire wheels; 1916 Overland Roadster; 1915 Paige six-cylinder touring car; 1916 Dodge Roadster; 1916 Overland touring car seating five; 1915 Reo Roadster. Prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,504 Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND Clover Leaf roadster, 1916, mileage under 4,000, like new. Can be seen at Broadway garage, 84th St. and Broadway. Address Box 325 Times, 2 Rector St.

OVERLAND 6-cylinder 7-passenger 1916; full equipment; fine shape; must sell at once; bargain for quick buyer. P. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

PACKARD 1916 Twin Six 1/35 seven-passenger touring car; 1916 Willys Knight touring car; 1916 Packard 3/38 phaeton; 1916 Willys Knight Blue Ribbon limousine; 1916 Overland touring car. One price—the lowest on each car. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARDS.
1915 "2-38" runabout, 2 passenger.
1915 "2-38" touring, 7 passenger.
1910 "30" touring, with 12 body.
Newly painted; fine condition; price right. GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,929 BROADWAY.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD seven-passenger touring, good order; top; electric lights; $350. O 30 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW, 36 H. P. limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

SIMPLEX 1912 38, 4-passenger Holbrook body; electric lights; six tires; chassis, body and equipment in unusually good condition. X 307 Times Annex.

STUDEBAKER Coupe, 4 passenger, 1916; ideal car for lady or doctor; must sell. Tel. 2100 Elizabeth for appointment.

WHITE, 1916, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

WINTON six, seven-passenger limousine, and seven-passenger touring car; good condition; private. Newman, 304 West End Av. Spring 8100.

WINTON-SIX, 1915, fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

USED CARS
THAT ARE
GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS 1916, 8-CYLINDER, GUARANTEED ONE YEAR.
CADILLAC 1914, SUMMER AND WINTER TOP, FULLY COMPLETE. $550.
PACKARD 1914, "48," 6-CYLINDER, SEVEN PASSENGER; PERFECT. $1,000.
PAIGE 1915, FAIRFIELD SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING; WINTER AND SUMMER TOP; 5 WIRE WHEELS. $600.
MERCER 1913, 4 PASSENGER, FULLY EQUIPPED; VERY FAST. $800.
PEERLESS 1915, LITTLE 6 ROADSTER; PERFECT. $750.
OVERLAND 1916, 7-PASSENGER, 6-CYLINDER. $500.
COLE 1913, 5-PASSENGER TOURING, COMPLETE. $200.
PIERCE 1913, "54," 6-CYLINDER ROADSTER, IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION. FULLY EQUIPPED. VERY LITTLE USED. $450. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
PEERLESS,
1896 BROADWAY. 8763 COLUMBUS.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS FOR SALE TRUCKS

PIERCE ARROW Dumper; SAURER, 1915 model, grocery body; MACKS, 1 to 5 ton, 1914; KELLY-SPRINGFIELD, 1916, 2½ ton; all at surprisingly low prices.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 190-191.

TRUCK.—Slightly used one-ton truck for sale, bargain for the price offered. Phone Columbus 3762, C. T. Gullette, 1,875 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC 8 limousine; $400 month; also Packard touring. Henry Fogalty, Fordham 2093.

CADILLAC, limousine, for hire, hour, day, or month; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

FORD cars with competent chauffeurs, $10 day, $50 weekly. Morris, 6,645 Morningside.

LIMOUSINE, fashionable private landaulet; special rates, hour or trip. Robinson, 10643 Audubon.

MERCER.—Lady would rent 1916 touring car; careful driver. Telephone mornings Col. 6538.

OLDSMOBILE.—Luxurious private limousine landaulet, 1916, 8-cylinder; best service guaranteed; reasonable; monthly; owner chauffeur; demonstrated; reference. Gray, 217 East 61st St. Plaza 7808. Circle 1128.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine, late model; liveried chauffeur; $80 weekly, desirable party. Circle 1417.

PIERCE-ARROW touring by month; reasonable. Kushnick, 212 West 89th. Phone Riverside 6200.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 1908 Broadway at 95th St. Dependable Instruction, practical, proven method. Day, Aft., Eve. Classes. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WOMAN INSTRUCTOR FOR WOMEN in Automobile driving. Eight years' experience. Address Miss Comstock, 34 East 32d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary; 7 years' experience; capable taking charge office. G 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Experienced detail office work; good typist; excellent reference. O 250 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady seeks position visiting companion, dressmaker. Box 19, 328 9th St., Brooklyn.

DAY'S WORKER or half-time; colored; competent; reference. 51 West 134th. Harlem 7378.

HOUSEKEEPER; city or country; highest references. Mrs. Pinkerton, 305 West 97th.

NURSE.—Graduate, wants position for the Summer taking care of one or two children or semi-invalid; competent to take entire charge; willing to travel. X 317 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; 4 years' experience; good penman; accurate; $10. O 264 Times Downtown.

OFFICE, SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT.—Graduate Teachers' Training School; conscientious, ambitious; $10. O 284 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer.—Young woman desires position where initiative and reliability are requisite; $25; excellent references. O 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; eight years' technical experience; highly proficient; capable mastering technicalities grammatically, accustomed rapid dictation; good memory detail work; $18. O 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (25,)—Sensible, brainy, cultured girl with exceptional qualifications; capable holding responsible position; six years one concern; versed modern office methods; $15. O 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American high school graduate; two years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; salary $14. N 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping; 3 years' mercantile experience; not afraid of work; $10. G 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, executive ability, five years secretary, firm retired, seeks responsible position; highest credentials; salary $18. Mildred Cohen, 946 Hoe Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Export, real estate experience; high school graduate; conscientious, painstaking; $12; good references. G 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, experienced in secretarial duties; understands office details; good address and references; salary, $18. N 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience; capable taking technical dictation; export experience; credentials; $20. G 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Mary Lobe, 87 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, public; commercial, legal, medical, technical; visiting or Room 502, 353 5th Av. Phone Vanderbilt 4480.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate, capable office assistant; excellent references; salary, $15. G 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 5½ years' law and commercial experience; thoroughly competent; $15. G 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. G 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; any dictation; rapid, reliable; $16. Slater, 858 Hewitt Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; neat, accurate; $12. G 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; American; high school graduate; 19; $12. G 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; desires position with engineering firm. O 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; good education; 5 years' experience; references; $14. O 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Takes dictation quickly, has adaptability; salary $20 to $25. C 133 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Christian, college graduate, pleasant voice, $12. G 233 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Five years' experience; good office worker; $9; references. G 271 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; capable handling busy board; $10. G 203 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Christian; good address; touch operator; excellent references. O 247 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, copyist, experienced, rapid, neat, accurate, needs work. N 351 Times Downtown.

VISITING GOVERNESS, English, knowing French, experienced children, would take child out park mornings. Phone 9 to 12 A. M., Audubon 2250 Apt. 12½. Write Advertizer, 630 West 135th. Apt. 21.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other southern help supplied, Lincoln Industrial Exchange, Agency, 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 6165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, butlers, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systemized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, young, is open for permanent engagement; possesses all the qualifications and requirements so essential in a business house; able to take charge and well versed on "cost." O 24 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 168 Broadway, Room 506. Telephone Cortlandt 3265.

ACCOUNTANT, (33;) modern accounting, controlling system, cost accounting, trial balances, balance sheets, financial statements. G 318 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, competent, experienced, reliable, excellent references, seeks position reliable concern. American, O 251 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY, 26, executive ability; understands credits, collections; 10 years' varied experience; highly recommended. O 222 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.—Young man, (24,) six years' experience in mail order, newspaper, and magazine advertising, desires position as assistant in advertising department; salary no object; chance for advancement preferred. X 373 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, (23,) married; knowledge of Spanish; best reference; experience. N 129 Times.

AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, STATISTICIAN, OFFICE MANAGER, COUSTRUCTIVE ORGANIZER, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY METHODS; FAMILIAR SALES OPERATING; PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS, WISHES TO CHANGE POSITION; AGE 37; SALARY $35-$50. ACCOUNTANT, TIMES HARLEM.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, A1, desires position with responsibility and advancement. L. M., Room 509, Flatiron Building. Gramercy 1141.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) experienced, bill and ledger clerk, four years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balances; references. N. Eisner, 1,433 Vyse Av., Bronx, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (23 years,) high school graduate, good correspondent, present employed, desires connection with progressive concern. O 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (19;) 3 years' experience; high school graduate; competent; A1 references. H. Weiss, 119 West 114th St.

BOOKKEEPER, or assistant, well educated, experienced, references; advancement; moderate salary. G 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; 6 years' experience, modern methods; competent, excellent references. O 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (25,) Christian, experienced in double entry and on control ledgers, $18. C 95 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; 5 years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts, correspondent. O 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; part time work; references; moderate salary. O 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 32; competent and reliable; highly recommended; $20. G 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, well recommended, wishes position where ability assures advancement. G 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wants work nights, Saturday afternoons; clerical work, any kind. O 260 Times Downtown.

BUYER of automobile parts and accessories; 7½ years' experience; thorough detail and constructive worker; salary $25, with room for advancement; best references. O 257 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Danish, middle aged, neat, sober, polite, 12 years' experience on high-grade American and foreign cars, 7½ years in last position; wife can help in house in Summer, if necessary; best of personal references. Pedersen, 968 6th Av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single man, 30, with good education and appearance, desires position; private family; experienced city driver as well as touring; also a good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Hudson, or any make car; highly recommended. Answer Sinnott, 139 West 16th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Any one requiring high-class chauffeur, with excellent references, may be immediately supplied by telephoning Circle 2495. Mr. Hopler, Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; 3 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 1,960 West 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR; married; 12 years' experience on domestic and foreign machines; A1 mechanic; best references. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Intelligent, light colored man wants position as chauffeur; speaks Spanish and French. Address Edgar G. Shorey, 466 4th Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; single, Irish-American; experienced country driver; would drive truck on private place; references. O 265 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, English, single, 9 years' shop and driving experience, wishes position; country preferred. Apply H. V., care Farrell, 410 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) married, mechanic, 7 years' driving experience, can drive any car; references. Blofield, 542 East 79th St.

CHAUFFEUR (24) wishes position; city or country; 10 years' experience. C 156 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) single, wishes position, private, city or country. C 157 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position with some reliable concern. O 252 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN (21) desires to connect with commercial house; A1 references. O 27 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT and systematizer, experienced, wants permanent position with reliable firm; C. P. A.; references. G 295 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, tool designer, automatic machinery and labor-saving devices, experienced in production work, desires to locate in position of responsibility. G 210 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, 24, electrical, mechanical, designing, developing; six years' experience; technical education; at present employed; excellent references. B 297 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 21 years, 5 years' experience, desires position with builder or architect. O 277 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, electrical shop experience, detailing, designing; reference. N 302 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, AGE 29, COLLEGE GRADUATE, LEGAL TRAINING, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE EXPERIENCE, NOW LOCATED IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA TOWN, DESIRES TO REPRESENT COMPANY. X 374 TIMES ANNEX.

HAVE YOU AN OPENING for a college graduate, (26,) 3 years' business experience? No fossil, wide-awake, initiative; don't want to be a rubber stamp; salary secondary consideration. C 154 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, 19, desires position at anything; business experience. O 235 Times Downtown.

I WANT TO EARN MY FARE TO CHICAGO. WILL DELIVER ANY VALUABLES OR UNDERTAKE ANY COMMISSION IN CHICAGO IN RETURN FOR FARE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. H 464 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN, 41, looking for good connection, commission basis, on good proposition; will pay own expenses. G 319 Times.

MAN, 24 years, wants position, out town or city; references. O 250 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and statistician, 20; knowledge of bookkeeping; experience; references; moderate salary, with advancement. Deutsch, 1,051 Boston Road.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, and cashier; 12 years' practical experience; reference. F. R., 250 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 19, in photo studio, with chance to learn business; some experience at still and motion picture work. O 36 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations fifteen years. N 375 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 29, having many years' experience as house salesman, wholesale dry goods line, seeks position with reliable concern; furnish exceptional references. O 25 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, excellent selling record, desires good line on commission basis; could also handle side line. G 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 25, business producer, desires connection with solid concern; salary and commission or strictly commission. H 459 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, young man, age 25, desires a start in the selling field; has had short experience. O 261 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28,) A1 record, 5 years' road experience, desirous of making change; interview solicited. C 102 Times.

SALESMAN of ability, character, reference, wishes connection with reliable organization. C 160 Times.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with drug and department stores, toilet specialties. Rhubarb, G 301 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Office Manager, Stenographer.—Legal, corporate and public utility experience; understands Spanish; competent corporation secretary. O 274 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Six years with technical and general city and agency officials; A1 stenographer; university; age 22; single. O 238 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young business man, educated, as assistant to busy executive; not stenographer; nominal salary. C 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, tactful correspondent, Federal employe, (23,) university training, five years' experience, seeks connection with advancement. G 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, well experienced, desires responsible position; capable correspondent and able to take full charge of books. O 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced and energetic; excellent record; $30 weekly. Fidelity; G 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, (20,) young man, experienced; highly recommended. G 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) competent, industrious, desires position with advancement. S. X. 621 Madison Av.

TEACHER, high school, desires business or tutoring position; executive experience. O 32 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, young, wishes to connect with a reliable house; most experienced with shoes, but will consider other bona fide lines. O 23 Times.

TWO YOUNG MEN, A1 references, speaking French, want positions in South America in any line. Charles Perceval, Jr., 306 West 14th St.

WHAT CAN YOU OFFER?
Young man, (21,) high school graduate, capable stenographer, bookkeeper and correspondent, 2 years' experience, A1 reference; salary moderate. G 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,)—I want a position where intelligent effort and conscientious industry will be appreciated; where I can acquaint myself with the line; college training, six months' business experience, highest references, neat appearance. O 28 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, American, with executive ability, 22 years of age, desires a permanent position with a concern which would care to offer a future; excellent references furnished. C 158 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, capable, aggressive, seeks opening with future; has just left college after attending two years; good mathematician; excellent references. C 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) educated, desires connection with reliable women's wear manufacturer that offers opportunity for advancement. C 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, business and selling knowledge, wants position in mercantile house where ability and energy are appreciated; best references. B. M., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, with 2 years' office experience, wishes position with reliable concern. O 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) selling ability, six years' business experience, desires change where knowledge will win advancement. O 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN (26) desires position as assistant to manager in office; manufacturing concern preferred; A1 references. O 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, college student, desires evening work. J. H. Salmon, 3,671 Broadway, 6100 Aud.

YOUNG MAN, two years' business experience, rapid typist and stenographer. G 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) experienced, desires position, 9 to 2; $10. G 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, neat and energetic, desires connection, future; moderate salary. C 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, ambitious, reliable, willing, seeks position, anything. C 155 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AUDITOR.—Experienced, wanted immediately on sales tickets for department store; one preferred who can operate comptometer rapidly; excellent chance for young, alert lady to advance herself; apply with references, stating salary desired. T. S., M 32 Times.

BATH CLEANERS for hotel; references. Apply Hotel Seville, Madison Av. and 29th St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate preferred; $13.50 to start; state nationality, references, and particulars. L 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, one who has had some experience in real estate office or with contractors preferred. B. Kempner, 7 East 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced in cloaks preferred; closed Saturday; permanent position. R. A., 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' thoroughly experienced; manage all details, credits, correspondence, &c. X 378 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of controlling system; state age, experience and salary expected. Box 66, 206 B'way, Brklyn.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for The Bible Story; most interesting and attractive edition of the Bible published for the home; liberal salary and commission. King Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

DRESSMAKERS.—10, experienced, wanted; steady work, for right party. Mme. Hammer, 129 W. 45th.

ERRAND GIRL.—Bright; good opportunity, steady position. Green Shop, 11 East 47th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) small family; no washing; $30 per month; city references required. Apt. 15, 318 West 100th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESPERSONS
for their
JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Superintendent's office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of thoroughly
EXPERIENCED SALESPERSONS
for
HIGH-CLASS BLOUSES.
Apply at Superintendent's office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIRLS.—Bright and ambitious, to assort stock and fill orders. Apply Phoenix Art Linen Co., 100 Grand St.

GIRL wanted, public school graduate, to do office work; experience unnecessary. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

HEARN,
14th Street, west of Fifth Av.,
requires
MESSENGERS.
SALARY $5.50 PER WEEK,
and besides
AN EXTRA REWARD FOR THOSE
WHO SHOW INTEREST.
Bring working papers.

MAID.—For general housework, splendid room, 3 exposures; private bath, near car line; write or phone wages expected, references, &c. Mrs. C. Norton, 287 Glenside Road, South Orange. Tel. So. Orange, 636W.

MAID wanted; colored preferred; one who can cook, wash, iron; hours 8 to 5; no Sunday work; state terms. C 166 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted to take charge of girl of 5; must be experienced in physical care and elementary education; to be between 25 and 40 years of age; must be of educated American family; position is attractive from standpoint of pleasant surroundings and remuneration; home in New York in Winter and Morristown in Summer; in reply, please mention former positions. L 193 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Bright girl, graduate of high school or business college, desiring start in business life, wanted in our billing department; should be quick at figures, neat in her work and of steady habits; will be paid fair salary to start and be given necessary training. Mr. Mingle, Keystone Type Foundry, northeast corner Lafayette and Howard Sts.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge of stenography, typewriting; only those with dry goods experience need apply, giving full particulars former employers; salary, $10. G. M., 273 Times.

OPERATOR.—Banking house requires services of a thoroughly competent switchboard operator with central office and Wall Street experience. State full particulars, references, to G 309 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-TYPIST.
BEGINNER WITH EXPERIENCE IN GENERAL OFFICE WORK AND SOME KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, NOT AFRAID OF WORK, AND AMBITIOUS TO LIFT HERSELF ABOVE THE EVERY-DAY STENOGRAPHER; $14 WEEKLY TO START; APPLY, LONG HAND, GIVING INFORMATION AS TO EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND NATIONALITY.
BOX 9, TEXTILE A. A.,
1,328 BROADWAY.

SECRETARY, experienced; $15 to begin. Mary Elizabeth's, 36th and 5th Av.

SOLICITORS.—Real estate firm wants active, experienced women for securing houses and apartments; liberal commission to business getter. M 35 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient stenographer; experienced; good education; accurate dictation; neat appearance; knowledge bookkeeping desirable, but not essential; capable handling correspondence and assume duties privately a secretary; salary depends on ability. Call 11 A. M., 1802 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; good education; one year's experience; $10, advancement. O 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—State experience, education, reference; Times Square location; salary $12. H 460 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few years' experience; accurate and neat. Adolph Klar, 221 4th Av.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 a year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR in a large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence, $10; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, O 279 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, executive ability and tact, 30 to 40; responsible position, requiring good education and absolute trustworthiness; liberal salary; give particulars, past employment, qualifications, age, first letter. C. V. Sawbill, Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

WOMAN, well educated, over 25, willing to leave city, to train for position of branch office representative; previous business experience not essential, if otherwise qualified; salary and commission. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG GIRLS,
over 16 years of age, for
STOCKROOM WORK.
Permanent position.
Rapid advancement.
HEARN,
14th Street, west of Fifth Av.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—French-English stenographer, $25; bookkeeper, $12 and meals. Miss Budenbender, Proprietor.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyne Agency, 1 West 34th. Greely 1305.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking Spanish dictation, export house; $20 week. Hirat Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS and office assistants, beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 134 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.—$12; typists. Business Service Bureau, 307 Broadway.

Instruction.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
Some vacancies in our school gives an opportunity for young women to take a two years' course of training in a Regents' registered school. Diploma granted upon completion of course and passing examination. Apply by letter or in person to Superintendent of Nurses, 342 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

$10,
this week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter, must be proficient; state salary expected. Box H 461 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BANK BOOKKEEPER.—Also young man with some bank experience; must state age and salary expected. G 254 Times Downtown.

BILL

MITCHEL IN ALBANY IS FULL OF FIGHT

Ready, His Supporters Declare, to Have the Wagner Investigation Broadened.

SENATE DEBATES STUDIED

Mayor Willing to Rest His Whole Defense on the Record—Wants Administration Vindicated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City, arrived here this evening, accompanied by an array of lawyers and a large clerical staff, prepared to appear before the Senate tomorrow to answer the charge of having made a "false and malicious" statement regarding Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the Upper House.

The Mayor is full of fight. He will make no retraction of his statement made in the City Hall ten days ago, when he said that some one at the Capitol appeared to be working in the interests of the German Government and told a group of newspaper men that the person he had in mind was Senator Wagner. Through his lawyers, his friends say, he expects to prove from the record of the Senate debates over the various Rockaway fortification measures that have been pending before the Legislature that the Democratic minority, with Senator Wagner as its spokesman, has lost no opportunity of placing obstacles in the way of the Federal Government to prevent its coming into undisputed possession of the land at Rockaway Point, required for the projected defenses.

Mayor Mitchel declined to make any statement when he arrived here tonight. Charles Evan Hughes, former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, principal counsel for Mayor Mitchel also declined to be interviewed regarding the line of defense to be presented on behalf of his distinguished client. It may be asserted authoritatively, however, that Mayor Mitchel will have no objection if the proceeding before the Senate is broadened so as to embrace a searching investigation of the activities of his administration in relation to the legislation arisng out of the Rockaway fortification project if this will throw some light on the activities of the Tammany element and its Republican allies in the Senate in connection with Rockaway land legislation.

Mayor Mitchel feels that he has as much right as anybody to feel aggrieved over what has been going on in the Senate since the first Rockaway Fortification bill was presented to the Legislature five weeks ago. While the hearing is on, his counsel will bend their every effort toward obtaining complete vindication for his administration from the attacks with which the record of the Senate debates bristles. The Mayor and his friends and legal advisers have been scrutinizing that record for many days and, so far as could be learned tonight, the Mayor is willing to rest his whole defense on it. It was learned tonight that not a single witness had as yet been subpoenaed on behalf of Mayor Mitchel, although some may be called later if circumstances should require it.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the other central figure in the prospective proceedings in the Senate tomorrow, did not appear in his accustomed seat in the Senate chamber tonight. It was said by one of Senator Wagner's Democratic colleagues that he would arrive on an early train tomorrow.

Mayor Mitchel and his party arrived at Albany at 9:40 o'clock tonight and were conducted at once to the Hampton Hotel, where two floors had been engaged for their accommodation. With Mayor Mitchel were Charles Evans Hughes, ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton and Martin W. Littleton of his counsel, Controller William A. Prendergast, Deputy Controller Shepard L. Morgan, Lawrence M. Greene, Mr. Hughes's secretary; Lieutenant William Kennell, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Samuel L. Martin, executive secretary to Mayor Mitchel, two stenographers, and Dr. W. L. Post, Mayor Mitchel's physician.

Mayor Mitchel, it was learned, had spent most of his time on the way to the capital in his stateroom conferring with Mr. Hughes and other counsel. The party had dinner on the train. Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Hughes seemed in great good humor.

"There will be no statement from me tonight," said the Mayor after he had reached his hotel. "I shall see all you gentlemen in the Senate Chamber tomorrow."

"I have no comment to make on the case," said Mr. Hughes to the newspaper correspondents who sought to interview him.

It was learned tonight that at least four witnesses had been subpoenaed on behalf of Senator Wagner. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith is one of these. The others are William M. Greve, Vice President of the Rockaway-Pacific Company, owner of land at Rockaway Point which is being condemned by the State on behalf of the Federal Government for the fortification site; William H. Reynolds, who is a large owner of real estate in the Rockaway region, and Frank P. Bailey, an official of the Realty Associates. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Greve came up on the Mayor's train.

The proceeding in the Senate will begin at noon tomorrow, at which hour the Mayor has been cited to appear and answer to the charge that he made a "false and malicious statement" regarding a member of that body. When the Mayor enters the Senate Chamber he will have with him, besides his personal counsel, Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy.

A majority of the Senators are only too anxious to have the hearing limited to the concrete charge made against Mayor Mitchel, but fear was expressed by many tonight that the proceedings would drag for days, perhaps for weeks. Under the rules of procedure framed by the Board of Privilege, which will have charge of the case on behalf of the Senate, Mayor Mitchel will have the right to prove mitigation or justification of his statement. It was thought tonight that this might open the way for the broader inquiry to which the friends of Senator Wagner now seem more averse than they appeared a week ago while Mayor Mitchel would welcome it.

Senator Charles D. Newton of Geneseo, Chairman of the Board of Privilege, tonight denied a report that ex-Judge Nathan L. Miller has been retained as counsel for the Senate.

"The Senate has retained no counsel and has no intention of doing so unless technical questions should be raised to make it necessary," Senator Newton said. "Personally, I do not see how Mayor Mitchel could afford to raise technical points at the hearing."

When Mayor Mitchel was asked yesterday before he started for Albany if he thought himself well prepared to meet the Senate's charge, he said:

"I'm loaded for bear."

Questioned regarding the statement attributed to Senator William M. Calder that the Mayor's prospects of re-election would depend on the way he passed through the ordeal at Albany, Mayor Mitchel said:

"I have declined to discuss the question whether I would be a candidate for Mayor again, and I will not enter such a discussion now."

Isidor J. Kresel, who aided in the prosecution of impeachment charges against William Sulzer, will assist Samuel Untermyer as counsel for Senator Wagner. Mr. Kresel and Mr. Untermyer were in consultation yesterday.

AUSTRIAN WOULDN'T SALUTE

German-American Associates Threaten Brewery Worker's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—An Austrian employe of a local brewery had a narrow escape with his life today, when he refused to salute an American flag which the other employes of the concern, most of them of German birth, raised over the brewery. The Austrian escaped by running into the manager's office. He was discharged when his fellow-workers said they would not go back to work with him.

The trouble occurred just before the noon hour. The employes had purchased, by popular subscription, a large American flag, which they determined should fly over the brewery. Noon was set as the time for the flag-raising, and a small brass cannon was borrowed in order that the flag might receive the proper salute.

With the men standing in a rude military formation, their hands raised to their caps, the flag was hauled slowly to the peak of a pole set on the brewery roof. The gun roared a greeting of twenty-one shots. Suddenly, a man whom they all recognized as a fellow-workman, an Austrian, was seen standing at a corner of a nearby building, his hat pulled down over his forehead. He seemed to watch the flag, as one of the men said afterward, with a look of contempt on his face. There is no one to confirm or deny the statement about the look of contempt, but at any rate the flag-raisers started for the Austrian in a body, and he fled.

The manager later faced the angered men, when the fugitive had sought refuge in his office. He declined positively to give him up to the crowd, whose members were brandishing every sort of weapon, from a big iron spike to the little saluting cannon. A compromise was reached finally whereby the men went back to work and the offender was discharged.

Bronx S. P. C. C. Needs Funds.

The annual report of the Bronx Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, made public yesterday, shows a deficit of $1,132, and to offset this a membership campaign has been started to bring in 1,000 members at an annual membership fee of $10.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sapphire-diamond ring; oval sapphire in centre, surrounded with diamonds, set in oblong platinum mounting; left in Compartment H, train from Boston, arriving New York City 7:15 A. M. Wednesday, March 21, 1917. Very liberal reward for return of ring to The Hostetter Company, 230 Pearl St., city. Telephone John 2769.

LOST—At Playhouse Monday, March 19, 1917, black silk and jet bag containing small gold purse, with name and address engraved inside, Miriam G. Hostetter, Pittsburgh, Penn. Liberal reward for return to the Hostetter Co., 230 Pearl St., city. Phone John 2739.

LOST—On sidewalk or at entrance of Great Northern Hotel, 57th St., Sunday evening, April 1, about 8:30, old-fashioned blue-beaded bag, containing gold purse, with small amount of money. Finder kindly return to office of Murray Hill Hotel and receive suitable reward.

LOST—Bank book No. 568,464, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST.—In the neighborhood of Vanderbilt Hotel, a small gold watch, surrounded with diamonds, with a platinum chain, on March 25 or 26. Liberal reward. Cashier of Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Certificate D-50845 for three shares of first preferred stock of the U. S. Rubber Company in the name of O. T. Schwartzbek. Notify O. T. Schwartzbek, 603 Lawrence St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

LOST—Pennsylvania station, Long Island side, in telephone booth, large box containing fancy hat, white feather and pearl trimming. M. L. O'Connor, 142 Brixton Road, Garden City.

LOST—March 31, between Hotel Astor and Claremont Restaurant, 123d St., amethyst and diamond necklace, chains caught with pearls; adequate reward. Return to Cashier, Hotel Astor.

LOST.—Sunday, March 25th, on 5th Av., between 55th and 39th Sts., pearl earring, set with a small diamond. Apply at Hotel St. Regis Office.

LOST, outside of 45 West 57th, black silk pocketbook with small round gold initials, E. B. S.; reward. Return to Mrs. Sofio, 670 Park Ave.

LOST—Liberal reward for return lady's bag, containing watch, monogram M. B. E. on cover, Wanamaker's, Friday. Evans, 325 5th Av.

LOST—Lady's black leather bag containing sum of money, &c., on Broadway, between 145th and 157th Sts., reward. Room 1036, 70 5th Av.

LOST—Chamois bag, containing rings and jewels; liberal reward will be paid for return or information. Koch, 158 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—About Jan. 8, gold chain with keys and gold whistle; initials "L. S. A."; $25 reward. W. E. Cardwell, 120 Broadway.

LOST—On March 28, small, oval, concave, platinum and diamond pin; liberal reward. Chopack, 303 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday, gold bracelet set with sapphires, between 46th and 35th Sts. Return to 150 East 35th St., Apt. 43; liberal reward.

LOST—In Hoboken ferry house or on train, diamond ring; reward. Faulkner, 54 North 13th St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Silver cigarette case, containing cigarettes, holder; reward. Lorel, 131 West 95th.

LOST—Bar pin, aquamarine and diamonds; reward. J. R. Wilson, 209 West 107th.

$300 REWARD, no questions asked, return diamond and platinum brooch pin, 4-leaf design, large centre stone, many small diamonds; lost March 27 at Hotel McAlpin or in taxi from McAlpin. Dreicer & Company, 5th Av. and 46th St.

$25 REWARD for return gold hoop bracelet, left Saturday Guzy Waist Shop, Broadway, 91st. Return San Remo Hotel, 74th, C. P. West. No questions asked.

$300 REWARD for return of large pearl earring, lost March 29. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD, no questions, platinum diamond bracelet, March 28, 1917. 854 West 180th. Apartment 1.

Found.

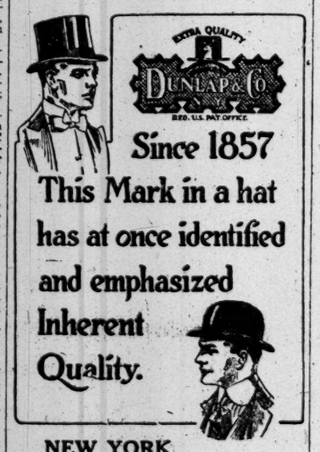
FOUND—In the vicinity of 90 Wall St., New York, a purse containing sum of money. Inquire J. F. Wilkens, Room 712, 90 Wall St., N. Y.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, about 4 years old, white feet and breast, white strip around neck, answers to name Scottie. Suitable reward given if returned to Superintendent, 54 West 39th St.

LOST—French bulls, 8 years old, bat ears; suitable reward. Van Pelt, 94 West 162d.

DUNLAP HATS



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181 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.
Accredited Agencies in all Principal Cities

ARMED AMERICAN STEAMSHIP SUNK

Continued from Page 1.

a port on this side of the Atlantic, was sunk Sunday night by a German submarine off an island near Brest, France. She left New York March 18, bound for Havre.

The cable message from the American Consul at Brest which brought the news of the ship's sinking to her owners, the Oriental Navigation Company, gave no inkling as to the fate of her crew. An Associated Press dispatch from Paris said, however, that while some of the men were rescued, a number of them were missing and probably had perished.

The Aztec, under command of Captain Walter O'Brien, was manned by a crew of thirty-nine. Seventeen of this number, including the Captain, were American citizens.

Americans in the Crew.

The following were the Americans among the crew and addresses of their nearest relatives as filed here with the United States Shipping Commissioner:

Walter O'Brien, Captain.
I. J. Anderson, mate, 538 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn.
G. C. Larkin, second mate, 85 Garfield Avenue, West Lynn, Mass.
E. J. O'Brien, Third Mate, 60 Burgess Place, Passaic, N. J.
B. Borjensen, engineer, 248 Forbell Avenue, Brooklyn.
Harry Larkin, engineer, 85 Garfield Avenue, West Lynn, Mass.
Herbert Collins, engineer, 510 East Fifth Street, Wilmington, Del.
Charles Erickson, engineer, 839 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.
Chester T. Lee, steward, 111 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.
Henry T. Long, messman, New York.
Watson Sianey, radio operator, New York.
Charles Kelly, 827 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.
Julian R. Macomber, Honolulu.
Charles Pineapolo, Honolulu.
Ekila Koaki, Hawaii.
Tato Davis, Hawaii.
H. K. Price, Hawaii.

Philip de Ronde, President of the Oriental Navigation Company, who lives at Englewood, N. J., was anxious last night to get the latest news regarding the fate of the crew of the Aztec.

"I do not care a continental for the loss of the ship or her cargo if the brave crew have been saved," he said. "I have cabled to our agent in Havre to send me full details as early as possible."

Doubt That Guns Were Used.

Whether or not the Aztec fought a losing battle with her undersea adversary was not disclosed last night. Her owners believed, however, that she had no chance to fight, for she was sunk at 9:15 o'clock at night, when a heavy sea was running. The vessel was armed with two 5-inch guns, one forward and one aft, manned by naval gunners under command of a warrant officer.

In expressing the fear that the gunners on the Aztec had no chance to show their skill, it was recalled that the Cunard liner Laconia, sent to the bottom off the Irish coast Feb. 25, was sunk at night, and that no submarine was seen, although a vigilant watch was kept.

The Aztec, a slow-moving freighter of 3,727 gross tonnage, steamed from New York for Havre on March 18 with a full cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than $500,000. She was built in Newcastle, England, in 1894, and was 350 feet long, with a beam of 43 feet.

The Oriental Navigation Company also owns the steamship Orleans, one of the first vessels to sail unarmed from an American port after Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1. The Orleans successfully ran the blockade of undersea boats.

LINER ST. PAUL ARRIVES.

Armed American Ship, with 61 Passengers, in British Port.

The American liner St. Paul has arrived safely at a British port, according to cable messages received in New York yesterday. She is commanded by Captain Arthur R. Mills and was the third armed American liner to leave New York for a British port after the German declaration of the submarine blockade on Feb. 1.

There were twenty-two first class, twenty-nine second, and ten third class passengers on the St. Paul, a total of sixty-one, including four American citizens. Among those in the cabin were: James C. Lewin, J. C. Nickerson, Miss Alice Fay, Dr. Arthur Charles Delacroix, and H. G. Armstrong, all of New York; Hugh S. Taylor of Princeton, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Brickwell of Pittsburgh. The liner has a crew of 345 men, of whom 146 are citizens of the United States.

ON THE TORPEDOED AZTEC.

Engineer Collins Lived with Mother in Wilmington Del.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—Herbert Collins, engineer on the torpedoed Aztec, was 26 years old, and lived here with his mother at 510 East Fifth Street. The mother is now ill at the home of another son in Merchantville, N. J. Collins had followed the sea all his life, and was unmarried. He has a brother, Oscar living in this city, and a brother Warner, who is purchasing agent for the Globe Ticket Company in Philadelphia, and lives in Merchantville.

The first mate and the engineer of the Aztec, the armed American freighter sunk by a submarine, are both naturalized Americans and citizens of Brooklyn. Ingolp J. Anderson, first mate, was married last November. His wife said at the couple's home, 538 Fiftieth Street, that this was his third trip on the vessel, the two others having been made before the Oriental Navigation Company took her over from W. R. Grace & Co. Mrs. Anderson said to reporters last night that she knew the naval officer and twelve gunners on the Aztec to have been taken from Secretary Daniels's yacht the Dolphin.

Charles Erickson, engineer, lives at 839 Fifty-fifth Street. He has a wife and a baby 18 months old, Charles, Jr. This was his fourth trip on the Aztec.

Bernard Borjensen, the first assistant engineer of the Aztec, is 35 years old. He was formerly with the Clyde and Mallory steamship lines. He was married last September, and lived at 248 Forbell Avenue, East New York. He was born in Norway, and was a naturalized American.

5 AMERICANS LET GO BY NEW SEA RAIDER

State Department Informed That They Were on Vessels Captured by the See-adler.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2. — Two dispatches regarding the new German raider See-adler, which has been operating in the South Atlantic, were received at the State Department today from Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, the American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The first of these messages told of the arrival at Rio of the French bark Cambronne, which had been captured by the See-adler and pressed into service for the purpose of taking 277 prisoners into a neutral port. These prisoners, who had been taken to Rio, had been removed from twelve vessels captured and sunk by the See-adler between January and March near the Madeira and Cape Verde Islands.

Consul General Gottschalk's first message, dated Rio March 31, read as follows:

"Arrived last night the French bark Cambronne, bound Antofagasta to France. Was diverted from her route by German corsair, See-adler, which placed aboard 277 prisoners, now landed at Rio. These refugees had been captured by See-adler after sinking British steamers Lady Island, Gladys, Royal Hongar, and sailing vessels Pintors, British Yeoman, Terse; Italian vessel Buenos Aires, and French vessels Charles Gounod, Antoine, Rochefaucauld, and Dupliex, all between January and March in the neighborhood of Madeira and Cape Verde Islands.

"Among the prisoners are five Americans—Roy Clark of Virginia, John Rondont of California, off British Yeoman; Ernest Roy Gilbert of Washington, Luther Leathers of Ohio, off Pintors, and Manuel Guerrero of our insular possessions. I have requested the Brazilian port authorities to deliver them to me."

The second telegram read:

"Port authorities produced prisoners this afternoon. They are William Alfonso Clark, Beckley, W. Va.; Luther Leathers, Van Wert, Ohio; John S. Rondoni, San José, Cal.; Ernest Ray Gilbert, Kirkland, Wash., and Manuel Guerrero, Guam.

"All swear that they are the only Americans among those captured by the German raider See-adler. They said all were well treated aboard, and no loss of life occurred. All captures, embracing twelve vessels of the british, French, and Italian flags, were made between 25 and 31 west longitude and 2 south and 35 north latitude."

SHIPS ELUDE SUBMARINES.

Greek Vessels Carry $1,000,000 in Tobacco Through Mediterranean.

Eluding German and Austrian submarines in the Mediterranean, and after being held up at Algiers for three months pending negotiations between the State Department and the French Government, the Greek steamships Frixos and Militiades Embericos docked here yesterday. The vessels brought more than $1,000,000 worth of Turkish and Grecian leaf tobacco consigned to the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company, Inc., of 15 to 25 Whitehaill Street, this city.

American representatives of the concern, who were responsible for the cargo, encountered many dangers in the Eastern war zone in gathering the tobacco.

FRANCE WANTS NO GIFT.

Sending Coal to Italy Suggested as Good Way to Aid Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is understood that the French Government will let it be known to the United States that France does not desire any gift from this Government to help her carry on the war. From what was said today it was gathered that an intimation to that effect had been given. The position of the French Government is in accord with that of the United States, which did not look with favor on the proposal that a large gift be made to France.

Senators and Representatives indicated tonight that there was not likely to be marked opposition to any of the proposals for carrying on the war advocated by President Wilson in his address to Congress, except that for calling monetary aid to the allied Government, or any of them. The feeling expressed was that a heavy governmental loan to France, for example, was not essential.

In some quarters here it is believed that the most practicable immediate step toward helping the Allies win the war will be to furnish coal to Italy, which is badly crippled in an industrial way through inability to get fuel, except at ruinous prices.

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, and Mayor John Purroy Mitchel will contribute to THE NEW YORK TIMES REAL ESTATE REVIEW Sunday, April 15—Advt.

SPURWOOD

A newcomer in the "wood" family

A new E & W model—"Spurwood". There is an attractive sweep to the points and plenty of tie space. Its spurs give it style.

Your furnisher will gladly show you "Spurwood" and the other E & W styles which will look well on you.

E&W 15 cent Collars
EARL & WILSON
The best Style is your Style

Wallach Hats

Wallach Hats, $2.00

Wallach Hats have Style—and we know what hat style is.

More and more men are wearing them every year. Why not try one and find out why?

Color and quality guaranteed—and the price is only $2.00.

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Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
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246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Easter Time Is Dress Up Time

Men are expected to and like to appear well dressed at the birth of Spring.

By overcoming many difficulties we have been able to secure a large assortment of suitable materials for the Easter season. Selected vicunas, worsteds and English trouserings that hit the vogue exactly. They are priced remarkably low.

Cutaway Silk Lined and Braided
Coat and Waistcoat, $37
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We make clothes to measure only and guarantee absolute satisfaction.

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P. S. *The sooner a misunderstanding is brought to our attention the sooner we can go to it and straighten it out.*
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HUYLER'S CANDIES FOR EASTER

THE value is in the candies. The guarantee of quality is in the name. The box is incidental. One dollar the pound: eighty cents the pound.

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Pomp—Circumstance—Easter and Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

We do love fuss and feathers on Easter—dont we?

It's the day of all days when we indulge to the last stickpin the love of finery that was wished on us—whether we deny it or not—when we were born.

After all—why not? Let's have our new clothes—and enjoy being seen as well as seeing.

There are no better men's clothes than those of Hart Schaffner & Marx. None smarter, none more attractive, none worth quite so much for the price you pay. And you'll find it agreeably easy to find the pattern to suit you and the suit to fit you.

You'll be interested, too, in Hart Schaffner & Marx Cutaway Frocks—Stetson Hats—Wallach Hats—Indestructo Scarfs—and the many other items of men's dress that we carry.

We really think we can do a lot to help you make your Easter a success. Anyway—let us try.

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